Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 GOLD STREET — Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers — NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 3, 1933

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

Tallow Easier

Tallow was easier late in the week; offerings were somewhat freer with a sale reported at 2½c. per pound for extra, showing a decline of ⅛c. Chinawood oil lacked further quotable change but the market had an easy tone owing to an absence of demand. Perilla oil was quiet but offerings were light and the market was steady at previous quotations. Cottonseed oil was steady; transactions on Friday included 76 switches from near to distant positions. The general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases was quiet with the prevailing tone steady.

Tin Salts Firmer

Under the influence of higher basic metal costs, the market for the various tin derivatives was firmer at the close of the week. Straits tin price advanced ½c. per pound for the week, being quoted at 24½c. per pound. The ten-day price schedule on tin crystals of 24½c. to 25c. per pound, which terminates April 1, was based on a 24c. per pound basic metal price. Soda stannate was also firmer, due to the fact that the average price of Straits tin for March was higher than the value for February. Tin oxide was firmly held at 29½c. per pound.

Codliver Oil Strong

Codliver oil was strong at the week-end. Demand was excellent. Cables from Norway stated that under supply was likely unless the fishing in Finmarken be exceptionally productive. That in Lofaten is almost ended. In that district, twice as many boats have been used, yet production is behind that last year. Exhaustion of the fish is feared.

Fertilizer Organics Steady

The New York blood and tankage market was steady at the close of last week. Interest was active but trades were few with prices held at the levels previously noted.

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AND
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THROUGH the sales organization of A. K. Hamilton, The Pennsylvania Sugar Company and The Franco-American Chemical Works are able to offer you a two-fold service on your purchases of industrial alcohol and other chemicals.

Our sales representatives listed below will be pleased to have you call on them for further information you may require regarding our products.

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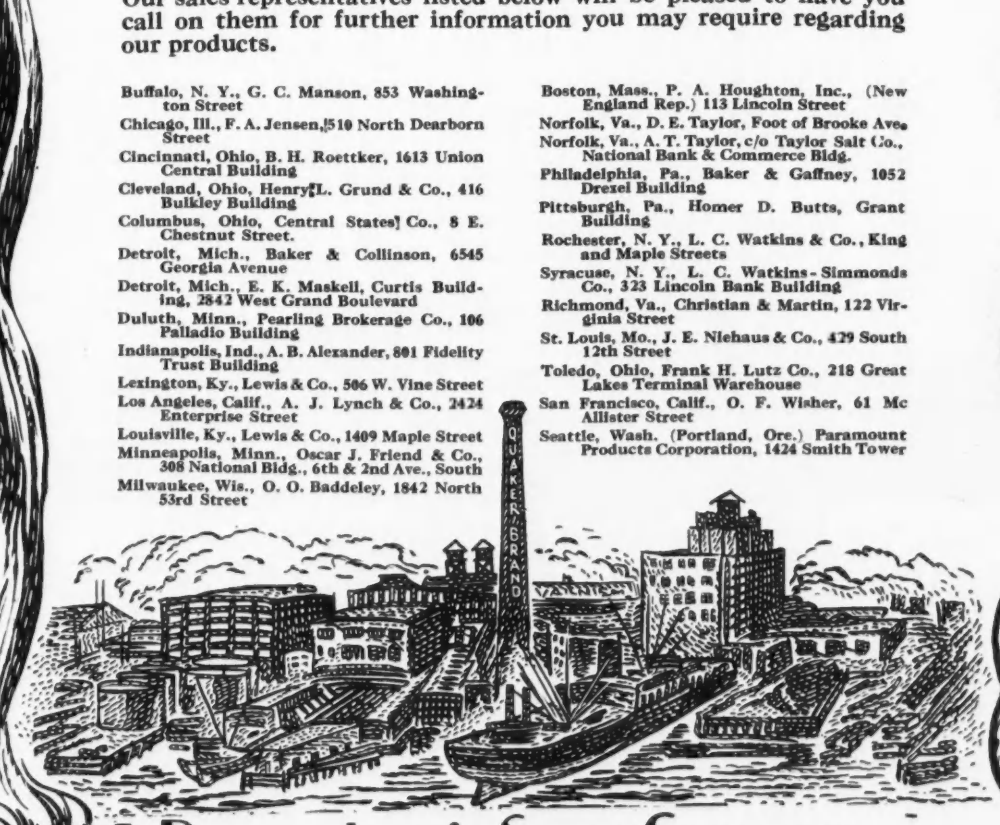
Chicago, Ill., F. A. Jensen, 510 North Dearborn Street
Cincinnati, Ohio, B. H. Roettker, 1613 Union Central Building
Cleveland, Ohio, Henry L. Grund & Co., 416 Bulkley Building
Columbus, Ohio, Central States Co., 8 E. Chestnut Street.
Detroit, Mich., Baker & Collinson, 6545 Georgia Avenue
Detroit, Mich., E. K. Maskell, Curtis Building, 2842 West Grand Boulevard
Duluth, Minn., Pearling Brokerage Co., 106 Palladio Building
Indianapolis, Ind., A. B. Alexander, 801 Fidelity Trust Building
Lexington, Ky., Lewis & Co., 506 W. Vine Street
Los Angeles, Calif., A. J. Lynch & Co., 2424 Enterprise Street
Louisville, Ky., Lewis & Co., 1409 Maple Street
Minneapolis, Minn., Oscar J. Friend & Co., 308 National Bldg., 6th & 2nd Ave., South
Milwaukee, Wis., O. O. Baddeley, 1842 North 53rd Street

Boston, Mass., P. A. Houghton, Inc., (New England Rep.) 113 Lincoln Street
Norfolk, Va., D. E. Taylor, Foot of Brooke Ave.
Norfolk, Va., A. T. Taylor, c/o Taylor Salt Co., National Bank & Commerce Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa., Baker & Gaffney, 1052 Drexel Building
Pittsburgh, Pa., Homer D. Butts, Grant Building
Rochester, N. Y., L. C. Watkins & Co., King and Maple Streets
Syracuse, N. Y., L. C. Watkins-Simmonds Co., 323 Lincoln Bank Building
Richmond, Va., Christian & Martin, 122 Virginia Street
St. Louis, Mo., J. E. Niehaus & Co., 429 South 12th Street
Toledo, Ohio, Frank H. Lutz Co., 218 Great Lakes Terminal Warehouse
San Francisco, Calif., O. F. Wisher, 61 Mc Allister Street
Seattle, Wash. (Portland, Ore.) Paramount Products Corporation, 1424 Smith Tower



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Morphine Alkaloid
Morphine Sulphate
Opium Gum
(Gran. and Powd.)
Potasssum Iodide
(Cryst. Gran. and Powd.)
Quinine Sulphate
and other Quinine Salts
Strychnine Alkaloid
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Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot (f.o.b. New York) prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.24	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.08½@	.09
less car lots	lb.	.09½@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.30
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acid:—			
Abietic, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.65 @	2.90
carboys	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.40
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
carboys	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.34 @	5.59
carboys	100 lbs.	5.84 @	6.09
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.23 @	6.48
carboys	100 lbs.	6.73 @	6.98
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.11 @	7.36
carboys	100 lbs.	7.61 @	7.86
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.47 @	7.83
carboys	100 lbs.	7.97 @	8.43
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels—100 lbs.		9.14 @	9.39
carboys	100 lbs.	9.64 @	9.89
synthetic, 99½ p.c., aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	9.14 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.39 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	9.64 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.89 @	—
pure, 30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.74 @	3.99
carboys	100 lbs.	4.24 @	4.49
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.21 @	4.46
carboys	100 lbs.	4.71 @	4.96
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.06 @	7.31
carboys	100 lbs.	7.56 @	7.81
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.90 @	9.15
carboys	100 lbs.	9.40 @	9.65
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs.		2.93 @	3.18
carboys	100 lbs.	3.43 @	3.68
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.55 @	5.80
carboys	100 lbs.	6.05 @	6.30
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.94 @	6.19
carboys	100 lbs.	6.44 @	6.69
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.90 @	7.43
carboys	100 lbs.	7.40 @	7.93
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.90 @	8.15
carboys	100 lbs.	8.40 @	8.65
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.75
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	2.50
Boric, technical, 99¼ p. c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	90.00 @	95.00
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	90.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	95.00 @	110.00
barrels	ton.	105.00 @	110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.16 @	1.21
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums included	lb.	.11½@	.14
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums,	lb.	.32 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.32½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.37 @	.39
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.40 @	.43
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12½
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Gluconic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels,	lb.	.20 @	—
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.50 @	.51
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c. demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.47 @	—
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.45 @	—
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric, unit	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.18
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.11
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.12 @	.22
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming)			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12½
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allow, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.08½@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys,	lb.	.06 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.10½@	.12
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Propionic, 98 p.c., works, drums	lb.	.35 @	—
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Ricinoleic	lb.	.28 @	—
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
single pressed, bags	lb.	.07½@	.09
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11¼
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.17
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
88 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks,	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.83 @	.88
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
kegs	lb.	.20½@	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
imported, crystals, kegs	lb.	.20 @	—
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.75
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.50 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	40 @	.42
No. 2, bales	lb.	.36 @	.37
No. 3, bales	lb.	.25 @	.27
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Albumen:—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.10 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.43
Egg, edible, domestic, bbls,	lb.	.73 @	.74
imported, cases	lb.	.74 @	.76
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks,	ton.	No stocks	
unground, carloads, sacks,	ton.	No stocks	
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.167@	—
tanks, delivered	lb.	.143@	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112@	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117@	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102@	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.67 @	1.15
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.113@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.123@	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.128@	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.21½@	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 @	—
Capryl, pure, works, drums	lb.	2.50 @	—
technical, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.25
Denatured, anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.58 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums	gal.	.68½@	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.44½@	.46¼
Alcohol, denatured, special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
Diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15½@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16½@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17½@	—
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels	gal.	2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
less car lots, barrels,	gal.	2.56½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher)			
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.50 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.15 @	.18
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Aloe, Barbadoes, true, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Cape, cases	lb.	.08½@	.09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09 @	.09½
gourds, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	.72 @	.77
Alphanaphthol, refined, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.14 @	.16
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05¼
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
extra, 140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.09 @	—
1,100 to 5,000 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
5,500 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
12,100 to 33,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
40,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.05 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
light, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16¾
Oleate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.17
Resinate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.12½@	.14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.14½@	.17
car lots, barrels	lb.	.14 @	—
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels.	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin, powdered (see Bronze powder).	lb.	.2200@	—
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	26.00 @	35.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.05 @	—
pure, cylindere	lb.	.15½@	.21½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.33
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.02½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05 @	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.73 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.17
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.08 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
casks	lb.	.08 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.65 @	3.70
Laurate	lb.	.10 @	—
Linoleate, 90 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Naphthenate	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.07 @	—
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.43
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11¼
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.11¼
Ricinoleate	lb.	.15 @	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex-vessel at ports, Apr.-June delivery, bulk	ton.	21.00 @	23.00
200-lb. bags	ton.	24.00 @	—
100-lb. bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	ton.	No prices	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, May shipment, bulk	ton.	20.00 @	20.50
bags	ton.	22.00 @	22.50
spot or nearby, resale, bulk		21.00 @	22.00
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.46
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.25 @	5.40
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	6.00
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.90
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.50 @	5.25
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.14½	Nom.
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
(from pentane), delivered tanks	lb.	.135 @	—
car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.142 @	—
less car lots, delivered drums	lb.	.149 @	—
secondary car lots, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.122 @	—
tanks	lb.	.112 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.40
Chloride, normal, works, drums,	lb.	.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.68 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.133 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Nitrite, bottles	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.70 @	1.50
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	.85 @	1.00
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
tanks	lb.	.13½@	.14¼
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
star, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
Anisic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.00
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.0595@	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.10
Salt, 65% to 66%, tins	lb.	.20 @	.22
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
Vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas freight allowed, pale ivory, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¼
standard white, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	22.45 @	23.70
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
double, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
triple, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	4.25 @	4.50
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.07½
barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
Arsenic, metal lump, cases	lb.	.22¾@	.28
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars,	lb.	5.20 @	5.25
Trioxide (see Acid arsenous)			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.05
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles,	lb.	1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.14 @	.16
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.28 @	.35
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50 @	41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00 @	150.00
car lots, bags	ton.	30.00 @	60.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50 @	32.50
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	37.00 @	53.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00 @	50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00 @	23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels,	ton.	23.00 @	35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00 @	120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	5.00 @	5.25
Sulphate, vials	oz.	1.75 @	1.80

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.15¾@	.16
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.40 @	3.50
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, car lots, works, bags	ton.	40.00 @	—
99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags,	ton.	38.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	56.50	58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.14 @	.15
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels,	lb.	.17 @	.18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	63.00 @	65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags,	ton.	67.00 @	69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.15
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels,	lb.	.04¼@	.05¼
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.45 @	4.50
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.13
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels,	ton.	23.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00 @	35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12,00 @	16.00
spot, ex-warehouse, bulk	ton.	19.00 @	—
imported, ground, c/l, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	23.00 @	27.00
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	28.00 @	32.00
unground, ex-dock, bulk	ton.	11.50 @	—

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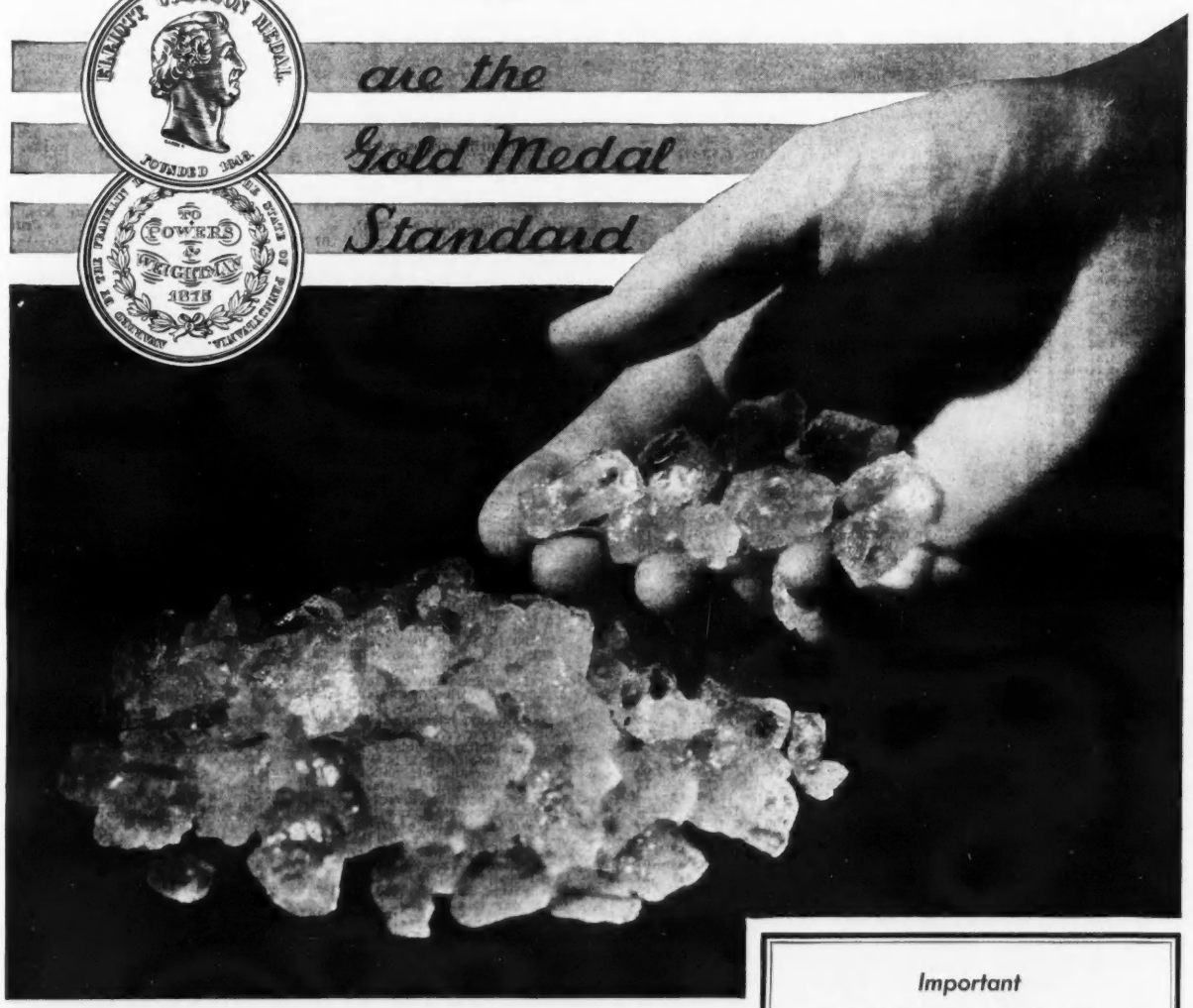

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Iodides — Bromides
Citrates — Salicylates
Benzoates — Tartrates

SOLVENTS
Ether — Chloroform
Carbon Tetrachloride

Bauxite, mines, bulk.....ton. 5.00 @ 8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, imported, barrels..gal. .65 @ .70
Bayberry bark, bags.....lb. .07 @ .08
Belladonna leaves, bales.....lb. .10 @ .13
Root, bales.....lb. .10 @ .12
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb. .60 @ .62
U.S.P., IX, drums.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.20
U.S.P., X, drums.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums..gal. .27 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .22 @ —
nitration, works, drums....gal. .28 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .23 @ —
pure, works, drums.....gal. .27 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .22 @ —
Benzidin base, barrels.....lb. .67 @ .69
Benzol (see Benzene).
Benzoyl chloride, drums.....lb. .40 @ .45
Peroxide, works, cans.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles..lb. .52 @ 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins.lb. .90 @ 1.20
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums..lb. .40 @ .41
technical, drums.....lb. .30 @ .31
Formate, cans.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles....lb. 2.15 @ 3.50
Berberis root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb. .60 @ —
technical, car lots, barrels..lb. .22 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .24 @ —
Benzoate, boxes, kegs.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs..lb. .53 @ .55
Beth root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes..lb. 2.45 @ 2.50
Hydroxide, boxes.....lb. 2.65 @ 2.70
Metal, ton lots.....lb. .85 @ —
Nitrate, crystals, jars.....lb. .95 @ —
Oxychloride, boxes.....lb. 2.60 @ —
Subbenzoate, boxes.....lb. 2.90 @ 2.95
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums..lb. 1.25 @ —
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums.lb. 2.20 @ —
Subgallate barrels.....lb. 1.35 @ —
Subiodide, bottles.....lb. 3.70 @ 3.75
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums..lb. .95 @ 1.00
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels..lb. 2.15 @ —
Trioxide, powder, boxes.....lb. 3.05 @ 3.10
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans..lb. 5.20 @ 5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans....lb. 3.10 @ 3.15
Black:—
Bone, powdered, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags..lb. .22 @ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags..lb. .05 @ —
cartons .....lb. .05¾@ —
cases .....lb. .06½@ —
works, Texas, bags.....lb. .0272@.0275
Louisiana, bags.....lb. .0282@.0295
export, fully compressed, f.a.s. gulf ports, 312½-lb. cases.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
varnish grade, highest, bags, lb. .35 @ .55
medium, bags.....lb. .16 @ .26
Coach, in japan, cans.....lb. .42 @ .44
Drop, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .17
in oil, cans.....gal. 2.32 @ —
Iron oxide, com., barrels....lb. .04½@ .07
C.P., barrels.....lb. .10 @ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels.....lb. .30 @ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels..lb. .06 @ .08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels, lb. .10 @ .18
litho, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .22
special high-grade, bbls.lb. .26 @ .42
velvet, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .12
in oil, cans.....gal. 2.32 @ —
in oil, cans.....gal. 2.32 @ 4.10
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)
Black haw bark, bales.....lb. .08 @ .10
Root bark, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Black Indian hemp root, bales.lb. .09 @ .10
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high-grade, works..ton.70.00 @75.00
ordinary, car lots, works, ton.60.00 @65.00
by-product, car lots, works, ton.50.00 @55.00
pulp, works, bulk.....ton.42.50 @45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums..100 lbs. 1.75 @ 2.00
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs. 1.90 @ 2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk, unit. 1.90 @ 2.00
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk..unit. 1.80 @ 2.00
soluble, see Albumen.
imported, April shipment, bags..unit. 1.85 @ —
Bloodroot, bales.....lb. .10 @ .12
Blue:—
Bronze, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .36
Celestial, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .15
Chinese, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
in oil, cans.....gal. 7.62 @ —
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, half-pints. .37 @ —
Milori, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
Prussian, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
in oil, cans.....half-pints. .28 @ .38
Soluble, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .37
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels..lb. .18 @ .25
grinding grades, barrels.lb. .10 @ .30
jobbing grades, barrels..lb. .07 @ .10
lithographic grades, barrels..lb. .15 @ .30
in oil, cans.....half-pints. .32 @ .52
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).
Bluefag root, bales.....lb. .12 @ .14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs.lb. .79 @ .81
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 3.00 @ —
less car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 3.15 @ 3.70
Bone, raw, 4% p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.19.00 @20.00
Indian .....ton.22.00 @23.00
South American, to arrive.ton.20.00 @20.50
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago..ton.16.00 @17.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate..ton.21.50 @ —
imported, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60-70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports..ton.18.00 @ —
Meal steamed, domestic, 2 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags..ton.17.00 @18.00
imported, bags.....ton.18.50 @ —
Boneset leaves, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Borage flowers, bales.....lb. .18 @ .30
Borax, technical, 99¼ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks.ton.36.00 @ —
barrels .....ton.46.00 @ —
car lots, delivered, sacks, ton.40.00 @ —
barrels .....ton.50.00 @ —
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.45.00 @50.00
barrels .....ton.55.00 @60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks..tons.41.00 @ —
barrels .....ton.51.00 @ —
carlots, delivered, sacks.. ton.45.00 @ —
barrels .....ton.55.00 @ —
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks..ton.50.00 @55.00
barrels .....ton.60.00 @65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher.
U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls..lb. .11½@ .14
powder, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .14
Borneol, bottles.....lb. 1.35 @ 2.00
Brazilwood, sticks, shipment.ton.26.00 @28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromides (see name of base).
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases..lb. .36 @ —
1,000-lb. lots, cases.....lb. .38 @ —
smaller lots, cases.....lb. .43 @ —
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars.....lb. 1.75 @ 1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk..lb. .50 @ .75
linings, bulk.....lb. .75 @ 1.50
Gold, bulk, litho. grades...lb. .40 @ .55
moulding .....lb. .50 @ .75
printing ink.....lb. .65 @ 1.05
radiators .....lb. .40 @ .50
sprayers .....lb. .50 @ .80
Broomtop, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Brown:—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels..ton.37.00 @45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .03 @ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .02½@ .03¼
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .04½@ .11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .04½@ .11
Spanish, high grades, bulk.lb. .03 @ —
low grades, bulk.....lb. .02¼@ —
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels..lb. .02¾@ .03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels..lb. .04 @ .06
in oil, best grades, cans.gal. 3.62 @ —
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03¼
imported, barrels.....lb. .04¼@ .05
in oil, cans.....gal. 5.14 @ —
Brucine, alkaloid, ...oz. .10 @ .11
sulphate, cans.....oz. .05 @ .06
Byronia root, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Buchu leaves, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Buckthorn bark, true, bales..lb. .05 @ .06
Berries, bags.....lb. .23 @ .24
Burdock, root, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands.lb. .05¾@ .07
imported, stands.....lb. .10 Nom.
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars..gal. .04 @ —
Butternut bark, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums..lb. .134 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .139 @ —
tankcars .....lb. .124 @ —
secondary, car lots, drums.lb. .109 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .114 @ —
tanks .....lb. .099 @ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, works, drums....lb. .35 @ .38
Lactate, drums.....lb. .29 @ —
Propionate, works, tanks...lb. .20 @ .22
works, drums.....lb. .21¼@ .23
Stearate, works, drums.....lb. .25 @ .30
Tartrate, drums.....lb. .55 @ .60
Butyric ether, drums.....lb. .80 @ —

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles, lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 3.60 @ 3.65
Lithophone (see Yellow)
Metal, cases.....lb. .55 @ .60
Red (see R)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more bulk..lb. 1.85 @ —
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases..lb. 1.90 @ 1.95
Citrated, cans.....lb. 1.55 @ 1.60
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles.lb. 4.82 @ 4.87
Calabar beans, bags.....lb. .15 @ .16
Calamus root, bleached, cases.lb. .25 @ .27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
Arsenate, car lots, drums...lb. .05¼@ .06½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .60 @ .62
Carbide, drums.....lb. .05 @ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags...100 lbs. 1.82 @ 1.97
drums .....100 lbs. 1.82 @ 1.97
car lots, works, drums, ton.21.00 @ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums.ton.21.00 @ —
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums..100 lbs. 1.69 @ 1.84
car lots, works, drums.ton.18.00 @ —
imported, shipment, casks.. ton.18.00 @19.00
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular, 125 lb. barrels. .47 @ —
25-pound lots..... .54 @ —
technical, 125-lb. barrels..lb. .25 @ —
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, kegs..lb. 1.15 @ —
Hydrate, works, bags.....ton.11.50 @12.00
barrels .....100 lbs. .60 @ .85
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. .55 @ .60
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 3.85 @ 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels....lb. .25 @ .28
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex-vessel, ports, bags..ton.24.50 @ —
Palmitate, barrels.....lb. .16 @ .19
Phosphate, barrels.....lb. .07¼@ .08¾
dibasic, precipitated, 38-42%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bags, unit. .60 @ —
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb. .13 @ .14
Stearate, precip., barrels....lb. .14½@ .16
car lots .....lb. .14 @ —
Sulphate (see plaster of paris).
Sulphide, crude, drums.....lb. .21½@ .24
luminous, tins.....lb. .75 @ .80
Calendula flowers, bales.....lb. .40 @ .45
Calomel, boxes, kegs.....lb. 1.15 @ —
Camphor, slabs, cases.....lb. .39 @ .40
tablets, tins.....lb. .44 @ .45
powdered, cases.....lb. .39 @ .40
Monobromate, boxes, kegs..lb. 1.60 @ 1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls.lb. .16 @ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bags.lb. .03¼@ .03¾
Morocco, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04
Turkish, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04
Candles:—
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets..set. .09 @ .09½
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set. .10 @ .10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases....set. .08¼@ .08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets..set. .09 @ .09¼
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases. set. .12 @ .20
Canella alba bark, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Cannabis, herb, bales.....lb. .14 @ .16
Cantharides, Russian, cases..lb. 1.90 Nom.
powdered, boxes.....lb. 2.20 Nom.
Chinese, whole, cases.....lb. .85 @ .90
powdered, boxes.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags...lb. .07½@ .08
Carbazole, refined, barrels....lb. .75 @ —
Carbinol:—
Butyl, normal, works, drums.lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
secondary, works, drums..lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Diethyl, works, drums.....lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Isobutyl, works, drums.....lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
small lots, works.....gal. 5.00 @ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums.lb. .66 @ —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 @ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums.....lb. .05¼@ .12
Dioxide, cylinders.....lb. .06 @ .08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums..lb. .08¾@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ .11½
commercial, car lots, drums, lb. .06¼@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .06½@ .09
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases, lb. .75 @ 1.05
decorticated, cases.....lb. .50½@ .51
green, bags.....lb. .40 @ .40½
Carvol, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales..lb. .10 @ .11
two years, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
new crop, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb. .10¾@ —
granular, drums.....lb. .11¾@ —
30 p.c., lump, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb. .07 @ .07½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb. .08 @ .08¼
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags..lb. .09 @ .09½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags.lb. .09½@ .10
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales..lb. .08 @ .08½
No. 3, bales.....lb. .07½@ .07¾
shortstick, bales.....lb. .06½@ .06¾
China, selected, cases.....lb. .07 @ .07½
broken, extra, bags.....lb. .03½@ .03¾
Saigon, cases.....lb. .16½@ .16¾
Cassia buds, cases.....lb. .13 @ .13½
Cassia fistula, baskets.....lb. .09 @ .10
Castile soap, white..40-lb. case.15.50 @ —
powdered, barrels.....lb. .20 @ .22
Castoreum, cans.....lb.15.00 @18.00
Castor oil (See oils).
Castor pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, April delivery, bags..ton.14.00 @ —
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, April-May shipment, bags, ton.16.00 @ —
Catnep, leaves, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
Celery seed, bags.....lb. .35 @ .35½
Celluloid, scrap, amber.....lb. .15 @ .16
black, mixed.....lb. .04½@ .05½
colored, single.....lb. .05 @ —
transparent .....lb. .16 @ .17
ivory, grained.....lb. .13 @ .14
ungrained .....lb. .13 @ .14
shavings, amber.....lb. .10½@ .12½
colored, mixed.....lb. .05 @ .08
ivory .....lb. .11 @ .12
white .....lb. .11 @ .12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots..lb. .80 @ .90
less ton lots.....lb. 1.00 @ —
scrap, transparent, bags..lb. No stocks
Cerium hydrate, works.....lb. .05 @ —
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels, lb. .25 @ —
works, 100-lb. kegs.....lb. .28 @ —
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks..lb. .03 @ .04
heavy, casks.....lb. .02 @ .02¾
light, casks.....lb. .02¾@ .05
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases..lb. .14 @ .16
Roman, bales.....lb. .24 @ .27
Charcoal, common, barrels....lb. .05½@ —
willow, powdered, barrels...lb. .06 @ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .01¾@ .01¾
tanks .....lb. .01¼@ .01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags, lb. .04¾@ —
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk..ton. 8.00 @ 9.00
powdered, spot, bags...ton.10.00 @15.00
imported, lump, bulk....ton.15.00 @25.00
powdered, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .03
Chloral hydrate, drums.....lb. .75 @ .80
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders..lb. .05½@ —
contracts, cylinders.....lb. .05½@ —
less car lots, cylinders..lb. .07½@ —
tanks, works, freight equalized..100 lbs. 1.75 @ —
Pacific Coast, delivered.. 100 lbs. 2.35 @ —
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins..lb. 2.00 @ —
Chloroform, technical, drums..lb. .15 @ .16
U.S.P., drums.....lb. .25 @ .26
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, tins, bottles..lb. 1.15 @ 1.40
alcohol-soluble, tins.....lb. 3.82 @ —
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works..lb. 1.00 @ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels..lb. .05 @ —
Cake, works, bulk.....ton.12.50 @13.50
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb. .40 @ .45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb. .45 @ .50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums..lb. .45 @ .50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)
Chrysarobin, cans.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.55
Cinchona bark, quilla, short, bags..lb. .45 @ .50
long, cases.....lb. .48 @ .55
broken, bags.....lb. .14½@ .15
chips, bags.....lb. .14½@ .15
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans..oz. .60 @ .69
Sulphate, cans.....oz. .35 @ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans..oz. .38 @ .47
Sulphate, cans.....oz. .25 @ —
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels..lb. 2.75 @ —
boxes, drums, kegs.....lb. 2.85 @ 3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bales, lb. .11 @ .12
No. 2, bales.....lb. .08½@ .09
Citral, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.65 @ 4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .57 @ —
Citronellal, bottles.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.50
Citronellol, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 3.00
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).
Clove, Madagascar, bales....lb. .09½@ .10
Zanzibar, bales.....lb. .09½@ .09½
Clover tops, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Coaltar, barrels.....bbl. 8.00 @ 8.50
Cobalt acetate, barrels.....lb. .75 @ .80
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb. 1.34 @ 1.40
Hydrate, barrels.....lb. 1.86 @ 1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels....lb. .39 @ .40
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels....lb. .42 Nom.
Oleate, barrels.....lb. .26 @ —
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels..lb. .12½@ —
1 p.c., barrels.....lb. .11¾@ —
2 p.c., barrels.....lb. .16 @ .16½
3 p.c., barrels.....lb. .17 @ .17½
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .41 @ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans..oz. 8.50 @ 8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags.....lb. .36 @ .40
Teneriffe silver, bags.....lb. .37 @ .42
Cocillana bark, bags.....lb. .19 @ .20
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags.....lb. .09¼@ .09½
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans..oz.10.20 @10.25
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz. 9.20 @ 9.25
Phosphate, cans.....oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 8.25 @ 8.30
Cohosh root, black, bales.....lb. .05¼@ .06
blue, bales.....lb. .05½@ .06
Colchicine alkaloid, vials.....oz.24.00 @25.00
Colchicum seed, bags.....lb. .55 @ .60
Collodion, U.S.P., drums.....lb. .13 @ .14
flexible, U.S.P., drums.....lb. .15 @ .16
Colocynth, pulp, sales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Colombo root, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Condurango bark, bags.....lb. .08½@ .09
Conium leaves, bales .....lb. .10 @ .11
Copaiba balsam, Para, cans..lb. .13 @ .14
S.A., U.S.P., cans.....lb. .15 @ .16
Copper, electrolytic.....lb. .05 @ —
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .15½
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .17 @ .18
Cyanide, technical, barrels..lb. .39 @ .44
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 5.07 @ 5.12
Oleate, precipitated, barrels.lb. .20 @ —
Oxide, black, kegs.....lb. .14½@ .17
red, kegs.....lb. .14¾@ .15¾
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb. .18 @ .19
Stearate, precip., barrels...lb. .35 @ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags.ton.14.00 @15.00
barrels .....ton.16.00 @17.00
bulk .....ton.12.00 @13.00
Copra, coast, bags.....lb. .0165@.01675
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags, lb. .05½@ .06
bleached, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Russian, bags.....lb. .02½@ .02¾
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.100 lbs. 2.46 @ —
43 deg., barrels.....100 lbs. 2.51 @ —
Cornsilk, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs..lb. .67 @ .72
Cottonroot bark, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Cottonseed, hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk..unit-ton. 1.35 @ —
Coumarin, cans.....lb. 3.10 @ 3.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bales..lb. .25 @ .26
so-called, bales.....lb. .06 @ .08
Cranesbill root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .10
Cream tartar, barrels.....lb. .14½@ .14¾
kegs .....lb. .15 @ .15¼
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles.....lb. .45 @ .47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys..lb. 1.45 @ 1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks.gal. .11 @ .12
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks..gal. .10 @ .12
III, works, tanks.....gal. .09 @ .12
Cresol, U.S.P., drums.....lb. .10½@ .11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums..lb. .32 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .36 @ —
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags.....lb. .25 @ .26
powdered, cases, bags.....lb. .30 @ .31
Cudbear, powdered, boxes....lb. .19 @ .26
Culver's root, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Cumin seed, Morocco, bags...lb. .09 @ .09½
Cutch, Philippine, car lot, bales, lb. .02½@ —
less car lot, bales..lb. .03½@ —
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags..lb. .03¾@ .06
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c., nitrogen, bags, delivered..unit-ton. .97½@ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums..lb. .14 @ .15
granular, drums.....lb. .16 @ .17

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Damiana leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Dandelion root, German, bales.lb. .10 @ .10½
Deertongue leaves, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels..lb. .02¾@ .03¼
less car lots, barrels...lb. .03¾@ —
single barrels.....lb. .03½@ .03¾
English, barrels.....lb. .03¾@ .03¾
German, barrels.....lb. .02¾@ .03½
neutral, domestic, barrels...lb. .07½@ .08¾
English, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08
German, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Derris root, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Dextrin, British gum, bags, 100 lbs. 3.39 @ 3.59
corn, canary, bags.....100 lbs. 3.14 @ 3.34
white, bags.....100 lbs. 3.09 @ 3.29
potato, imported, bags.....lb. .07¾@ .08¾
tapioca, bags.....lb. .06¾@ .07¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)
Diamyl ether, works, drums..lb. .60 @ —
small lots.....lb. .77 @ —
Phthalate, drums.....lb. .20½@ —
Dianisidin, barrels.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.45
Diatomaceous, earth, domestic, car lots, bags..ton.60.00 @80.00
less car lots, bags....ton.75.00 @95.00
Dibutyl phthalate, drums.....lb. .20¼@ —
Dicalcium phosphate (see calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums..lb. .31¾@ —
refined, 99 p.c.....lb. .50 @ —
Phthalate, drums.....lb. .20 @ —
Diethylanilin, drums.....lb. .52 @ .54
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums..lb. .14 @ .16
less car lots, drums.....lb. .15 @ .16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, works, drums.lb. .16 @ .18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums, lb. .27 @ .30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums..lb. .26 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .27 @ —
tankcars .....lb. .25 @ —
Digitalis leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .17
Diglycol oleate, barrels.....lb. .16 @ —
Dill seed, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Dimethyl phthalate, drums...lb. .24½@ —
Dimethylanilin, drums.....lb. .26 @ .28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels.....lb. .15½@ .16½
purified, barrels.....lb. .17½@ .18½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels..lb. .13½@ .15
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs.....lb. .35 @ .38
Dinitrophenol, barrels.....lb. .23 @ .24
Dinitrotoluene, drums.....lb. .15 @ .16
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums..lb. .42 @ .43
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenyl, car lots, works, bbls.lb. .30 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
Diaphenylamine, barrels.....lb. .31 @ .32
Diphenylguanidin, drums.....lb. .33 @ .34
Diphenylmethane, bottles....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi, shipments, bags...ton.25.50 @26.50
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .05 @ .05¼
Doggrass, root, cut, bales....lb. .11 @ .13
Dogwood bark, dom., bales....lb. .04 @ .05
Jamaica, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans..lb. 2.75 @ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases...lb. .83 @ .85
reeds, thin, cases.....lb. .83 @ 1.00
Dubolsine sulphate, vials.....oz.34.50 @35.00
Dye, coaltar:—
Color
Index
No.
10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.35
20 Chrysoidin Y.....lb. .50 @ .54
24 Sundan I.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.25
27 Orange G.....lb. .60 @ .75
31 Amido naphthol red G.lb. .50 @ .54
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 @ .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 @ 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 @ 1.00
57 Amido naph. red 6B..lb. .35 @ .40

LAND!

ON the horizon, a faint, dark line. And, for business, how full of promise and hope.

But business will find no easy paradise when it beaches its boat on the shore. Instead, a land of relentless competition, of savage battles for sales. A land where only the fittest products can survive.

Is your product equipped to face this kind of future? You can afford to overlook nothing—the package least of all. For the contest for consumer-favor will more than ever be waged with packages. Not necessarily more expensive packages—but more intelligent packages. Not necessarily cheaper ones—but packages that sell. In your package may lie the greatest opportunity—or greatest weakness—of all.

Few techniques of business have changed as that of packaging has changed. Few have advanced with such rapid, resultful strides. Day by day more practical, more tempting, more convenient, more scientifically correct—the new packages have come in a steady stream. The public has been quick to take the new, discard the old—and demand still more new containers. The product that has not kept up with the new developments cannot keep up in sales.

Is there a package better equipped to sell your product than the one you have had so long? No better place to find out than the Canco office near you. American Can Company designers and engineers are thoroughly versed in modern packaging. It is more than likely they can give you the kind of ideas that reflect themselves in sales.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK CANCO

Dye, coaltar:—				
Color Index No.				
73 Sudan II	lb.	1.00	@	1.25
79 Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50	@	.60
88 Bordeaux B	lb.	.90	@	.95
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.75	@	.80
151 Orange II	lb.	.78	@	.86
165 Lake red C	lb.	1.15	@	1.25
176 Fast red A	lb.	.60	@	.75
179 Azo rubin	lb.	1.00	@	1.05
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	@	1.65
188 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	@	.90
189 Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00	@	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32	@	.40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
234 Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75	@	.80
235 Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75	@	.80
246 Acid black 10B	lb.	.50	@	.70
252 Brilliant concent	lb.	.90	@	1.00
258 Sudan IV	lb.	1.00	@	1.25
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	@	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	@	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.60	@	.65
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	@	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	@	2.25
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	.44	@	.46
332 Bismark brown 2R	lb.	.44	@	.46
364 Paper yellow	lb.	.85	@	.90
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	@	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50	@	1.75
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	@	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	@	1.30
401 Developed black BHN	lb.	.50	@	.75
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	@	.30
415 Direct orange R	lb.	.60	@	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	@	.85
420 Direct brown M	lb.	1.00	@	1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.40	@	.42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	@	.50
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	@	.80
512 Direct blue RW	lb.	.80	@	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10	@	1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	@	1.00
539 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75	@	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.25	@	.50
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	@	.45
593 Direct green B	lb.	.75	@	.90
594 Direct green G	lb.	1.00	@	1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35	@	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	@	1.50
636 Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00	@	3.00
666 Acid green B	lb.	1.50	@	1.75
680 Methyl violet	lb.	.85	@	.90
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	@	3.00
795 Phosphin	lb.	1.50	@	1.55
812 Primulin	lb.	.50	@	.52
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	@	2.25
865 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	@	.50
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	@	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.40	@	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	@	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	@	—
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	@	.54
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	@	.50
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	@	.50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15	@	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	@	1.00
Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75	@	.80
Dyes, natural (see name of article).				

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.15	@	.16
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.44	@	.43
spray, cases	lb.	.46	@	.47
Elder flowers, bright, bales	lb.	.14	@	.15
dark, bales	lb.	.12	@	.13
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.05½	@	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.08	@	.08½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.13	@	.15
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.15	@	.16
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	11.00	@	11.25
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.05½	@	.06
Ephredrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles	oz.	1.25	@	—
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00	@	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00	@	—
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags	100 lbs.	2.10	@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20	@	—
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@	—
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@	—
less car lots, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60	@	3.00
dried, less car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@	.08
Imported, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.25
bags, 100 lbs		1.90	@	—
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.30	@	.31
Spanish, bags	lb.	.32	@	.35
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00	@	21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00	@	21.00
Ether, concentrated, drums	lb.	.09	@	—
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums	lb.	.22	@	.23
U.S.P., 1880, drums	lb.	.36	@	.37
washed, drums	lb.	.34	@	.35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.08	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.09	@	—
Acetic, drums	lb.	.11½	@	—
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles, lb.		.75	@	.77
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums, lb.		.08½	@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09	@	—
tankcars		.07½	@	—
takwagon		.07½	@	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums, lb.		.09	@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10	@	—
tanks		.09	@	—
90 p.c., drums	lb.	.1090	@	—
90 p.c., U.S.P., drums	lb.	.12	@	—
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50	@	.55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22	@	.24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.40	@	4.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.00	@	6.05
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.30	@	.33
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½	@	.50
cans		.52	@	.55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works	lb.	.30	@	.32½
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums	lb.	.88	@	.90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.65	@	.70
Dichloride, drums, delivered	lb.	.06	@	.09
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums, lb.		.25	@	.28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.20	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.21	@	.23
tanks, works	lb.	.19	@	—
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.16	@	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	@	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15½	@	.17
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.17½	@	.18
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	@	—
Ethylidin, anilin, drums	lb.	.45	@	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.12½	@	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55	@	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.60	@	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.50	@	.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.05	@	.06
Eugenol, cans	lb.	1.90	@	2.40
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales	lb.	.06	@	.06½

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk, ton.		15.00	@	21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.06½	@	.07
German, large, bags	lb.	.08½	@	.09
small, bags	lb.	.07½	@	.08
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.03	@	.04
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	5.00	@	9.25
Oregon, barrels	gal.	.70	@	.80
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.13	@	.15
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk, unit-ton.		2.00	&	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	29.00	@	30.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 8 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, contracts	unit-ton.	1.50	&	.50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs	lb.	.09¾	@	.13¼
Fleaseed, French, black, bags	lb.	.08½	@	.09
Indian, blonde, bags	lb.	.04½	@	.04¾
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works	ton.	28.00	@	—
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	30.00	@	—
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	35.50	@	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	27.50	@	—
bags	ton.	31.50	@	—
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	12.00	@	14.00
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	12.00	@	14.00
ground, bags, works	ton.	26.50	@	—
imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags	ton.	27.50	@	29.50
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.06	@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Formaldehydesalin, drums	lb.	.37½	@	.40
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.10	@	.11
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00	@	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00	@	26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works	lb.	.10	@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.12½	@	—
refined, car lots, drums, works, lb.		.15	@	—
less car lots, drums, works	lb.	.17½	@	.25
Fusel oil, crude, drums	lb.	.14½	@	—
refined, drums	lb.	.245	@	.281
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels, lb.		.18	@	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08	@	.10
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.07	@	.09
solid, drums	lb.	.14	@	.16
sticks, shipments	ton.	25.00	@	26.00

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42	@	.43
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08	@	.09
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18	@	.20
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.03¼	@	.06
plantation, bags	lb.	.07½	@	.08
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.05	@	.06½
Extract, bbls	lb.	.08	@	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.04¾	@	—
branded qualities	gal.	.05	@	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.	gal.	.06	@	.07
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk	gal.	.03½	@	—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk, gal.		.03¾	@	—
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk, gal.		.03¾	@	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk, gal.		.03¾	@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas 58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.02½	@	.02¾
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor gal.		.02¾	@	.02¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03¼	@	.03¼
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.03¼	@	.03½
Oklahoma-Texas, U. S. Motor, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., 57 octane	gal.	.02	@	.02¼
57-64 octane	gal.	.02¼	@	.02¾
65 octane	gal.	.02¾	@	.02¾
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.02¾	@	.02¾
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.02¼	@	.02½
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.02¾	@	.02¾
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.02¾	@	.02¾
Natural, 11-12 vapor pressure	gal.	.03¼	@	.03¾
14-16 vapor	gal.	.02¾	@	.03
16-18 vapor	gal.	.02¼	@	.02½
22-24 vapor	gal.	.02	@	.02¼
26-30 vapor	gal.	.01¾	@	.01½
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.04¾	@	.04¾
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.04¾	@	.04¾
60-62, 400 a.p.s.r	gal.	.04¾	@	.04¾
64-66, 390 e. p	gal.	.04¾	@	.05¼
Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—		T.W.		S.S.
Atlanta	gal.	.20		.22
Boston	gal.	.13		.13
Chicago	gal.	.15		.15
Cincinnati	gal.	.125		.145
Denver	gal.	.18		.19
Louisville	gal.	.17		.18
Minneapolis	gal.	.144		.154
New Orleans	gal.	.155		.155
New York	gal.	.135		.135
San Francisco	gal.	.145		.18
Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.49	@	.55
Gelsenium root, bales	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Gentian root, bales	lb.	.16	@	.17
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.18	@	.19
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19	@	.20
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.25	@	3.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50	@	4.00
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.03½	@	.03½
Cochin (ABC), bags	lb.	.07	@	.07½
lemon, bags	lb.	.04½	@	.04¾
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	.14	@	.14½
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.12	@	.12½
grinding, dark, bags	lb.	.08½	@	.09
bright, bags	lb.	.09	@	.09½
Japanese, bags	lb.	.06¼	@	.07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases, lb.		2.00	@	4.00
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	6.00	@	7.00
fibers, cases	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@	—
bags	100 lbs.	1.00	@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10	@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.10	@	1.60
barrels	100 lbs.	1.25	@	1.70
imported, bags	100 lbs.	.75	@	1.10
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).				
Glue:—				
Bone, common grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@	.10
better grades, car lots, bags, lb.		.09	@	.14
Casein, kegs	lb.	.18	@	.22
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.16	@	.24
medium grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.12	@	.16
low grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.10	@	.14
Imported, medal, bags	lb.	.12	@	.16
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.10¼	@	.10½
cans		.11¾	@	.12
dynamite, car lots, drums included	lb.	.07½	@	.07¾
less car lots, drums included	lb.	.08¼	@	.08½
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.05	@	.05½
soaplye, loose, drums	lb.	.04½	@	.04¾
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.08¼	@	.08¾
Glycol stearate, drums	lb.	.18	@	—
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	.55	@	.60
powdered, boxes	lb.	.85	@	.90
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.08½	@	.09½
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04	@	.10
flake, barrels	lb.	.05	@	.15
lubricating grades, cans	lb.	.25	@	.75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)				
Grease—				
House, tierces	lb.	.02¼	@	.02¼
White, tierces	lb.	.02½	@	.03¾
Yellow, tierces	lb.	.02¼	@	.02¼
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)				
Green—				
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.28	@	.33
light, barrels	lb.	.23	@	.25½
medium, barrels	lb.	.26	@	.27½
in japan, cans	lb.	.48	@	—
in oil, cans	gal.	6.34	@	—
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.19	@	.21
imported, kegs	lb.	.20	@	.22
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06¼	@	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans	lb.	.27	@	.29
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08	@	.10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼	@	.07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼	@	.15
Paris (see P).				
Verdigris (see V).				
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)				
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Guaiac resin, cases	lb.	.18	@	.20
strained, cases	lb.	.70	@	.71
Wood	lb.	.04	@	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.55	@	1.65
Carbonate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.80	@	1.83
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	.50	@	.55
Gum, Aloe (see A).				
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.50	@	.55
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.06	@	.06½
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.14	@	.15
No. 2 bags	lb.	.13	@	.14
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.08½	@	.12
Asafetida (see A).				
Asphaltum (see A).				
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.00	@	1.40
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.17	@	.20
Camphor (see C).				
Chicle, bags	lb.	.20	@	.21
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags	lb.	.08	@	.10
dark, bags	lb.	.06	@	.08
sorts, bold, bags	lb.	.04¾	@	.05¼
kettle size, bags	lb.	.04½	@	.05½
chips, bags	lb.	.03½	@	.04½
dust, bags	lb.	.02½	@	.03½
Ivory, opaque, bold, bags	lb.	.18	@	.20
kettle size, bags	lb.	.13	@	.14
kettle size No. 2, bags	lb.	.10	@	.12
sorts, bags	lb.	.05½	@	.06
Pale, bags	lb.	.20	@	.25
selected, hard	lb.	.15	@	.18
Picture, bags	lb.	.35	@	.40
East India, Batu, scraped, bags	lb.	.04½	@	.05½
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03½	@	.04½
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.03	@	.04
Black, bold scraped, bags	lb.	.05½	@	.06
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03¾	@	.04½
nubs and chips	lb.	.03½	@	.04
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags, lb.		.12½	@	.14
Macassar, bags	lb.	.11	@	.11½
nubs, Singapore, bags	lb.	.07½	@	.08
Macassar, bags	lb.	.07½	@	.08
chips, bags	lb.	.04½	@	.06
Manila, Loba A, baskets	lb.	.09	@	.10
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.08	@	.09
Loba C, baskets	lb.	.07	@	.08
Loba D, baskets	lb.	.06	@	.07
Loba Du, baskets	lb.	.05½	@	.06
CBB, baskets	lb.	.06	@	.07
CNE, baskets	lb.	.05¼	@	.06½
DBB, baskets	lb.	.05¾	@	.06¼
DK, baskets	lb.	.04¾	@	.05¼
Dust, baskets	lb.	.03½	@	.04½
MA, baskets	lb.	.05	@	.05½
MB, baskets	lb.	.04½	@	.05
WS, baskets	lb.	.06¾	@	.07½
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags	lb.	.14	@	.15
chips, bags	lb.	.05	@	.06
split, bags	lb.	.10¾	@	.11½
nubs, bags	lb.	.08¾	@	.09½
mixed, bold, bags	lb.	.06¾	@	.07½
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases, lb.		.08½	@	.09½
A/D, mixed, cases	lb.	.09¾	@	.11½
E, cases	lb.	.05½	@	.06
dust	lb.	.04	@	.05
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.09½	@	.10
No. 2, cases	lb.	.07	@	.07½
No. 3, cases	lb.	.04½	@	.05
chips, cases	lb.	.05½	@	.06
dust, cases	lb.	.04	@	.05
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.09½	@	.10
No. 2, cans	lb.	.09	@	.10
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.04¾	@	.05¼
light, barrels	lb.	.05	@	.05½
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.18	@	.19
Galbanum, cases	lb.	.75	@	.85
Gamboge, pipe, cases	lb.	.45	@	.50
powdered, barrels	lb.	.55	@	.65
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.08¾	@	.09¾
superior, bags	lb.	.06	@	.07
Gualac (see G).				
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX	lb.	.20	@	.28
XX	lb.	.15	@	.16
No. 1	lb.	.09	@	.12
No. 2	lb.	.08	@	.09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases, lb.		.30	@	.40
No. 1, cases	lb.	.20	@	.25
No. 2, cases	lb.	.12½	@	.16
No. 3, cases	lb.	.11¾	@	.15
Chips, cases	lb.	.06½	@	.08½
Dust, cases	lb.	.04	@	.06
White, No. 1, pale, cases	lb.	.52	@	.56
No. 1 ordinary, cases	lb.	.38	@	.42
No. 2 ordinary, cases	lb.	.20	@	.25
No. 3 ordinary, cases	lb.	.13	@	.15
Chips, cases	lb.	.11	@	.14
Dust, cases	lb.	.08	@	.12
Kino, tins	lb.	.48	@	.50
Mastic, cases	lb.	.26¾	@	.27
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.19	@	.20
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.05½	@	.07
tears, cases	lb.	.09	@	.19
Opium (see O).				
Paracoumarone (see P).				
Rosin (see R).				
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.21	@	.22
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.10	@	1.25
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.14	@	.16
sorts, bags	lb.	.05½	@	.06¼
Talha, bags	lb.	.05¼	@	.04
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75	@	8.00
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75	@	8.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—				
No. 1, cases	lb.	.65	@	.70
No. 2, cases	lb.	.50	@	.55
No. 3, cases	lb.	.28	@	.30
No. 4, cases	lb.	.15	@	.20
No. 5, bags	lb.	.10	@	.15
No. 6, bags	lb.	.08	@	.09
sorts, bags	lb.	.07	@	.08
Yucca, bags	lb.	.03	@	.04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	2.00	@	5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06½	@	.09
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.10	@	.17
Hemlock extract, 26 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03½	@	—
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.02½	@	.06
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.08	@	.08½
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.06½	@	.07¾
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.08	@	.13
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.12	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.13	@	—
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.12	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.14	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15	@	—
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.30	@	—
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.14	@	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums	gal.	.17	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.23	@	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, U.S.P., drums, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46	@	.47
technical, drums	lb.	.37	@	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00	@	13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton.		.85	@	1.00
imported, to arrive	unit-ton.	1.40	@	1.50
Hops, domestic, bales	lb.	.39	@	.42
imported, bales	lb.	.60	@	.65
Horehound, bales	lb.	.06¼	@	.07
Hydrangea root, bales	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	9.00	@	9.50
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.00	@	9.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	11.00	@	11.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).				
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.03¾	@	.04
bottles	gross.	6.75	@	15.25
100 volume, carboys	lb.	.20	@	—
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.10	@	1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	13.00	@	13.25
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Hypernic, solid, drums	lb.	.17	@	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb	41	@	.15

I

Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07½	@	.08
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00	@	4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).				
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.25	@	1.28
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.12	@	—
Indol, C.P., bottles	lb.	31.00	@	63.00
Infusorial earth (see Diatomaceous earth).				
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).				
Iodine, crude, kegs	lb.	1.95	@	—
resublimed, kegs	lb.	2.65	@	2.70
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs	lb.	4.50	@	4.65
Ionone, bottles	lb.	3.50	@	8.25
Ipecac root, whole, bags	lb.	.70	@	.75
powdered, boxes	lb.	.80	@	.85
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.05	@	.06
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.07	@	.08
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs	lb.	.04½	@	.07
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½	@	.08
solution, carboys	lb.	.06¾	@	.06¾
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, pearls, cans	lb.	.72	@	—
powder, cans	lb.	.84	@	—
scales, cans	lb.	.77	@	—
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.45	@	1.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.10	@	3.15
syrup, demijohns	lb.	.40	@	.45
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.02¾	@	.03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.47	@	.50
scales, cans	lb.	.85	@	.90
pearls, cans	lb.	.90	@	.96
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).				
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans, lb.		.54	@	—
scales, cans	lb.	.59	@	—
ferrous, cans	lb.	.25	@	—
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans	lb.	.59	@	—
scales, cans	lb.	.64	@	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.65	@	.70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).				
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@	.04
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.47	@	.48
granular, cans	lb.	.42	@	.46
pearls, can	lb.	.42	@	.43
green, scales, cans	lb.	.47	@	.48
granular, cans	lb.	.42	@	.43
pearls, cans	lb.	.42	@	.43
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.27½	@	.27½
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32½	@	.40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs, lb.		.25½	@	.27½
Isoeugenol, bottles	lb.	2.85	@	3.50
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48	@	—
small lots	lb.	.58	@	—
Isopropyl ether, car lots, drums, lb.		.07	@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08	@	—
tanks	lb.	.06	@	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@	.11
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.14	@	.28
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.19	@	.23
Juniper berries, bags	lb.	.04½	@	.05

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.19	@	.20
Kava kava root, bales	lb.	.13½	@	.14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk	gal.	.06½	@	—
cases	gal.	.1765	@	—
W. W., bulk	lb.	.05½	@	—
export, bulk	gal.	.05½	@	—
cases	gal.	.18	@	—
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk	gal.	.04	@	—
water white, bulk	gal.	.04½	@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk	gal.	.03	@	.03½
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 water white	gal.	.02¾	@	.02¾
42-44, water white	gal.	.02

Lavender flowers, ord., bales..lb. .14 @ .20
select, bales.....lb. .27 @ .30
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .08½@ .09½
white, broken, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .11½
crystals, barrels.....lb. .09½@ .11½
granular, barrels.....lb. .09½@ .10½
powdered, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .11
Arsenate, powdered, drums..lb. .10¼@ .11¼
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, boxes.....lb. .46 @ —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.55
Linoleate, solid, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .23
Oleate, barrels.....lb. .15 @ —
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .06½@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .095 @ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .0855@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .08037@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .07464@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons.
lb. .07372@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .11½@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1035@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .09729@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .09036@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons.
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb. .08942@ —
fused, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .18½
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Sulphate, barrels, works...lb. .06 @ —
(See also Lead, white.)
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks..lb. .06 @ —
basic, sulphate, casks...lb. .05½@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs...lb. .11 @ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .0990@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .09306@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .08642@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons.
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .08553@ —
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .09 @ .10
powdered, barrels.....lb. .19½@ .20
Root, bales.....lb. .29 @ .40
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .04½@ .05
select, cases.....lb. .07½@ .08
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk.....ton. 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder.)
Lime salts (see Calcium.)
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls..gal. .15 @ .19
Linalool, cans.....lb. 1.65 @ 2.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 3.50
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .12 @ .13
without leaves, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
Linseed, cake, bags.....ton. 18.00 @18.50
Meal, bags.....ton. 25.00 @26.00
Litharge, assayer's casks.....lb. .07½@ —
commercial, powd., casks...lb. .05½@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.
lb. .095 @ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .0855@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .08037@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .07464@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 07372@ —
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.60 @ 1.65
Citrate, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags..lb. .04½@ —
barrels.....lb. .04½@ —
under two tons, bags.....lb. .04¾@ —
barrels.....lb. .05 @ —
imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .04¾ Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Lobelia, bales.....lb. .15½@ .19
Seed, bags.....lb. .21 @ .32
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .10 @ .17
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .05 @ .09
solid, boxes.....lb. .08 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment..ton. 24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales..lb. .20 @ .25
imported, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Lupulin, N.F., tins.....lb. 1.00 @ 5.00
Lycopodium, cases.....lb. .19 @ .21

M

Mace, Banda, cases.....lb. .34 @ .35
Batavia, No. 2, cases.....lb. .22 @ .23
Penang, No. 2, cases.....lb. .28 @ .30
Madder, Dutch, bags.....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia, arsenate, car lots, bags (cased)..lb. .20 @ —
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags..lb. .05¾@ .06
U.S.P., car lots, barrels...lb. .07¾@ .08
Calcined, heavy, pharmaceutical, barrels..lb. .50 @ —
technical, barrels.....lb. .04 @ —
light, extra, barrels.....lb. .36 @ .40
standard, barrels.....lb. .30 @ —
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton. 34.00 @38.00
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Palmitate, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .23
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums..lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .09¼
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .17 @ .20
car lots, barrels.....lb. .16½@ —
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).
Magnesite, calcined, carrels..ton. 46.00 @56.00
Malva flowers, black, bales...lb. .17 @ .18
blue, bales.....lb. .55 @ .60
Leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Manaca, root, bales.....lb. .18 @ .19
Mandrake root, bales.....lb. .07¾@ .08
Manganese borate, tech., bbls.lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .03¾@ .04¼
85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .02¾@ .03¼
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs.lb. .35 @ .52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans..lb. 2.60 @ 2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.30 @ 5.35
Linoleate, liquid, drums...lb. .18 @ .19¼
solid, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .19¼
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels..lb. .02¼@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .02¾@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .02¾@ .03¼
Resinate, fused, barrels.....lb. .08¾@ .08¼
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .12¼
Sulphate, works, barrels....lb. .07 @ .08
anhydrous, works, barrels..lb. .08 @ .08¼
Mangrove bark, ship, bags..ton. 24.00 @25.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags.....lb. .04 @ —
Manna flakes, large, cases....lb. .40 @ .45
small, cases.....lb. .23 @ .25
Marble flour, bags.....ton. 12.00 @14.00
Marjoram, French, bales.....lb. .18½@ .19
German, bales.....lb. .20 @ .21
Matico, leaves, bales.....lb. .18 @ .20
Menthol, cases.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.10
Menthol, cases.....lb. 2.90 @ 3.00
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans.....lb. .64 @ —
33⅓ p.c., cans.....lb. .72 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. .91 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.13 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, jars, kegs.....lb. 3.50 @ 3.55
yellow, jars, kegs.....lb. 3.60 @ 3.65
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Mercury oxide, black, drums, kegs..lb. 3.58 @ —
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbl...lb. 1.10 @ —
U.S.P., drums, kegs.....lb. 1.54 @ —
Mercury and chalk, kegs.....lb. .64 @ .65
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.30 @ 1.40
Composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 10.50 @12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 10.25 @10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 11.50 @13.00
4 x4 in.....pkg. 14.50 @14.70
3⅜@5½ in.....pkg. 17.50 @18.50
3⅜x5½ in.....pkg. 18.25 @19.29
Silver, 3⅜@3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.35
Metanitroanilin, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels.lb. 1.40 @ 1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs..lb. .82 @ .84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs...lb. .67 @ .69
Methanol, crude, dlvd. tanks.gal. .20 @ —
denaturing grade, tanks...gal. .35 @ —
95 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .41 @ —
drums included.....gal. .37 @ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .43 @ —
drums included.....gal. .39 @ —
tanks.....gal. .33 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .42 @ —
drums included.....gal. .38 @ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .44 @ —
drums included.....gal. .40 @ —
tanks.....gal. .34 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels..gal. .43½@ —
drums included.....gal. .39½@ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .45½@ —
drums included.....gal. .41½@ —
tanks.....gal. .35½@ —
synthetic, 99½ p.c., car lots, spot, drums..gal. .39½@ —
less car lots.....gal. .41½@ —
tanks.....gal. .35½@ —
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums..lb. .17 @ .17½
imported, drums.....lb. .17 @ .17½
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots..lb. .15 @ —
less car lots.....lb. .16 @ —
tanks.....lb. .14 @ —
Acetone, car lots, drums...gal. .47 @ —
less car lots, drums....gal. .49 @ —
tanks.....gal. .43 @ —
synthetic, car lots, drums.gal. .47 @ —
less car lots, drums....gal. .49 @ —
tanks.....gal. .43 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles.....lb. 2.10 @ 2.20
Benzoate, bottles.....lb. 1.25 @ 2.00
Chloride, cylinders.....lb. .45 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.15 @ 4.00
Salicylate, drums.....lb. .40 @ .43
tins.....lb. .42 @ .45
Methylanthraquinone, bbls....lb. .65 @ .67
Methylene blue, med., kegs...lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles...oz. 1.25 @ 2.50
Methylehexyl ketone, pure, works, drums.....lb. 1.20 @ —
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs. ton. 65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton. 110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs.....lb. 2.50 @ —
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .05½@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .06 @ .06½
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .06½@ .07
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .14 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .15 @ .16
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .16 @ .17
Millet seed, bags.....
hulled, bags.....lb. .08¼@ .04¼
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Monoethylanilin, drums.....lb. .77 @ .79
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums..lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles.....oz. 7.80 @ 7.85
Alkaloid, cans.....oz. 9.65 @ 9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials....oz. 9.25 @ 9.30
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Mullein flowers, cans.....lb. .90 @ .95
leaves, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz. 12.50 @13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz. 20.00 @21.00
pods, bottles.....oz. 12.50 @13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 5.65 @ 6.00
ketone, cans.....lb. 5.50 @ 6.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.85
Musk root, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown...lb. .10 @ .10½
Bombay, brown, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
California, brown, bags....lb. .07¼@ .07¾
Chinese, yellow, bags.....lb. .05¼@ .05½
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .08 @ .08½
English, yellow, bags.....lb. .08 @ .08½
German, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .07 @ .07½
Sicilian, brown, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Myrobalans, J1, ship't, bags. ton. 25.00 @26.00
J2, shipment, bags.....ton. 16.00 @17.00
R2, shipment, bags.....ton. 15.75 @16.75
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls. lb. .03¾@ .04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags. 100 lbs. 1.65 @ 2.25
imported, c.i.f. bags. 100 lbs. 2.50 @ —
dyestuffs, bags.....lb. .04½@ .06
refined, balls, spot, barrels..lb. .05½@ .06¼
contract, car lots, barrels. lb. .04¾@ —
flake, spot, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .06¼
contract, car lots, barrels. lb. .04¾@ —
Nerolin, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Nickel chloride, barrels.....lb. .17 @ .19
kegs.....lb. .20 @ .24
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .35 @ .38
Salt, double, barrels.....lb. .11 @ —
single, barrels.....lb. .11 @ —
contracts, 1932, single or double salt, barrels..lb. .11 @ —
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins.....8 lbs. 8.25 @10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums.....lb. .74½@ .86
10-lb. tins.....lb. .82½@ 1.01½
5-lb. tins.....lb. .94 @ 1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk.....ton. 10.00 @12.00
barrels.....ton. 22.00 @24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks..lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .28 @ .29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .28 @ .29
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .30 @ .31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .30 @ .31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .32 @ .33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .28 @ .29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .27½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .28½@ .29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertiliser material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports..unit-ton. 1.50 @ 1.60
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast.....unit-ton. 1.50 @ —
f.o.b. western works.....unit-ton. 1.00 @ —
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .24 @ .25
Nitrotoluene, works, drums..lb. .17 @ .18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .18 @ —
Chinese, shipment, cases.....lb. .17 @ —
Extract (see Gall extract.)
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .12½@ .13
110's, bags, cases.....lb. .11½@ .11¾
West India, bags, cases.....lb. .06¼@ .06½
Nux vomica, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .07½@ .08

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .03¾@ .03½
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140 deg. C. mixed, group 3, tankcars..gal. .11 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .13 @ —
Oil:—
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.50
s.p.a., bottles.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.25
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases..lb. .45 @ .48
Amyris, tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.00
Angelica root, bottles.....lb. 19.00 @20.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins.
lb. .30 @ .35
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans. lb. .20 @ .22
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 1.30 @ 1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
natural, Messina, coppers. lb. 1.20 @ 2.00
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (See Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .12 @ .13
rectified, tins.....lb. .45 @ .50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins. lb. .90 @ 1.10
Cayenne, tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.10
Cade, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .24 @ .28
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .48 @ .50
U.S.P., IX, tins.....lb. .50 @ .60
U.S.P., X, tins.....lb. .75 @ .80
Calamus, tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums.
cans.....lb. .12 @ —
white, drums.....lb. .14 @ —
cans.....lb. .12 @ —
Cananga, native, tins.....lb. .15 @ —
rectified, tins.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.75
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans..lb. 1.90 @ 2.05 @ 2.25
Caraway, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.40 @ 2.15
Cardamom, seed, bottles....lb. 13.50 @24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans
lb. .80 @ .85
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums..lb. .11¼@ .11¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls...lb. .09¾@ —
drums, returnable.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .10 @ —
cases.....lb. .11 @ .13
drums, returnable.....lb. .09¾@ —
tanks.....lb. .08½@ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels....lb. .08¾@ —
drums, returnable.....lb. .08¾@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .08½@ —
drums, returnable.....lb. .09¼@ —
tanks.....lb. .09¼@ —
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums, less car lots, drums...lb. .07½@ —
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums.....lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .09½@ —
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums.....lb. .10 @ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .11 @ —
Cedarleaf, drums.....lb. .11½@ —
tins.....lb. .52 @ .55
Cedarwood, drums, tins.....lb. .56 @ .75
Celery seed, bottles.....lb. .24 @ .31
Chaulmoogra, 500-lb. lots, cans
lb. 7.50 @ 9.75
25-lb. lots, cans.....lb. 1.20 @ —
Chinawood, barrels, drums..lb. 1.45 @ —
tanks.....lb. .04¾@ .05
Coast, spot, tanks.....lb. .04½@ .04¾
futures.....lb. .04½@ .04¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles..lb. .04½@ .04¾
Citronella, Ceylon, cans....lb. 7.00 @11.50
drums.....lb. .35 @ .39
Java, drums.....lb. .33 @ .37
Clove, U.S.P., cans.....lb. .46½@ .48
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels..lb. .04¼@ .04½
Coast, tanks.....lb. .02¾@ .02¾
Cochin grade, barrels.....lb. .04¾ Nom.
Manila, barrels.....lb. .04¼@ .04½
bulk, shipments, c.i.f....lb. .03 Nom.
tanks.....lb. .03½@ .03¼
Coast, tanks.....lb. .02¾@ .02¾
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels..gal. .21 @ .24
Japanese, drums.....gal. .26 @ —
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels..gal. .21 @ .22
Norwegian, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .21
Codliver, Norwegian.....bbl. 20.00 @22.00
Coriander seed, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 4.35
Corn, crude, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .05¾
works, tanks.....lb. .03¾@ .03¼
refined, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .06¾
(see daily records in market report)
Creosote (see C)
Croton, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.60
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.45 @ 2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bottles.....lb. 7.00 @ 7.25
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk....bbl. 1.65 @ —
California, 27 plus.....bbl. .75 @ .85
Dip (see D).
Dill, from seed, bottles....lb. 2.90 @ 3.60
from weed, bottles.....lb. 5.25 @ 5.30
Erigeron, tins.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.40
Eucalyptus, Australia, cases. lb. .21 @ .23
drums.....lb. .19 @ .21
Fennel seed, sweet, tins....lb. .95 @ 1.00
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker..bbl. .60 @ .70
Gulf coast.....bbl. .60 @ —
Kansas, 24-26.....bbl. .45 @ .50
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20. bbl. .35 @ .40
18-20.....bbl. .40 @ .45
New York and New Jersey terminals:—
Monday.....bbl. .75 @ —
Tuesday.....bbl. .75 @ —
Wednesday.....bbl. .75 @ —
Thursday.....bbl. .75 @ —
Friday.....bbl. .75 @ —
Saturday.....bbl. .75 @ —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .40 @ .45
26-30.....bbl. .42½@ .47½
Oil, fuel, Oklahoma, 14-16...bbl. .22½@ .26
18-22.....bbl. .27½@ .30
22-26.....bbl. .30 @ .35
24-26.....bbl. .35 @ .40
26-30.....bbl. .45 @ .50
28-30.....bbl. .65 @ .70
Pennsylvania, 30-34.....gal. .03 @ .03½
36-40.....gal. .03¼@ .03⅝
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne...gal. .04 @ .05
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .02¼@ .02½
Louisiana-Arkansas, 38-40 light straw..gal. .02⅝@ .03
Oklahoma, 35-37.....gal. .01¾@ .02
36-38.....gal. .01¾@ .02
38-40.....gal. .01¾@ .02
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk..gal. .04 @ —
Gulf Coast, 32-36.....gal. .02 @ —
Kansas, 32-36.....gal. .01½@ .01¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36. gal. .01¾@ .02
North Texas, 32-36.....gal. .01¾@ .01¾
Oklahoma, 32-36.....gal. .01¾@ .01⅝
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tine, lb. 4.00 @ 5.35
Bourbon, tins.....lb. 4.25 @ 4.75
Turkish, tins.....lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Ginger, distilled, bottles....lb. 3.25 @ 3.40
Haarlem, domestic, bottles, imported, bottles.....gross. 3.25 @ 3.30
Hemlock, tins.....gross. 3.35 @ 3.40
Herring, coast, tanks.....lb. .65 @ .75
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins..lb. 1.10 @ 3.00
Wood, technical, tins.....lb. .45 @ .60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs. 6.50 @ —
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs. 6.25 @ —
extra, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.00 @ —
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 6.75 @ —
prime, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.87½@ —
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs. 7.25 @ —
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins..lb. 1.30 @ 3.50
garden, tins.....lb. .45 @ .60
Spike, French, technical, tine lb. .57 @ .60
Spanish, technical, tins..lb. .48 @ .50
Lemon, California, cans.....lb. .65 @ —
clarified, cans.....lb. .70 @ —
Messina, coppers, tins.....lb. .90 @ 1.30
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins.....lb. .40 @ .55
Lime, distilled, tins.....lb. 6.50 @ 7.00
expressed, tins.....lb. 9.00 @13.00
Linaloe wood, cases.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.55
Linseed, boiled, tanks.....lb. .0720@ —
car lots, barrels.....lb. .0780@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .0820@ —
less than 5 barrels.....lb. .0860@ —
double boiled, less than 5 barrels..lb. .0890@ .0910
raw tanks.....lb. .0680@ —
car lots, barrels.....lb. .0740@ —
less than car lots, barrels, lb. .0780@ —
less than 5 barrels.....lb. .0820@ —
refined, barrels.....lb. .0810@ .0850
Lubricating, including tax, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light..gal. .80 @ .81
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600..gal. .27 @ .28
Warren, E 600.....gal. .24½@ .25
unfiltered, 600 s.r....gal. .22 @ .23
650 s. r.....gal. .22 @ .23
630 flash, s. r.....gal. .20 @ .21
600 flash, s. r.....gal. .26 @ .27
California, pale or red, at refinery tankcars:—
Up to 100 vis., inclusive, 140-150 vis.....gal. .14 @ .14½
215 vis.....gal. .14 @ .14½
300 vis.....gal. .16½@ .17
350 vis.....gal. .17 @ .17½
410 vis.....gal. .17½@ .17¾
450 vis.....gal. .17½@ .18
500 vis.....gal. .17¾@ .18½
600 vis.....gal. .18 @ .18½
700 vis.....gal. .18¼@ .18¾
900 vis.....gal. .18½@ .19
1,000 vis.....gal. .19½@ —
1,200 vis.....gal. .19¼@ .19¾
80 vis. at 210 deg. F....gal. .21¼@ —
95 vis. at 210 deg. F....gal. .21½@ —
115 vis. at 210 deg. F....gal. .21½@ —
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color..gal. .08¼@ .08¾
100 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .08½@ .08¾
150 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .10¼@ .10¾
150 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .10 @ .10¼
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .11½@ .11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .11¼@ .11½
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .11 @ .11¼
200 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .12½@ .13
200 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .12 @ .12½
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .11¾@ .12
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .13 @ .13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .12 @ .12½
220 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .11¾@ .12
240 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .11½@ .12
240 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .13½@ .14
240 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .13 @ .13½
280 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .16 @ .16½
280 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .15 @ .15¾
280 vis., No. 5½ color..gal. .13¾@ .14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color..gal. .11½@ .12
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .14½@ .15
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .16 @ .17
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .11½@ .12
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .13 @ .13½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .14 @ .14½
600 flash, cyl. stock....gal. .15 @ .15¾
630 flash, cyl. stock....gal. .20½@ .21
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock, gal. .16 @ .16½
600 cold test (light bright), 40 pour.....gal. .19½@ .20
25 to 35 pour.....gal. .19½@ .20
10 to 25 pour.....gal. .19½@ .20
10 to 15 pour.....gal. .22 @ .23
Mace, distilled, tins.....lb. .75 @ .90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks..gal. .10 @ —
refined, alkali, barrels....lb. .0615@ .0575
tanks.....lb. .0475@ —
light, pressed, bbls.....lb. .0390@ .0450
tanks.....lb. .0350@ —
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles..lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
natural, U.S.P., bottles....lb. 8.00 @ 8.50
expressed, barrels.....gal. .40 @ .45
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs. 13.00 @ —
extra, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.00 @ —
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 6.75 @ —
pure, barrels.....100 lbs. 10.00 @ —
Neroli, bottles.....lb. 35.00 @90.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .75 @ .90
Olive, denatured, barrels...gal. .58 @ .60
edible, barrels.....gal. 1.30 @ 1.40
foots, barrels.....lb. .04¾@ .04¾
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .08¼@ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .08¾@ —
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .11¼@ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .12¼@ —
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .12¼@ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .13 @ —
Oleo, No. 1, barrels....100 lbs. 6.12½@ —
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs. 5.25 @ —

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins.	lb.	.40 @	.45
expressed, African, drums.	lb.	.66 @	.70
California, tins.	lb.	.70 @	—
Messina, U.S.P., coppers.	lb.	1.00 @	1.65
West India, tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Origanum, commercial, tins.	lb.	.25 @	.50
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03¼
shipments, casks	lb.	.02⅝@	.02⅝
Niger, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.02⅞
shipment, casks	lb.	.02½@	.0255
Palm kernel, denatured, drums.	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	1.70 @	1.80
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	2.80 @	3.25
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.06½	Nom.
mill, tanks	lb.	.03⅝	Nom.
refined, edible, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.75
imported, tins	lb.	1.15 @	1.35
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	1.70 @	1.85
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Perilla, drugs	lb.	.05 @	.05½
tanks, Coast	lb.	.04¼@	—
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	.87 @	1.00
Pimento, tins	lb.	1.15 @	1.75
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	.59 @	.60
water-white, barrels	gal.	.64 @	.65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.58 @	.70
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	1.55 @	—
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	gal.	.56 @	.58
refined, denatured, bbls.	gal.	.37	Nom.
Red, distilled or saponified barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06⅝
drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06
tanks	lb.	.05 @	—
white, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.10⅝
imported, barrels	kal.	1.05 @	1.50
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00 @	3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	5.50 @	18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	.22 @	.27
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.26½@	.30½
Rosin, first rectified, drums.	gal.	.38 @	.42
second rectified, drums	gal.	.43 @	.46
third rectified, drums	gal.	.47 @	.49
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.11¼@	—
Sandalwood, Australian, tins.	lb.	4.50 @	5.50
East India, U.S.P., makers,	tins.	4.75 @	5.75
Sardine, Coast, tanks	gal.	.12 @	.15
for poultry feeding, coast, drums	gal.	.45 @	.50
Sassafras, artificial, drums	lb.	.17½@	—
cans	lb.	.19½@	—
natural, drums, tins	lb.	.50 @	1.00
Savin, tins	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Sesame, ref., white, drums.	lb.	.09¼@	.10
yellow, drums	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
Soybean, domestic, crude, bar-rels	lb.	.0460@	.0500
tanks	lb.	.0400@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0500@	.0540
tanks	lb.	.0440@	—
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., drums,	lb.	.0880@	.0900
45 deg., drums	lb.	.0810@	.0830
natural, drums	lb.	.0760@	.0780
Spruce, tins	lb.	.65 @	.75
Sweet birch, Northern, tins.	lb.	1.90 @	2.00
Southern, tins	lb.	1.30 @	1.65
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
Tansy, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.90
Tar, commercial, barrels.	gal.	.17 @	.19
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins.	lb.	.50 @	.75
white, tins	lb.	.62½@	.90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey, red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums.	lb.	.06¼@	.07¼
75 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.08 @	.09
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cans	gal.	4.00 @	5.00
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Walnut, crude, barrels	lb.	.09	Nom.
refined, barrels	lb.	.12	Nom.
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
No. 2 coast, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.
refined, natural, drums	lb.	.0580@	.0600
winter, bleached, drums	lb.	.0620@	.0640
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums	gal.	.70½@	.75¼
875@885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums	gal.	.78 @	.83
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis., drums	gal.	.83 @	.86
Russian, 8806@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums	gal.	.58 @	.63
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums	gal.	.73 @	.78
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	.78 @	.83
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums	gal.	.81 @	.86
885@800 s.g., 325@330 vis., drums	gal.	.83 @	.88
Wintergreen, Northern, tins.	lb.	4.00 @	8.00
Southern, tins	lb.	2.65 @	3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicy-late).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.85
Wormwood, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, cans.	lb.	3.50 @	5.25
Manila, bottles	lb.	26.00 @	30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	11.90 @	12.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85 @	13.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85 @	13.85
Orange mineral, American ex-white lead, casks	lb.	.10¼@	—
ex-red lead, casks	lb.	.09 @	—
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.15½@	—
kegs	lb.	.16½@	—
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.68 @	.69
sweet, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.68½@	.69
fingers, cases	lb.	.90 @	.95
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	1.11 @	1.12
Verona, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
powdered, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Orthochloranilin, drums	lb.	.65 @	.75
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	.84 @	—
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.13 @	.15
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins.	lb.	.70 @	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb	.05½@	.06
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb	2.00 @	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb	.14½@	.15
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07¼

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	1.30 @	1.60
Paprika, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.22½@	.23
fair, bags	lb.	.18½@	.19
fancy, bags	lb.	.21½@	.22
medium, bags	lb.	.20½@	.21
Paraaminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.88
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls.	lb.	.92 @	.94
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums.	lb.	.07 @	.11
Paracymene, refined, drums.	gal.	.70 @	1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
kegs	lb.	.16 @	.23
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.0195@	.02
124@126 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.0195@	.02
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.0190@	.0195
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03 @	—
128@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03 @	.0310
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.0275@	.02⅞
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0320@	.0330
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.0275@	.02⅞
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0335@	.0355
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03 @	.03½
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0360@	.0370
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03½@	.03¼
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0420@	.0430
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0445@	.0455
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¼
cases ½c. per pound higher than bags.			
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.02½@	.03¼
111@115 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02¼@	.03½
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02¼@	.02⅝
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
124@126, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02¼
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.38 @	—
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.39 @	—
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20¼@	.23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.37 @	.45
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.48
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.51 @	—
contract, kegs	lb.	.48 @	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23¼@	.24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46 @	.47
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.37
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Paratolueneculphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 @	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.58 @	.60
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.22½@	.37½
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.15
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.09 @	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.13 @	—
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots	gal.	.17 @	—
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags.	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
Lampong, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.08½@	.08¾
Red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crop, bags	lb.	.16 @	.16½
Birdseye, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.15½@	.15½
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.28
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.23	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	.85 @	.90
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.02¾
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.02⅞
medium, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
dark, green, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
red, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.02¼
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.55 @	.84
Athens	bbl.	.65 @	.86
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.49 @	.87
Coalinga	bbl.	.49 @	.59
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.55 @	.88
Dominguez	bbl.	.65 @	.86
Elk Hills	bbl.	.49 @	.87
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.	bbl.	.83 @	.91
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.55 @	.83
Inglewood	bbl.	.55 @	.75
Kern River	bbl.	.49 @	—
Kettleman Hills	bbls.	.66 @	.78
La Habra	bbl.	.55 @	.71
Lost Hills	bbl.	.49 @	.75
McKittrick	bbl.	.49 @	—
Midway	bbl.	.49 @	.87
Montebello	bbl.	.55 @	.68
Newhall	bbl.	.49 @	—
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.53 @	.81
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.55 @	.77
Richfield	bbl.	.55 @	.84
Rosecrans	bbl.	.65 @	.86
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.57 @	.96
Seal Beach	bbl.	.55 @	.84
Signal Hill	bbl.	.55 @	.81
Sunset	bbl.	.49 @	.87
Torrance	bbl.	.55 @	.73
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.49 @	.58
Whittier	bbl.	.55 @	.71
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	1.75 @	—
Petrolia	bbl.	1.82 @	—
East Texas:—			
Gregg County	bbl.	.50 @	—
Rusk County	bbl.	.50 @	—
Smith County	bbl.	.50 @	—
Upshur County	bbl.	.50 @	—
Gulf Coast:—			
Barber's Hill	bbl.	.58 @	.91
Batson	bbl.	.58 @	.91
Conroe	bbl.	.54 @	.74
Dayton	bbl.	.58 @	.91
Evangeline	bbl.	.65 @	.91
*Goose Creek	bbl.	.32 @	.62
High Island	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Hull	bbl.	.32 @	.62
*Humble	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Jennings	bbl.	.65 @	.91
Laredo	bbl.	.65 @	.91
*Liberty	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Markham	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
Pettus	bbl.	.55 @	—
Piedras Pintas	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
Refugio, light	bbl.	.32 @	.62
heavy	bbl.	.65 @	—
*Saratoga	bbl.	.58 @	.91
*Sour Lake	bbl.	.32 @	.62
*Spindle Top	bbl.	.32 @	.62
*Terry	bbl.	.58 @	.91

* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 32c. per barrel.

Indiana, Illinois:—			
Illinois	bbl.	.62 @	—
Indiana	bbl.	.40 @	—
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	.95 @	—
Princeton	bbl.	.62 @	—
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Ragland	bbl.	.60 @	—
Somerset	bbl.	.45 @	.60
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.20 @	.44
Caddo	bbl.	.20 @	.52
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.22 @	.52
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.20 @	.52
De Soto	bbl.	.25 @	.49
El Dorado	bbl.	.25 @	.49
Haynesville	bbl.	.19 @	.52
Homer	bbl.	.28 @	.52
Iowa	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Lockport	bbl.	.32 @	.62
Pine Island	bbl.	.20 @	.44
Smackover	bbl.	.20 @	.30
Stephens	bbl.	.61 @	.84
Urania	bbl.	.25 @	—
Mexico:—			
(F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.45 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 10.127c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.93 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 16.809c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Corsicana, heavy	bbl.	.60 @	—
light	bbl.	.20 @	.52
North Texas	bbl.	.28 @	.52
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.28 @	.52
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Bradford Allegany	bbl.	1.47 @	—
Corning	bbl.	.70 @	—
Lima	bbl.	.70 @	—
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	.97 @	—
Eureka lines	bbl.	1.12 @	—
New York Transit lines,	bbl.	1.47 @	—
Lower district in National Transit lines,	bbl.	1.42 @	1.47
Southwest Penn lines,	bbl.	1.17 @	—
Wooster	bbl.	.70 @	—
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	.50 @	—
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.20 @	—
Elk Basin	bbl.	.87 @	—
Grass Creek	bbl.	.87 @	—
Greybull	bbl.	1.20 @	—
Lance Creek	bbl.	.87 @	—
Mule Creek	bbl.	.80 @	—
Pondera	bbl.	.95 @	—
Rock Creek	bbl.	.46 @	—
Salt Creek	bbl.	.76 @	1.00
Sunburst	bbl.	1.05 @	—
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Darst Creek	bbl.	.35 @	.40
Luling	bbl.	.30 @	—
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.45 @	—
Mirando	bbl.	.55 @	.70
Panola County	bbl.	.20 @	.52
Salt Flat	bbl.	.40 @	—
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County	bbl.	.20 @	.41
Gray County	bbl.	.30 @	.46
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.20 @	.41
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.30 @	—
Crane	bbl.	.30 @	—
Crockett	bbl.	.30 @	—
Ector	bbl.	.30 @	—
Glasscock	bbl.	.30 @	—
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80 @	—
Howard	bbl.	.30 @	—
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.25 @	—
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.30 @	—
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.25 @	—
Mitchell	bbl.	.30 @	—
Pecos	bbl.	.30 @	—
Upton	bbl.	.30 @	—
Winkler	bbl.	.30 @	—
Western Kentucky:—			
Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co.	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	.57 @	—
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.12 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums,	gal.	.35 @	—
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.14 @	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	.17 @	.23
10-gallon drums	gal.	.50 @	—
Petroleum solvents and diluents—			
Cleaners' naphthas, refinery,			
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05¼@	.06¼
Bayonne	gal.	.09½@	—
Pennsylvania	gal.	.07½@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.147 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.198 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.201 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11 @	.12
New York	gal.	.11 @	—
Omaha	gal.	.16 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.15 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.201 @	—
Lacquer diluents, refinery,			
Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06½@	.07½
Pennsylvania, tankcars	gal.	.05¼@	—
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., Group 3, refinery tankcars	gal.	.05¼@	—
light grade, 120 l.b.p., 250	gal.	.05¼@	—
Bayonne	gal.	.08½@	—
Stoddard solvents, 48-50 deg. 320 l.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.04½@	.05¼
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.08½@	—
Pennsylvania	gal.	.06 @	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.146 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.155 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.148 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.11 @	—
New York	gal.	.12 @	.13
Omaha	gal.	.134 @	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.131 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.148 @	—
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.08½@	—
steel barrels	gal.	.16 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04 @	.04½
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.117 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.143 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.175 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.153 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11 @	.12
St. Louis	gal.	.127 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.153 @	—
V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).			
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14½@	.15½
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Phenobarbital	lb.	6.50 @	7.50
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums	lb.	.50 @	—
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs	lb.	.52 @	—
yellow, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.47
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	3.65 @	3.80
Phenyl chloride, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
Phenylhydrasin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	3.80 @	5.10
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	5.80 @	6.60
pure, works, bottles	lb.	2.95 @	3.25
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	.70 @	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	long ton.	6.50 @	—
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine	long ton.	3.10 @	3.25
70 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.75 @	3.90
72 p.c., mines	long ton.	4.25 @	4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines	long ton.	5.25 @	5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines,	long ton.	5.50 @	5.75
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines	long-ton.	6.25 @	—
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines,	long-ton.	5.00 @	—
75 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.50 @	—
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.40 @	.45
yellow, cases	lb.	.27½@	.52½
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.18 @	.20
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.18 @	.20
Phthalic anhydride, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	1.75 @	1.90
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	1.75 @	1.80
Pimento, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.25 @	.30
Pitch, burgundy (see B). hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron.	ton.	25.80 @	26.00
f.o.b. works	ton.	20.00 @	—
pine, barrels	bbl.	3.50 @	4.00
stearin, drums	lb.	.03 @	.04½
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	28.00 @	29.00
barrels	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	—
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	3.20 @	3.35
Poke root, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Root bark, bags	lb.	.27 @	.28
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb.	.35 @	.40
Heads, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.13¾@	.13¾
Turkish, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
German, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	.27 @	.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.09
granular, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.11
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07 @	.08
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.16 @	.22
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31 @	.33
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.06¾@	.07½
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.05¾@	.06¾
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.04½@	.05¾
hydrated, shipm't, casks	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
imported, casks	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	7.05 @	8.00
less car lots, drums	lb.	.07½@	.08
imported, c/l, drums	100 lbs.	7.95 @	8.00
liquid, tanks	lb.	.02½@	—
drums	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08½
imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.07½@	.08
contracts	lb.	.07½@	.08
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
powdered, kegs	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.32
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.41½@	.45½
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.50 @	.57½
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100-pound lots, cans.	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	9.70 @	—
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.l.f. ports, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	—
imported, 20 p.c., shipment, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	—
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	19.15 @	—
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.16
Muriate*, imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	37.15 @	—
bulk, shipment	ton.	35.55 @	—
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 95 p.c., bulk	ton.	40.50 @	—
bags	ton.	42.30 @	—
Nitrate, crude, 95 p.c., c.l.f. ports, bag	ton.	53.50 @	53.80
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
technical, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.26
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.09 @	.11
Permanganate, tech., drums	lb.	.16 @	.16½
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.16 @	.16¾
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.38½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.17¼
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipment,	ton.	47.50 @	—
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	19.97 @	—
Xanthate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.14 @	—
tanks	lb.	.12 @	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	27.80 @	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb.	.21 @	.23
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Berries, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	.07 @	—
100-lb. cylinders	gal.	.40 @	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Putty, commercial, tubs	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
raw linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.50
refined, kegs	100 lbs.	3.75 @	4.00
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19 @	.20
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.18 @	.19
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.16 @	.17
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.13 @	.14
Pyridin, denaturing, drums	gal.	.85 @	.95
refined, 2 deg., drums	lb.	.40 @	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	ton.	.12 @	.13

* See fertilizer market report for discounts.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.05	@ .07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02	@ —
barrels	lb.	.02	@ —
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.02½	@ —
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.02½	@ —
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .06½
solid, drums	lb.	.09½	@ .10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net, per flask		54.50	@55.50
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.55	@ 1.75
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.75	@ .79
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.50	@ —
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.68	@ —
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.51	@ —
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.71	@ —
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.73	@ —
Benzoate, cans	oz.	—	@ —
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.80	@ —
Citrate, cans	oz.	.46	@ —
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.50	@ —
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.49	@ —
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.56	@ —
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.69	@ —
Formate, cans	oz.	.66	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.87	@ —
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.45	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.47	@ —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.49	@ —
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.71	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.57	@ —
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.48	@ —
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.30	@ —
Sulphocarbonate, cans	oz.	.64	@ —
Tannate, cans	oz.	.38	@ —
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.69	@ —
Valerate, cans	oz.	.73	@ —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans,	oz.	.50	@ —
Quinoline, refined, 2 deg., f.o.b. works, drums	lb.	.55	@ —

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.40	@ .42
Rapeseed, Belgian, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .04
Dutch, bags	lb.	.04½	@ .05
German, bags	lb.	.04	@ .04½
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.24	@ .25
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs,	lb.	.80	@ 1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ 2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70	@ —
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75	@ .80
Selenide, kegs	lb.	2.00	@ —
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.90	@ 4.00
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	@ 3.50
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65	@ .75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
car lots, bags	lb.	.08	@ —
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
in oil, cans	quart	1.21	@ 1.98
Iron oxide, from copperas, pure, casks	lb.	.08½	@ .14
reduced, casks	lb.	.04	@ .06½
Lake C toner, barrels	lb.	1.30	@ 1.35
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80	@ —
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.07	@ —
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00	@45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.03½	@ .04½
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.01½	@ .03
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80	@ —
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10	@ .15
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60	@ 1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ 2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.53	@ .90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35	@ —
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .40
in oil, cans	half-pint	.46	@ .65
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .04
in oil, cans	gal.	2.16	@ 3.94
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb.	.15	@ .25
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.10	@ 1.20
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.15	@ 1.30
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.24	@ —
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65	@ —
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30	@ 1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.11	@ .12
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75	@ 8.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.17	@ .20
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.22	@ .26
Rochelle salt, crystals, powdered, barrels	lb.	.11½	@ —
kegs	lb.	.12	@ —
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45	@ .50
Water, triple	demijohn	5.50	@ 6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.35	@ .40
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04½	@ .04¾
Rosin gum:—			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	3.15	@ —
D, barrels	280 lbs.	3.25	@ —
E, barrels	280 lbs.	3.70	@ —
F, barrels	280 lbs.	3.90	@ —
G, barrels	280 lbs.	3.95	@ —
H, barrels	280 lbs.	4.00	@ —
I, barrels	280 lbs.	4.05	@ —
K, barrels	280 lbs.	4.30	@ —
M, barrels	280 lbs.	4.40	@ —
N, barrels	280 lbs.	4.75	@ —
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	4.80	@ —
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	4.90	@ —
K, barrels	280 lbs.	4.90	@ —
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	3.58	@ 3.78
works, barrels, car lots,	280 lbs.	2.75	@ —
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	25.50	@28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .04¼
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .10
Rue, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels,	lb.	.16	@ .17
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70	@ —
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75	@ 1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb.	.17	@ .18
Spanish, tins	lb.	10.00	@10.25
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.20	@ .23
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04½	@ .05
Sage flour, bags	lb.	.02½	@ .03½
Salicin, cans	lb.	6.00	@ 6.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90	@ .95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40	@ —
less car lots, bags, delivered,	ton.	14.00	@ —
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	22.00	@27.00
bulk, works	ton.	13.00	@18.00
imported, c.i.f., barrels	ton.	13.00	@ —
chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .08½
granular, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .06¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	65.00	@70.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
select, bales	lb.	.12	@ .12½
Savory, bales	lb.	.04	@ .04½
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.48	@ .50
Seidlitz mixture, barrels	lb.	.10	@ —
kegs	lb.	.10½	@ —
Senega root, bales	lb.	.29	@ .30
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales,	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
No. 2, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
No. 3 bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09	@ .10
Pods, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Siftings, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.32	@ .33
Shellac, bone dry, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
refined, barrels	lb.	.24	@ .26
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.17	@ .18
Superfine, bags	lb.	.10	@ .10¾
T. N., bags	lb.	.09	@ .09¾
Shellac varnish, orange, 5 lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.85	@ .90
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.83	@ .88
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.80	@ .85
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.05	@ 1.10
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.03	@ 1.08
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.00	@ 1.05
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk	ton.	30.00	@35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@20.00
medium fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@12.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver bullion	oz.	.27¼	@ —
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.21	@ —
Nucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins,	oz.	.23¼	@ .25¼
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.27	@ —
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.23	@ .24
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.25	@ .28
Western, bales	lb.	.14	@ .17
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.15	@ .17
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .09
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .06
powdered, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags,	tons.	15.00	@22.00
Soda abietate	lb.	.03	@ —
Acetate, anhydrous, drums	lb.	.08¼	@ .09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.04¾	@ .05
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04¼	@ .07
Alginate	lb.	.50	@ —
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.10½	@ —
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.07¾	@ .08¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50	@ .75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.12½	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.96½	@ 2.11¼
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17	@ 2.82
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.40½	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.58	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.29	@ 2.44
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.29	@ 2.44
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55½	@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.45½	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.07½	@ —
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.94	@ 2.09
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.19	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17	@ 2.82
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.07	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.17½	@ —
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs	lb.	.40	@ —
20 to 49 kegs	lb.	.41	@ —
1 to 19 kegs	lb.	.42	@ —
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.04	@ .04¾
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 2.85
less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.10
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95	@ 2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31	@ .32
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.00	@ 4.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.99
ground, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	3.00	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.94
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ —
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.20	@ —
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.17½	@ —
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00	@ —
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	3.44	@ 3.59
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.34	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.44	@ 3.59
expert, drums	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.05¾	@ .07
Citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.25½	@ .29½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.32½	@ .36½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½	@ .16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16½	@ .17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08¾
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.15	@ —
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.90	@ —
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.55	@ —
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.20	@ —
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.22	@ .26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans	lb.	.20¼	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.41	@ .42
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25	@ —
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	5.05	@ 5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.85	@ 3.00
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.60	@ 4.00
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ —
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52	@ .54
Nitrate, Apr.-June del., ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	ton.	25.90	@26.50
200-lb. bags	ton.	25.20	@25.80
bulk	ton.	23.90	@ —
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼	@ .08½
imported, l.c.l., casks	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs	lb.	.08	@ .12
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.80	@ 2.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.00	@ 2.40
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.05	@ 2.45
barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.65
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
tribasic, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.25
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ 2.35
less car lots	100 lbs.	2.45	@ 2.50
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.67	@ .69
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls	lb.	.11½	@ —
prompt shipment	lb.	.12	@ .13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼	@ —
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12	@ —
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19	@ .24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47	@ —
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75	@ —
tanks	100 lbs.	.60	@ —
60 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65	@ —
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .05¼
Stannate, drums	lb.	.18	@ .21½
Stearate, lumps, works, barrels	lb.	.20	@ —
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.22	@ .23
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .02½
imported, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½	@ 2.40
60% broken, dom., cks	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ .09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.23	@ .25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.30	@ .42½
Sulphoricinoleate	lb.	.12	@ —
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.57	@ .67
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	1.37	@ —
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31	@ —
tanks	gal.	.26	@ —
high flash, works, drums,	gal.	.35	@ —
tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.35	@ .40
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.16	@ .22
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.0087	@ —
barrels	lb.	.01¼	@ —
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¼	@ —
barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ —
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12	@ .13
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Squill, red, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
white, bales	lb.	.05	@ .05½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12	@ .13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.75	@ .80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.24	@ 2.35
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.34	@ 2.45
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.03¾	@ .04½
imported, bags	lb.	.05	@ .05½
rice, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
wheat, bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
Starch, iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77	@ —
Staveacre seed, bags	lb.	.13	@ .14
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .04¼
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Stonecroot, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Storax, cases	lb.	.32½	@ .33
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Seed, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.46	@ .47
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .36
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.00	@ 3.05
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags,	lb.	1.45	@ 1.50
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.37	@ .41
powdered, cans	oz.	.27	@ .31
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75	@ —
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.34	@ .38
powdered, cans	oz.	.24	@ .28
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.51	@ .55
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .18
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25	@ 4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00	@ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55	@ 2.15
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.50
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.15
Sulphur flour, refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.75
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.10
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85	@ 3.45
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95	@ 3.55
rubbermakers, bags	100 lbs.	1.85	@ 2.45
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10	@ 3.70
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45	@ 4.05
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@ 2.75
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ 2.90
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.95
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.10
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03½	@ .04
tanks	lb.	.03	@ .04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07	@ .07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05	@ .05¾
tanks	lb.	.04	@ .05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10	@ .12
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½	@ .07½
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.80	@ 3.85
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00	@ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	45.00	@49.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.04¾	@ .05¼
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.05¼	@ .05¾
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	6.50	@ 7.00
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	6.00	@ 6.50

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00	@25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	22.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	27.50	@ —
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	18.00	@ —
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	22.00	@23.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00	@40.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	48.50	@ —
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	53.50	@55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00	@ —
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00	@15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
extra, works, loose	lb.	.02½	@ .02¾
special, works, loose	lb.	.02¼	@ .02⅝
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.04½	@ —
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04¾	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05¼	@ —
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05½	@ —
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.04½	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
kegs	per keg	3.75	@ —
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.75	& .10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	1.65	& .10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.00	& .10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.10	& .10
South American, to arrive, unit-ton.		1.85	& .10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk, unit-ton.		2.00	& .10
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03	@ .05½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls.	gal.	.17	@ .19
retort, barrels	gal.	.18	@ .20
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.21	@ .22
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23	@ .25
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.21	@ —
powdered, barrels	lb.	.21	@ —
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .26¼
Terebene, cans	lb.	.65	@ .70
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75	@ .90
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.32	@ .33
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.31	@ .32
drums	lb.	.27	@ .28
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾	@ —
contracts	lb.	.13¾	@ —
tanks	lb.	.14	@ —
contracts	lb.	.13	@ —
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ 1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.00	@ 1.25
imported, bags	lb.	.01¼	@ .01¼
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums,	lb.	.08½	@ —
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums,	lb.	.25	@ .38
technical, drums	lb.	.14	@ .15
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12	@ —
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.60	@ 1.75
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95	@ 2.00
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. cases	lb.	2.00	@ 2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.20	@ —
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.06¾	@ .07¼
Spanish, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles	lb.	1.25	@ —
smaller lots, bottles	lb.	1.30	@ 1.35
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.80	@ 3.90
Tin, Straits	lb.	.24½	@ —
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.24½	@ .25
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls	lb.	.29½	@ —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.1340	@ —
Titanium dioxide, bags, bbls	lb.	.18	@ .18½
car lots, bags, barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17¼
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼	@ .06½
calcium base, car lots, bags,	lb.	.06	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼	@ .06½
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.88	@ .90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.65	@ .70
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35	@ —
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27	@ .28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Tonka beans, Angost, casks	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32	@ .36
Trichlorethylene, drums	lb.	.09¼	@ —
Triethanolamine, works, drums,	lb.	.40	@ .42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.20½	@ .44½
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.87	@ .89
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58	@ .60
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works	ton.	22.50	@25.00
double ground, works	ton.	17.00	@18.00
single ground, works	ton.	16.00	@ —

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)
Turmeric root, Aleppy, bags..lb. .05 @ .05½
Madras, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots..gal. .42¾@ —
10-barrel lots.....gal. .44¾@ —
5-barrel lots.....gal. .46¾@ —
wood, destructive - distilled, drums..gal. .33 @ .35
steam - distilled, car lots, drums..gal. .3864@ —
less than car lots, drums, gal. .41 @ .42

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales .....lb. .23 @ .25
true (aletris), bags.....lb. .15 @ .17
Uranium oxide, kegs.....lb. 1.50 @ —
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags.....ton.82.60 @ —
Gulf ports, bags.....ton.82.60 @ —
pure, cases.....lb. .15 @ .17
Uva ursi leaves, bales.....lb. .04¾@ .05

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales...lb. .14½@ .15
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipments, bags..ton.29.00 @30.00
cups, shipment, bags.....ton.19.50 @20.50
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. .65 @ 1.25
Mexican, whole, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
cuts, tins.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.50
South American, tins.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-clove oil, tin..lb. 5.00 @ 5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins.....lb. 4.50 @ 5.25
Venice, turpentine, true, cases.lb. .25 @ .26
Verdigris, casks.....lb. .21 @ .23
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars..gal. .08¼@ .09
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .05 @ .06½
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .14 @ .17
Chicago .....gal. .127 @ —
Des Moines.....gal. .178 @ —
Milwaukee .....gal. .19 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .193 @ —
Newark .....gal. .12 @ —
New York.....gal. .12 @ .14
St. Louis.....gal. .142 @ —
St. Paul.....gal. .193 @ —

W

Wahoo bark, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Root, bark, bales.....lb. .26 @ .27
Wattle bark, shipments, bags.ton.24.00 @ —
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels..lb. .03¾@ —
Wax:—
Bayberry, imported, bags....lb. .14 @ .15
Bees, white, pure, cases.....lb. .30 @ .33
yellow, common, African, bags..lb. .14 @ .14½
Brazilian, bags.....lb. .16 Nom.
Chilean, bags.....lb. .15 @ .15½
refined, cases.....lb. .20 @ .30
Candelilla, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Carnauba, flor, bags.....lb. .23 @ .24
No. 1, yellow, bags.....lb. .21 @ .22½
No. 2, yellow, bags.....lb. .20 @ .21½
No. 2, North Country, bags. lb. .14½@ .15
No. 3, chalky, bags.....lb. .11½@ .12¾
No. 3, North Country, bags. lb. .11½@ .12½
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags..lb. .23 @ .24
154-156 m.p., bags.....lb. .24 @ .25
158-160 m.p., bags.....lb. .25½@ .26
160-165 m.p., bags.....lb. .26½@ .27
Japan, cases.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Montan, crude, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags..lb. .26 @ —
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags..lb. .28 @ —
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags..lb. .30 @ —
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti blocks, cases....lb. .17 @ .18
cakes, cases.....lb. .18 @ .19
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bales.lb. .05½@ .06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels..lb. 1.31 @ —
Whiting, chalk, commercial, bags, barrels..ton.13.00 @14.00
gilders, bolted, bags, barrels..ton.15.00 @16.00
extra, bolted, bags, barrels..ton.18.00 @19.00
cliffstone, English, Paris white, bags, barrels..ton.30.00 @40.00
limestone, ground, car lots, bags..ton. 6.50 @10.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales..lb. .04 @ .05
rossed, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
thin, natural, bales.....lb. .05½@ .06
rossed, green, bales....lb. .07½@ .08
Wild indigo root, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes,	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 11x14	to 10x15....$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	12x13	to 14x20..... 25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 18x22	to 16x24..... 27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20	to 20x30..... 28.00	28.70	22.00
54	15x36	to 24x30..... 29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 26x34	to 24x36..... 30.00	20.00	23.20
70	28x32 to 30x38	to 30x40..... 32.00	28.75	25.20
80	34x36	to 30x50..... 36.50	32.25	28.70

		Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 11x14	to 10x15.....$32.00	$28.00	$26.54
34	12x13	to 14x20..... 35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 18x22	to 10x34..... 39.00	34.00	31.60
50	20x20	to 30x30..... 42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36	to 24x30..... 43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 26x34	to 24x36..... 44.00	30.00	35.50
70	28x32 to 30x38	to 30x40..... 47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x46	to 30x50..... 51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52	to 30x54..... 52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58	to 34x60..... 56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60	to 40x60..... 66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56	to 34x56..... 55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 4 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 4 percent, all brackets above that size, 89 & 6 percent, Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 per cent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.

The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 30 percent. Single strength, "A," first 3 brackets, 88 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.

The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N. F, barrels.....gal. .55 @ .65
Leaves, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Wood flour, domestic, standard, grade, works, car lots, bags..20.00 @27.00
finer grades, works, bags, ton.27.00 @36.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags—ton.15.50 @ —
50 mesh, bags.....ton.17.50 @ —
60 mesh, bags.....ton.18.50 @ —
70 mesh, bags.....ton.19.50 @ —
80 mesh, bags.....ton.22.00 @ —
100 mesh, bags.....ton.24.00 @ —
120 mesh bags.....ton.26.00 @ —
Wormseed, American, bags...lb. .06½@ .07
Levant, bags.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
Wormwood, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums..gal. .37 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .32 @ —
10 deg., works, drums....gal. .32 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .27 @ —
commercial, works, drums.gal. .31 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .26 @ —
nitration, works, drums....gal. .42 @ —
freight allowed, tanks....gal. .37 @ —
Xylidin, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
Xylol (see Xylene).

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.85
Yellow:—
Cadmium, barrels, kegs.....lb. .40 @ .45
ton lots..lb. .35 @ —
sulphide, boxes.....lb. .65 @ .75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels..lb. .15 @ —
contracts, 1933.....lb. .14 @ —
in oil, cans.....gal. 5.04 @ 9.70
Dutch pink, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels.lb. .04 @ .05
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls..lb. .03¾@ .07½
yellow, barrels.....lb. .01¾@ .02¾
f.o.b. works.....lb. .01 @ .01½
French, dark, car lots, casks lb. .0195@ .0210
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .02¼@ —
extra light, car lots, casks lb. .0220@ .02½
l.c.l, casks.....lb. .0275@ .0280
light, car lots, casks..lb. .0215@ —
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0270@ .03
medium, car lots, casks.. lb. .0205@ —
l.c.l., casks.....lb. .0270@ .03
in oil, cans.....gal. 3.30 @ —
Zinc, barrels.....lb. .19 @ —
contracts, 1933.....lb. .18 @ —
Yellow dock root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bales. lb. .09 @ .10
Yerba santa leaves, bales....lb. .07½@ .08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials. oz. 1.80 @ 1.85

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).
Carbonate, technical, barrels.. lb. .09¼@ .11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels..lb. .28 @ .30
Chloride, fused, works, drums. lb. .05 @ .05¾
granular, works, drums...lb. .05¾@ .06¼
solution, works, tanks. ..lb. .03 @ —
Cyanide, drums.....lb. .38 @ .43
Dust, car lots, barrels.....lb. .0545@ .0595
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .0645@ .0670
Fluoride, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .20
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.20 @ 4.25
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
smaller lots, barrels, lb. .06 @ —
bags .....lb. .06¼@ —
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05½@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
smaller lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
10 or 25 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
smaller lots, bags..lb. .05 @ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
35 p.c., car lots, bags lb. .0490@ —
2-ton lots, bags.lb. .05¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .05½@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .06 @ —
smaller lots, barrels, lbs. .05¼@ —
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags..lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .09¼@ —
barrels .....lb. .10¼@ —
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags. lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .05¾@ —
smaller lots, bags.lb. .05¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .09 @ —
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels..lb. .10¼@ —
smaller lots, barrels, lb. .11¼@ —
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels..lb. .09 @ —
ex warehouse, carrels..lb. .09¼@ .09½
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb. .08 @ —
ex warehouse, barrels..lb. .08¼@ .08½
white seal, ex dock, barrels..lb. .10¼@ —
ex warehouse, barrels..lb. .10½@ —
U.S.P., car lots, barrels..lb. .12¾@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .12¾@ —
Palmitate, barrels.....lb. .17½@ .18¼
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels..lb. .05¾@ .06¼
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .13
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels..lb. .16½@ .18
car lots.....lb. .16 @ —
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .16 @ .17
Sulphate, crystals, barrels..lb. .03 @ .03½
car lots, works, barrels.. 100 lbs. 2.65 @ —
Sulphide, car lots, barrels..lb. .13 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .13½@ —
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels. lb. .21 @ .23
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks.lb. .04¾@ .05¼
Zirconium nitrate, works.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels..ton.42.00 @50.00
small lots, works, kegs. lb. .02¾@ —
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels..ton.65.00 @75.00
small lots, works, kegs. lb. .04¼@ —
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs. lb. .90 @ 1.20

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Chemistry's Wide Usefulness

Each successive meeting of the American Chemical Society brings new evidence of the wide usefulness of chemistry in its applications to all human endeavors. Industrially, physiologically, socially, and politically, mankind draws benefits from the science of chemistry, and in its other sciences mankind is also benefited by the discoveries and the works of the chemist. The evidence of this universal usefulness of chemistry was particularly strong in the meeting of the society held in Washington last week. There is scarcely a man, or woman or child, whatever his vocation, wherever he be located, who could not find something useful and beneficial in the information presented by the chemists in their latest gathering.

Many there are, of course, who cannot grasp the usefulness of the Washington contributions to the story of chemistry's service, because they lack opportunity to read the papers in which the information was presented, or because, quite naturally, they are not able to interpret it. It was most fittingly stated by one of the speakers at the Washington meeting that there is a need for inculcating in the public a sense of the value of chemistry to the individual. Two ways are open for meeting this need. One of these has been followed by the Chemical Foundation in the publication of books in popular language, presenting the broad and useful service of chemistry. It has been followed, also, by the American Chemical Society in releasing for newspaper publication popular accounts of chemical developments reported at its meetings. There is need for more such presentation and interpretation of chemistry to the public.

The other way to popularize appreciation of chemistry's service lies through the schools. The teaching of chemistry in the intermediate schools should be directed more to its applications than to its theories. It is not necessary to understand the theories of chemistry to appreciate the useful applications of chemistry. If it were, and the newer theories were taken as the criterion, few even among the workers in applied chemistry would be able to meet the needs of their daily work. A larger use in the schools of books that popularize chemistry would be nationally helpful and industrially useful. It would bring deserved recognition of the services of chemistry and lead to a beneficial wider utilization of these services.

The popular teaching of chemistry by means of appropriate texts should be supplemented by the presentation of specific phases of chemistry's services in a sort of volunteered lecture course. A movement in this direction has been made here and there, and works chemists occasionally talk to young student bodies about the processes and products with which they are engaged. There are few localities in which there is no chemical processing industrial establishment with a works chemist. Naturally, the interest of school children in a local plant is keen, and they are eager to learn how things are done in that plant. They will be better supporters of the enterprise when they know enough about its operations to be able to recognize the part it plays in the converting of raw materials into products of everyday usefulness. They will be better able to evaluate such products —and that is a broadly desirable and greatly needed ability.

It is from such small beginnings that many useful contributions to the further progress of industry spring. Fresh, uncrowded minds, even of youth, perceive new angles of perplexing problems. Frequently, because they do not know where failure has been encountered, they chart new paths to greater heights of achievement. They can —most of them—stretch farther from a perception of practical needs than they can from the smattering of chemical theory with which they usually leave school.

This offers an excellent opportunity for industrial chemists to work for the enlistment of better assistants, as well as for a better public appreciation of chemistry's public service. Both of these objectives are of potential value to chemistry and to the many industries in which chemistry serves. They have a commercial value, too; for those who know the bases of values can appreciate values, and those who appreciate values contribute most to the maintenance of commercial values on which prosperity rests.

There is another usefulness in the dissemination of information about the services of chemistry. This lies in the development of appreciation on the part of the executive management of processing industrial concerns, as well as of chemical manufacturing. The progress of applied chemistry should be better known to those whose undertakings involve the application of chemistry. Chemists, unfortunately in more ways than one, talk largely among themselves. For this reason, and also because they usually speak a language which is almost unintelligible to others than themselves, the information that would serve them well has a rather limited circulation.

It is not enough that the chemists in industrial organizations which are potential beneficiaries of chemical progress have information about this progress. Such information would be of greater service all round if it came more directly to those whose interest in an operation is broader than the perpetuation of a certain operating method, and more emphatically if it came from the outside to those whose point of view needs broadening. In other words, there would be greater benefits to chemistry and to chemists, as well as to the industries which they serve, in making the reports of development and progress that are presented at the meetings of chemical societies more directly and more promptly available to industrial management.

Some idea of the value of the information that passes through the meetings of chemical societies and slowly and indirectly finds its way to those whose appreciation of chemistry's usefulness is important, can be got from the abstracts of papers at the Washington A. C. S. meeting, which are printed elsewhere in this issue of the Reporter. It will profit industrial executives to examine these abstracts. The designations of the divisions before which the papers were read is not a complete guide to the nature of the subjects. The titles of the abstracts afford a better index. But, even the abstracts themselves whet, rather than satisfy, interest. They are, however, timely, informative reading. In time, the complete papers, at least the most of them, will be published by the society. The Reporter will be glad to endeavor to help those who would be further informed on the matters with which the abstracts deal.

Petroleum Control Planned

The conference, in Washington last week, of governors of the States which are the largest producers of petroleum was not a fully harmonious gathering. The conference developed an auxiliary meeting, in which representatives of various more or less organized groups of petroleum producers took large part. The usual crop of recriminations was much in evidence in the deliberations of the representatives of the petroleum industry, and even the so-called "independent" groups proved rather antagonistic, one toward another, in respect to their views of what should be done to remedy universally admitted industrial ills.

In the main, the original purpose of the conference of governors called by the Secretary of the Interior was sought by the majority of the petroleum interests. That is, there was a general belief that the ills of the industry necessitated legislation in the oil-producing States, which would prevent excessive production. A committee, comprising both State governors and representatives of the petroleum industry, formulated a lengthy program embodying a variety of recommendations directed to the attainment of the purpose of the conference. This program was not unanimously accepted. The "independent" operators split over a difference of opinion with respect to the relative advantages the program afforded for the "independent" and "monopoly" groups. The proceedings re-emphasized the fact that it is practically impossible for the petroleum industry to reach a full agreement on any of its problems.

One of the recommendations of the program approved by the majority of the conference calls for the appointment of a representative of the President of the United States, who should co-operate in making effective the proposed State restrictions of production and the Federal law proposed with the purpose of preventing interstate commerce in illegally produced oil. This proposal is generally regarded as creating a Federal umpire in petroleum affairs, a sort of czar for the petroleum industry. Experiences in the past indicate quite clearly that the application of dictatorial power would be required to relieve the petroleum industry from the malevolent effects of the practices of those who never have been able to set the common welfare above individual ambition.

Study of conditions, collection of relevant data, dissemination of pertinent information, statutory proration efforts—all these are good enough in their way; but they have never gone half the way to success. The inevitable conclusion is that the ills of the petroleum industry must be treated by the application of strong external remedies.

Although the recommendations for remedial State laws are not specific, it appears that the committee did not definitely favor the unit plan of operating in an oil pool. Perhaps the States will favor this plan. This is to be hoped for; because it offers the only promising internal remedy.

The petroleum industry needs a deal of remedial treatment. As has been said here, the need is not all in the oil fields; the other divisions of the industry are a far way from being what is needed. The latest evidence indicates, as is true with respect to all industrial troubles, that the greatest need is in the remedying of the mental attitude of the members of the industry.

Alcohol in Motor Fuel Permits Sought

Gasoline Sellers in the Midwest Feel Farm Co-operative Competition—Official Views Stated

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30, 1933.

Interest in the use of corn alcohol as a motor fuel is growing so intense that many Midwestern oil companies are clamoring for permits to mix and sell the new fuel to meet demands of their customers.

These applicants to date are all smaller operators of filling stations in Illinois and Iowa, and the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol has not yet granted any permits for withdrawal of specially denatured alcohol for commercial blending with gasoline, on the ground that the project is still experimental.

The interest is being caused chiefly by the experiment being conducted by the Illinois Farm Supply Corporation, a subsidiary of the farmers' co-operative Illinois Agricultural Association, which is distributing at cost a mixture of gasoline and anhydrous corn alcohol, both 5 percent and 10 percent of alcohol being used. Farmers have been so eager to try this new fuel, which promises to be the solution of the surplus grain problem, that they are patronizing the filling stations and bulk stations of the co-operative in greater numbers than usual, and competing private gasoline dealers are anxious to stock the alcohol blend as a trade incentive and to keep the goodwill of the farmers.

A similar test, though so far on a smaller scale, is being made by the Iowa State College, at Ames, and this institution may be permitted to expand the scope of its field experiments. But, both these are frankly experimental and nonprofit, and Commissioner James M. Doran, of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, states that he will not grant commercial permits for the withdrawal of alcohol for fuel use until he is more certain that there is a real and steady demand for it. Commercial completely denatured alcohol is not used in these experiments, but anhydrous alcohol denatured with a special formula of 10 percent commercial gasoline. In order to guard against diversion to illegal uses, bureau inspectors are present at all operations until the alcohol is completely blended as a motor fuel.

Oil Interests Take Notice

This demand of filling stations for an opportunity to sell alcohol-gasoline throws a new light on the brewing controversy between advocates and opponents of the alcohol route to farm relief. While both sides have been talking about Federal legislation to force an alcohol blend upon the public and the oil industry, there develops a spontaneous demand which the oil industry is clamoring to fill.

The demand, of course, may dwindle when the novelty and "patriotism" of the alcohol blend wears off. It will depend on how satisfactory the new fuel proves after thorough tests, as well as on its price margin over straight gasoline. Should the mixture prove satisfactory and worth the price, and the demand continue, it is quite likely that enterprising oil companies will need no legislative urge to make them take up the marketing of an alcohol fuel on a large scale, at least in the corn belt.

This theory is borne out by the story current in Washington that an official of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, early in the discussion of this matter, made a public statement opposing the use of fuel alcohol; whereupon the farmers in the Middle West promptly boycotted this company's filling stations and did it so thoroughly that this concern made a new study of the possibilities of alcohol and is now ready to market an alcohol blend when the time comes.

Proportion Still Debated

A compromise on the vexing question of how much alcohol should be put into the blend is being suggested by some oil company representatives. On the one hand are those who argue that anything less than 10 percent of alcohol will not increase the antiknock rating of the fuel sufficiently to give the motorist his money's worth in the additional cost over straight gasoline; while at the other extreme are those who maintain that the whole scheme must be loked at frankly as a tax on the motorist to aid the farmer, and taht therefore it would be best to start with a mixture of 1 or 2 or 3 percen of alcohol. The latter group points out that there are not nearly enough alcohol plants nor enough surplus fermentable crops to supply alcohol for a 10-percent blend throughout the country.

The compromise suggested by some oil men is that the scheme not be tried in all parts of the country at once and in all motor fuel, but that the oil companies, either voluntarily or under legislative compulsion, buy certain amounts of alcohol made from domestic farm products and experiment with mixtures of different percentages of alcohol, selling these mixtures in competition with straight run and other types of premium gasolines. This would at least be a logical transition stage, even if the final goal is to be universal use of a 10-percent mixture.

On the other hand, there are some oil men who say that, if the oil companies were required to buy so much corn and burn it under their furnaces, the farmers would get more and the oil industry would suffer less than from the proposal to transform the corn into alcohol and "adulterate" gasoline with it.

Wide Search for Data

Experts of three branches of the Department of Agriculture meanwhile are hard at work gathering all available data on power alcohol and checking the results of all experiments. The bureaus of agricultural engineering, chemistry and soils, and agricultural economics are co-operating, each in its field, and Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is acting as chairman of the group until a final report is made to Secretary Wallace.

It is learned on good authority that the department experts believe a mixture of 10 percent of anhydrous alcohol would increase the price of gasoline by only 3 cents per gallon at the filling station, based on the present price of corn. Since that estimate was made, however, the department has begun the study of the so-called Arnstein continuous mold fermentation process of making anhydrous alcohol, which, according to information on hand, would make power alcohol available at a much lower cost. This process, to which Dr. Henry Arnstein alluded in a letter in the Reporter for February 20, is being used in making alcohol from corn in Argentina, from molasses in Cuba, and from potatoes in Germany, but there are no plants using the process in the United States.

It is said that this process can utilize any starchy raw material and will produce by-products, principally carbon dioxide and high-protein stockfeed, which, on paper, will more than pay for the cost of the raw material and the processing, yielding anhydrous alcohol as a waste product which could be given away without loss. In addition, this process is said to recover a much larger percentage of the alcohol from grain that processes now in use. Attempts are being made to get actual figures on the operation of these foreign plants before reliance is placed on theoretical estimates.

Alcohol producers are preparing for the possibility of the required use of farm-product alcohol in motor fuel. The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company is getting ready to produce corn alcohol in its plant at Peoria, Ill., which has a capacity of about 5,000,000 gallons a year. The company's 15,000,000-gallon plant at New Orleans can be converted to the use of corn without difficulty. The Commercial Solvents Corporation has a government permit for making ethyl alcohol as a by-product of its manufacture of butyl alcohol from corn. It is in position to turn to the primary production of ethyl alcohol readily upon mere notification to the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol. This, the company has not yet done, but it is watching developments with interest and is ready to start making ethyl alcohol whenever the step may seem desirable.

Official Views Stated

Nothing is being said officially about the latest researches of the Department of Agriculture, but a standard form of reply has been drafted in answer to questions from many members of Congress, State officials and others. This reply, over the name of Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, is as follows:—

The department has given a great deal of thought to the possibilities of the industrial use of alcohol because it represents a problem, the possibilities of which are of tremendous significance to the farmer. The most complete utilization of our annual production of carbohydrates (starch, sugars, etc.) and our cellulose (fibers, straws, hulls, stalks, etc.) determines in a large measure the annual profit or monetary returns to agriculture.

An enormous amount of work has been done in this country and abroad on the technology of alcohol production and the use of alcohol in the arts and industries. In 1908 and 1909 the industrial use of alcohol was agitated in the press and in Congress, and as a result the Bureau of Chemistry under the direction of Dr. Wiley erected an experimental alcohol plant at Fourteenth and B streets, S. W., and operated the plant for about a year. The results of these experiments were collated and published in 1910 in Bureau of Chemistry Bulletin No. 120.

The alcohol question again received a large amount of public attention in the press and in Congress in 1921-22 at which time the price of corn had dropped to about 40 cents a bushel. On December 8, 1922, in order to meet the needs of the many inquiries which were received by the department, a mimeographed statement entitled "Information on Industrial Alcohol" was issued, in which certain

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Petroleum Industry Asks for a 'Czar'

Washington Conference Urges President Roosevelt Name Co-ordinator

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29, 1933.

Rigid and co-ordinated State and Federal control of petroleum production was advocated today by a committee representing the oil industry and governors of oil producing states. The recommendations were made to the Secretary of the Interior, who called the conference, and who promised to submit them to President Roosevelt at once.

The suggestion of an "oil czar" was contained in the request for a personal representative of the President, under specific authority of Congress, to cooperate with the oil states and with the industry "in bringing about a compliance with the program."

The program drafted by the committee includes immediate shut-down of flush pools; adequate State conservation statutes and their strict enforcement; Federal co-operation to prevent unauthorized production, tax evasion, and bootlegging of oil products; allocation of production among States in accordance with market demands; practical cessation of drilling; a tariff on petroleum and products.

The industry is pledged, under this program, to limit imports to the average for the last half of 1932; to avoid excessive withdrawals from storage; to promote unit operation of oil pools; to prevent violation of proration orders; and to set up regional co-operative marketing agencies similar to the plan of the Appalachian Coals which was recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court as not violating the anti-trust laws.

The conference was called by Secretary Ickes, who invited the industry at large and the governors of oil producing States, and the resolutions represented three days of conferences. The group divided into three divisions the governors, the major companies and the American Petroleum split off from the independents and refused to have further dealings with the conference, forming an organization called the Independent Petroleum Association Opposed to Monopoly, headed by John B. Elliott of Los Angeles. Each of the first three groups appointed a committee of five which held joint sessions to draft the resolutions.

Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, the only governor attending in person, took a prominent part in the conference and acted as chairman of the committee of governors' representative. The representatives of the governors accepted the resolutions subject to the approval of their respective governors, and the resolutions were ratified unanimously by a mass meeting of the industry, the dissenting group not being present.

The recommendations, as drawn by the committee of fifteen and accepted by the industry, are as follows:—

A.—To meet the existing emergency, the committee unanimously recommend:—

1. That the President of the United States be requested to transmit this report to the Governors of California, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, and to call upon them immediately to close all flush pools in their respective States until the 15th day of April next, excepting wells producing more than 10 percent water, which would be damaged irreparably by a complete shutdown.

2. That the President of the United States be requested to call upon the governors and legislatures of the principal oil producing States which have no adequate or no general conservancy statute to adopt such a statute immediately in order to further the conservation and scientific and more orderly development of the oil and gas resources of such States and in order to enable full co-operation toward those ends between all the principal producing States.

3. That the President of the United States be requested immediately to recommend to Congress the adoption of a law prohibiting the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of any oil or the products thereof produced or manufactured in any State in violation of the laws thereof, and providing adequate penalties for violations of the said law.

4. That the President of the United States be requested (a) to require strict enforcement of the Federal gasoline tax and pipeline tax and vigorous prosecution of readers thereof, so long as the said

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Louis K. Liggett Co. Goes Into Bankruptcy

The Louis K. Liggett Company, subsidiary of Drug Incorporated, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, March 31, in the United States District Court for the Southern district of New York. The company operates 450 retail drug stores in thirty-five states. The bankruptcy order was signed by Judge John C. Knox after presentation by W. E. Watt, vice-president of the company. A statement issued by Louis K. Liggett said that the company's sales in 1932 were 30 percent below the 1929 volume and the company incurred heavy losses in the payment of high rentals to lease holders of the buildings in which many Liggett stores are located.

Obituaries

F. J. Donahue

Frank J. Donahue, president of the F. J. Donahue Varnish Company, manufacturer of automobile japans, Detroit, died March 7 at his home in that city after two days' illness of pneumonia. He was forty-eight years old and was a native of Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Donahue started his career in the varnish business with the Cleveland Varnish Company as Michigan representative. Subsequently he became district manager for the Glidden Company in the Michigan territory. In 1917 he founded the F. J. Donahue Varnish Company. He was a member of the American Paint & Varnish Manufacturers' Association, the National Varnish Association, the Detroit Paint, Oil & Varnish Club, and the Detroit chapter, Society of Automotive Engineers. He was a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and a member of the Lochmoor Country Club.

His wife, Mary L., two daughters, Catherine and Betty Ann of Detroit, and a brother, Edward W. of Akron, Ohio, survive.

S. W. Eckman

Samuel Whiley Eckman, former president of the B. T. Babbitt Company, lye and cleanser manufacturer, this city, died March 25 at his home in Forest Hills, Queens borough, this city, after a long illness. He was fifty-three years old and was born in Indianapolis. He came to this city from Porto Rico, where he was for seven years superintendent of schools. In this city he graduated from New York Law School and was admitted to the bar here, subsequently becoming associated with the Babbitt company, from which he retired in 1922 to become active in real estate and community welfare work.

His wife, two sons and two daughters, survive.

R. S. Hampton

Robert S. Hampton, who was a pioneer in the oil and gas industry in the Appalachian fields, died March 25 at his home in Titusville, Pa., after a long illness. He had been unable to leave his home for the last seven years. Mr. Hampton was eighty years old, having been born March 5, 1853, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Educated in the Pittsburgh public schools, Western University and Pennsylvania State College, he engaged in the oil and gas industry in 1876 at Parker's Landing, Pa. In 1880 he moved to Titusville. During his career in the petroleum industry he was general auditor for the National Transit Company, South Penn Oil Company, National Fuel Gas Company, Eastern Ohio Gas Company, Hope Natural Gas Company, and People's Natural Gas Company. In addition he was associated with various other enterprises of the original Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Hampton was widely known for his civic and philanthropic activities, these including the Titusville Hospital and the Y. M. C. A. He was active in Masonry and was the first master of Shepherd Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M., Titusville.

His wife, Mrs. Catherine Hampton; a daughter, Miss Sarah Hampton; a son, Robert Hampton, jr.; and two sisters, Mrs. Henrietta M. Fleming and Mrs. Mary Cochran, survive.

Frank Woodin Armstrong, former manager of the adjustment department of the American Can Company, this city, died March 30 at his home in Roselle Park, N. J., after several months' illness. He was born in Easton, Pa., and was sixty-three years old. A lawyer by training, he practiced that profession until 1901, joining the American Can Company when it was organized and retiring last May. His wife, three sons, and a brother survive.

Thomas Ingalls Delano, eight-seven years old, for thirty years president of Mellin's Food Company of Boston, and since his retirement in 1919 a director of that concern, died at his home in Marblehead, Mass., on March 30. Mr. Delano leaves a daughter, Miss Florence E. Delano of Marblehead, and a sister, Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher of California.

Edward J. Durr, former superintendent for the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, died March 28 at his home in that city. He was seventy-four years old, a native of Cincinnati, and entered the employ of Procter & Gamble fifty years ago, retiring several years ago. He was for many years a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education and was prominent in political circles. A son, three brothers and one sister survive.

Mrs. Lilla E. (Williams) Evans, who died March 24 in her home in Cambridge, Mass., was the mother of Prof. Mildred W. Evans, head of the chem-

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'Anusol' Trademark Suit Is Remanded

N. Y. Court of Appeals Sustains All Counter-Claims of Defendants

One of the most important opinions, *per curiam*, ever made in the United States as to trademark validation, according to some of the attorneys in the case, has been made by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York in the case entitled Schering & Glatz, Inc., versus the American Pharmaceutical Company, Philip Katchurin, and the Chemical Foundation, Inc., the last named being an impleaded defendant brought into the case by the two defendants previously named. The suit in question, which will now have to go on trial on its merits in the New York Supreme Court as a result of this decision, relates to the use of the trademark "Anusol," which designates a particular make of suppository. As a result, the impleaded defendant, the Chemical Foundation, Inc., becomes an opponent of the defendants and may be liable for damages if the original defendants are successful in their counterclaims.

The opinion in this case was regarded as remarkable and most important because of the fact that it had been made by a State court and practically invalidated some of the actions of the United States Patent Office as to Federal regulations, particularly as to the latter's handling of the registration of this individual mark and which action, according to the attorneys, may have an especial bearing subsequently on the validity of other trademarks which were captured, or seized, by the United States government during the World War and turned over later to the Alien Property Custodian for the public benefit.

In the case under consideration, Schering & Glatz, Inc., entered suit against the American Pharmaceutical Company and Philip Katchurin, who is president of that company, charging that the two defendants had violated a trademark for "Anusol," which mark had been used for a suppository manufactured by a German company prior to the war and for which company, Schering & Glatz, were sales agents previous to the war. An injunction and accounting were asked for in the suit, it being alleged in the claim that this mark belonged to Schering & Glatz, Inc.

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Collier Joins Tariff Board

James W. Collier, former Congressional representative from Vicksburg, Mississippi, was sworn in March 28 as a member of the United States Tariff Commission. The President nominated Mr. Collier March 23 to fill a vacancy existing in the commission, and the Senate confirmed the appointment March 27. His term will end June 16, 1937. Mr. Collier was elected to the House in 1908, and served continuously in Congress until March 4 last. He was eliminated as a candidate for re-election last October as a result of the decision by the Supreme Court in reference to redistricting the State of Mississippi. During the last term of Congress Mr. Collier was chairman of the committee on ways and means, and also was chairman of the joint committee on internal revenue taxation.

Phosphate 'Dumping' Hearing Off

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27, 1933.

The hearing on charges of unfair methods of competition in importing phosphates and apatite from Russia has been postponed by the Tariff Commission from April 13 to a date to be announced, the postponement being requested by the importing interests.

Peru Import Tax Raised

The Peruvian law of January 30, requiring that Peruvian Consuls collect an additional tax of 1 percent ad valorem on all shipments to Peru without exception, is to become effective on May 1, 1933, under a Peruvian decree of March 25, according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce from the commercial attache at Lima. This will make a total fee of 6 percent ad valorem collected in the country of origin, on shipments to Peru, whether by freight or parcel post.

Aluminum as Corrosion Resistant

"Combating Chemical Corrosion with Aloca Aluminum" is the title of an excellent booklet which the Aluminum Company of America has issued as a revised edition of the original which was published about three years ago. This booklet, which is a fine example of the printers' art, is profusely illustrated and contains a wealth of informative data on the characteristics and uses of aluminum with especial reference to the chemical and allied industries. Copies of the booklet may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh.

American Chemical Society Discusses Economic Relationships of Science

Chemistry's Roles in Industrial and National Life Reviewed in Special Addresses—Papers Outline Broad Applications

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1933.

The roles and relations of chemistry in the general economy formed the major subject to which the members of the American Chemical Society addressed themselves on the occasion of the eighty-fifth meeting of the organization, which opened here March 26. The economic roles of chemistry as evidenced by its wide industrial application are always foremost in the contributions to the sessions of the society's divisions. At this meeting the evidence was voluminous and of great variety. More than 500 papers were presented, and their informative value to the many industries which use chemicals and applied chemistry was clearly great.

The economic relations of chemistry were summarized in papers presented at the general meeting Monday afternoon. Four major aspects of the general subject were discussed as follows:—"Relation of Chemistry to the State," by Harry L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation; "Relation of Chemistry to the Individual," by Charles F. Kettering, head of the research laboratory of the General Motors Corporation; "Relation of Chemical to Other Industries," by C. M. A. Stine, vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; "Chemistry—Its Inter-relations With Other Sciences," by Prof. Hugh S. Taylor, of Princeton University.

Chemistry and the State

Chemistry's contribution to the world, already of startling vastness, has barely begun, Mr. Derby said. The relations between chemistry and government are most intimate, he declared, and the chemical industry has a huge financial stake in government, because of the vast amounts it has paid as taxes—a disproportionate share, he said. Government must reduce this burden on the industry, he continued, and must provide greater tariff protection to offset depreciated foreign currencies.

The chemical industry is economically basic, said Mr. Derby, pointing out the services of chemistry in metallurgy, construction, agriculture, medicine, and many other branches of human enterprise. The speaker alluded to the national service of the chemical industry in war, with its contributions, not only to defensive and offensive operations, but also to the care of the sick and wounded. Chemistry serves ably to provide low-cost commodities, Mr. Derby said.

The development of the chemical industry in the United States, with the resulting great benefit to the nation, was reviewed by the speaker. This growth, to an investment of more than ten billion dollars and a contribution of nearly $700,000,000 to the earnings of the people, was of inestimable value to the country, he continued. With this he coupled the part played by chemistry in reducing materially the cost of industrial products.

Chemistry and the Individual

Chemistry can serve the individual best in the present emergency, Mr. Kettering said, by pointing the way to applying to economic subjects the same mental attitude as has been applied to technical processes. "We must discover where we are; how we got here; and where we would like to go," he said. Panaceas for the restoration of prosperity he regarded as thoughtless and inconclusive. The systematizing of industry, he said, was a futile undertaking. The first necessity is to "clean up the mess we are in." He was confident that this would be done.

The future possibilities of chemistry and the chemical industry are enormous, Mr. Kettering said. Striving for a broader foundation is needed by scientists in the understanding of their work and its place in the economic whole. Science must interpret chemistry so that everyone can understand it and its application, he said. "We need more knowledge of basic facts," he concluded.

Chemistry and Industry

All industry advances by means of co-operation with the chemical industry, said Dr. Stine. The industrial relationships of chemistry are spread constantly by the influence of research. The speaker cited some notable examples of this in the development of synthetic production. The competition to which research gives rise must be evaluated on a broad basis, he declared. If a new product, by reason of better or cheaper service, deserves to exist, it must find a place in industry. Usually new discoveries provide only supplementary services, bring up new industries, he pointed out.

Dr. Stine saw a very close mutually co-operative relationship between the chemical industry and agriculture. The chemist serves, not only to provide materials whose consumption is beneficial to agriculture, but also to develop new uses for agricultural products. The transformation of cotton from a purely mechanical raw material to a very important chemical raw material was cited in this connection.

The benefits proffered by chemistry in the synthesis of dyes, of fertilizers, and of solvents were reveiwed by the speaker. He presented an informative array of statistical data to show that these benefits are widespread and have an enormous dollars-and-cents value. Dr. Stine closed his talk with an outline of the economic importance of ammonia and the national value of the development of synthesis of this material.

Chemistry and Other Sciences

The overlapping of chemical and physical research objectives was the basis of Professor Taylor's paper. Synthetic chemistry has changed the aspects of mining, and forced a new evaluation of natural resources. Monopolies in raw materials have lost much of their potential harmfulness because of technical-chemical progress, he said.

Chemistry must look forward to a more complete mastery of empirical facts, the professor declared; and he showed that in this searching after basic truths, chemistry cannot go far alone. Teachers must further apply mathematical physics to chemical science, he said; the chemist and particularly the chemistry teacher must follow the lead of the modern physicist. Chemists must become fitted to the demands of statistical mechanics. Entropy, specific heats. Hamiltonian and Lagrangian equations, Hermitian and Legendre polynomials, matrices and group theory—these are some of the things, he said, which he who would really progress must come to understand and submit to. For these and for other necessary scientific equipment, the unavoidable preliminaries are advanced excursions into the realm of higher mathematics, he declared.

Surface Chemistry

In a special address, Wednesday evening, Irving Langmuir, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, discussed "Surface Chemistry," the physicochemical theories of surface tension and adsorption. He presented a number of examples of the phenomena of surface chemistry from soap bubbles to the ionic flow of caesium from a tungsten filament in an evacuated bulb, by means of which it is possible to count the adsorbed atoms of caesium. Such experiments, he said, have made it possible to learn in great detail about the electrical properties of adsorbed films and to measure exactly the forces that the atoms exert on one another in forming monoatomic films. A clear understanding of such phenomena lays the basis for the development of a two-dimensional, or surface chemistry.

Dr. Langmuir explained how molecules orient themselves (heads in and tails out) in forming monomolecular adsorbed films. This phenomenon, he said, is evident in the surface tensions of liquids, the molecules of alcohol, for example, being oriented on the surface with their hydrocarbon parts outward and the oxygen "head" drawn below the surface.

The adsorption of gases by porous solids and the specific phenomenon of catalyst poisoning were explained by the speaker. A number of interesting data discovered in connection with the influence of thorium, oxygen, and hydrogen on tungsten and carbon filaments in lamp bulbs, were presented and explained. Similarly important data developed in the study of oil films on water were also discussed. From the latter, it was possible, the speaker said, to measure the length and cross-section of molecules.

The A. C. Langmuir award of $1,000, available annually to a young scientist selected for outstanding research in pure chemistry, was conferred on Dr. Frank Harold Spedding, of the University of California. Prof. Arthur B. Lamb, of Harvard University, president of the American Chemical Society, said that the award was made in recognition of Dr. Spedding's spectrographic study of the characteristics of the atom.

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R. S. McLaughlin, president of the General Motors Company of Canada, has been elected a director of the International Nickel Company of Canada to fill a vacancy caused by the death of W. T. Graham, of Greenwich, Conn., who died in June, 1932.

Chemical Employment Increased in February

Gain of 1.7 Percent Shown After Declines in Two Months —Payrolls Higher

The downward trend of factory employment in the chemical industries, reported for December and January, was checked in February. A gain of more than 1.7 percent is shown for the last-named month in the government records of activities in the manufacture of chemicals and related products. These records indicate, also, a slight increase (about 0.3 percent) in payroll totals in the chemical industry. The records for February, 1932, showed a gain of 0.1 percent in employment and one of 0.7 percent in payroll totals. In comparison with the 1932 month, employment in February, this year, was off about 4.7 percent, and payroll totals were about 15.4 percent lower.

The index number of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for employment in the chemical group of industries was 76.5 for February (100=monthly average for 1926), compared with 75.2 for January and 80.3 for February, 1932. The bureau's index number (same basis) for payroll totals was 59.7 for February, compared with 59.5 for January and 70.6 for February, 1932.

The bureau's February index numbers for all manufacturing industries show the following comparisons:—

	Feb., 1933.	Jan., 1933.	Feb., 1932.
Employment	57.5	56.6	65.6
Payroll totals	36.4	35.8	49.6

Employment in the chemical industries is better than the average and showed a little better gain in February. Wages in the chemical industry are also better than the average but did not show as great a gain in February as was shown in general industry.

Detailed Comparisons

Details for the several divisions included in the calculation of the bureau's index numbers for the chemical industries show the following comparisons:—

Employment

	Feb., 1933.	Jan., 1933.	Feb., 1932.
Chemicals	86.8	85.4	88.9
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	40.6	36.6	48.2
Druggists' preparations	70.5	73.9	78.8
Explosives	76.2	75.9	84.3
Fertilizers	56.7	49.9	56.6
Paints and varnishes	64.2	63.6	73.9
Petroleum refining	62.7	62.1	66.4
Rayon and related products	149.1	148.3	149.2
Soap	95.1	94.2	96.5

Payroll Totals

	Feb., 1933.	Jan., 1933.	Feb., 1932.
Chemicals	61.4	60.4	70.7
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	34.1	33.1	49.5
Druggists' preparations	70.0	72.5	81.2
Explosives	47.0	46.6	58.6
Fertilizers	32.6	32.5	40.4
Paints and varnishes	47.3	45.9	64.3
Petroleum refining	53.0	53.3	61.9
Rayon and related products	121.0	123.5	136.5
Soap	78.0	77.0	89.7

No Change in New York

Employment in factories in New York State, manufacturing chemicals and related products showed no change in February in comparison with the preceding month, according to the report of the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor. General factory employment increased 1.4 percent; payroll totals gained 1.3 percent. In both respects the increase was better than normal.

Changes in employment in the various divisions of the chemical group were reported as follows:—

	February compared with January (percentages). State.	City.
Drugs and industrial chemicals	+1.7	—0.1
Oil products	—1.0	—0.9
Paints and colors	—0.7	—0.7
Photographic and miscellaneous chemicals	—0.2	+17.7

Unyte Corp'n Files Suit Involving Resin Patents

The Unyte Corporation, this city, and the Ellis-Foster Company, Montclair, N. J., have jointly instituted suit against the Synthetic Plastics Company, a Delaware subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Company, alleging infringement of patents in the urea-formaldehyde resin field. The complaint in the action was served in Wilmington, March 27, and is answerable in twenty days.

The Unyte Corporation is headed by William P. Pickhardt, formerly of Kutroff Pickhardt & Co., and is the exclusive licensee of patent rights and processes on urea-formaldehyde resins controlled by Carleton Ellis and the Ellis-Foster Company and also the I. G. Farbindustrie A. G. of Germany. In 1931 the Ellis-Foster Company filed a similar suit against the Aldur Company, Brooklyn, but the suit was withdrawn when the Aldur Company went out of business.

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

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Three Hundred Twenty-sixth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the number of a patent in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Calcium Chloride

(Continued from March 27 issue)

Fuel

Ingredient of—
- Solutions used for washing coal (Aust. 103892)
- Solutions for treating peat before removing part of the water content

Gas

Drying agent in—
- Treating manufactured coal gas and coke-oven gas

Ingredient of—
- Water used in wet gas meters (added to prevent freezing in cold weather)

Reagent for—
- Treating coal in order to improve its coking properties (Germ 233892)

Glues and Adhesives

Ingredient of—
- Casein glues (US 1604307)
- Dextrin adhesives
- Library pastes
- Starch glues

Mechanical

Ingredient of—
- Solutions for high-pressure work

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used for tempering metals
- Mixtures, containing silver nitrate, citric acid, and collodion, for burning a silver coating on aluminum
- Preparations for annealing and pickling metals (Brit. 321638)
- Solutions containing cupric nitrate used for coloring copper brown

Reagent in—
- Leaching copper ores
- Recovering metallic molybdenum from molybdenum chloride, barium chloride, and calcium fluoride solution used as electrolyte in electrolytic process
- Nickel from ores by electrolytic process
- Smelting copper ores by the chloriding roast process

Military

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used in gas masks

Mining

Reagent in—
- Preventing coal-mine explosions (used as a dust-laying solution)

Miscellaneous

Binding agent for various purposes
Drying agent for various purposes
Ingredient of—
- Compositions used for disinfectant purposes
- Compositions used as dust preventive
- Compositions, containing sand, cinders, coke breeze, etc., used for treating ice-bound roads
- Compositions, containing graphite and dextrin, used for sealing purposes (US 1744348)
- Compositions used for removing snow
- Porous absorbent compositions, containing an ammonium salt, an iron salt, and silicates (US 1852029)
- Sealing wax preparations
- Sizing compositions containing starch paste
- Solutions for use as fire extinguishers
- Solutions used in automatic sprinkler installations (added to prevent their freezing in cold weather)
- Solutions for filling fire buckets
- Solutions for sprinkling on railway rails in snowfalls
- Solutions for making roads
- Solutions for laying dust and reducing destructive action of freezing on highways
- Solutions for preventing wind-blowing of farm soil

Reagent in making—
- Packaging material impervious to soft soap (Brit. 329517)

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
- Fireproof paints

Reagent in making—
- Dry colors
- Tungsten yellow from metallic tungsten
- Ultramarine
- Yellow ultramarine

Paper

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used for softening horny parchment paper
- Sizing compositions

Petroleum

Ingredient of—
- Lubricating greases

Reagent in—
- Dehydrating petroleum distillates
- Crude oil (used in conjunction with sodium chloride)

Pharmaceutical

Ingredient of—
- Hay-fever medicine
- Medicinal baths

Suggested for use as hemostatic, diuretic, blood coagulant, and cathartic

Photographic

Reagent in making—
- Silver chloride collodion paper (celloidin paper)

Refrigeration

Ingredient of—
- Cold mixtures

In making ice
In meat packing by cold storage

Resins and Waxes

Reagent in making—
- Artificial resins of the phenol-formaldehyde condensation type (used in conjunction with formaldehyde) (French 563777)

Rubber

Coagulant for—
- Rubber latex

Starch

Reagent for—
- Treating starches

Reagent in making—
- Soluble starch

Stone

Binder in making—
- Quartz stone

Preservative for—
- Artificial and natural stone

Reagent in—
- Hardening gypsum

Sugar

In the refining process

Textile

Finishing

Ingredient of—
- Fireproofing compositions
- Sizing compositions containing starches
- Sizing compositions for cotton fabrics

Manufacturing

Reagent in making—
- Rayon filament resistant to water

Printing

Ingredient of—
- Printing pastes for cotton fabrics

Water

Reagent in—
- Purifying water

Woodworking

Ingredient of—
- Compositions, containing zinc chloride, copper hydroxide, copper sulphate, calcium oxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium chloride, and magnesium chloride, used for preserving wood (US 1852090)
- Compositions used for fireproofing wood
- Compositions used for preserving wood

Dimethylaminonaphthophenazoxonium Chloride

(Chlordimethylaminonaphtophenazoxonium, Chlorure de Dimethylaminonaphthophenazoxonium, Cloruro de Dimetilaminonantofenazoxonium, Cloruro di Dimetileaminonaftofenazossonium)

Chemical

Ingredient (Brit. 364046) of—
- Preparations, containing substituted amide of a fatty acid, for sterilizing seeds
- Preparations for treating infected soils

Insecticide

Ingredient (Brit. 364046) of—
- Fungicidal and insecticidal compositions containing substituted amides of fatty acids

Miscellaneous

Dyestuff for various products

Paper

Dyestuff for paper and pulp

Textile

Coloring for dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics

Isatin-7-carboxylic Acid

(Acide d'Isatin-7-carbonique, Acide d'Isatin-7-carboxylique, Acido de Isatin-7-carbonico, Acido d'Isatine-7-carbonico, Isatin-7-carbonsaure)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Esters, salts, and other derivatives

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 354716) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—
- Alpha-aminoanthraquinone
- 5:6-Benzo-7-chlorohydroxythionaphthene
- 4:5-Benzohydroxythionaphthene
- Benzyl-4-chloro-6:7-benzohydroxythionaphthene
- 5-Chlorohydroxythionaphthene
- 4:7-Dimethyl-5-chlorohydroxythionaphthene
- 4:6-Dimethylhydroxythionaphthene
- 6-Ethoxyhydroxythionaphthene
- 4-Methyl-6-bromohydroxythionaphthene
- 4-Methyl-6-chlorohydroxythionaphthene
- 6-Methoxyhydroxythionaphthene
- 5:6-7-Trichlorohydroxythionaphthene

Nitronaphthyl Chloride

(Chlornitronaphtyl, Chlorure de Nitronaphthyle, Chlorure Nitronaphthylique, Cloruro de Nitronaftil, Cloruro di Nitronaftile, Nitronaphtylchlorid)

Chemical

Reagent (Brit. 315200) in making acylamino compounds with the aid of—
- Aminoacenaphthenesulphonic acids
- Aminobenzenesulphonic acids
- Aminonaphthalenesulphonic acids
- Chloroacenaphthenesulphonic acids and their derivatives
- Chlorobenzenesulphonic acids and their derivatives
- Chloronaphthalenesulphonic acids and their derivatives
- Hydroxyacenaphthenesulphonic acids and their derivatives
- Hydroxybenzenesulphonic acids and their derivatives
- Hydroxynaphthalenesulphonic acids and their derivatives
- Methylacenaphthenesulphonic acids and their derivatives
- Methylbenzenesulphonic acids and their derivatives
- Methylnaphthalenesulphonic acids and their derivatives

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates and other derivatives

Paramethylcyclohexanone

(Parametilcicloexanone, Parametilecicloessanone, Paramethylzyklohexanon)

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 313421) in making condensation products with—

Alphanaphthylamine	Orthocresidin
Anilin	Orthonaphthylamine
Anisidin	Orthophenylenediamine
Benzylamine	Orthotoluylenediamine
Benzylanilin	Orthoxylenediamine
Betanaphthylamine	Para-anisidin
Cresidin	Paracresidin
Meta-anisidin	Paranaphthylamine
Metacresidin	Paraphenylenediamine
Metanaphthylamine	Paratoluylenediamine
Metaphenylenediamine	Paraxylenediamine
Metatoluylenediamine	
Metaxylenediamine	
Orthoanisidin	

Phloroglucinol

(Floroglucina, Floroglucine, Phloroglucin)

Analysis

Reagent in—
- Color reactions with phosphotungstic acid
- Kreis test
- Testing paper and pulp to determine the presence of pentosans and mechanical wood, as well as straw pulp

Chemical

Reagent in making—
- Condensation products with aldehydes and vanillin
- Pharmaceutical chemicals

Starting point in making—
- Ammonia derivatives
- Diacetyl derivatives
- Organic compounds with formic acid and potassium hydroxide
- Thiocyanic acid ester derivatives

Miscellaneous

As a general preservative

Silica Black

(Kieselsauresschwarz, Negro de Silex, Negro di Silice, Noir de Silice)

Chemical

Carrier for various catalysts

Fats and Oils

Absorbent for—
- Animal and vegetable fats and oils

Carrier for—
- Nickel catalyst in the hydrogenation process

Ink

Ingredient of—
- Printing inks

Insecticide

Diluent of—
- Fungicides, insecticides, and the like

Leather

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used to coat and color leather

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Pigmenting filler in—
- Compositions used in the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum

Miscellaneous

Pigment in—
- Various compositions of matter

Paint and Varnish

Pigment in—
- Paints and varnishes

Woodworking

Reagent in—
- Producing grain in wood

Heavy Chemicals

General Demand Slower--Tin Salts Steadier--Lead Arsenate and Lime Sulphur Solution Unsettled--Good Call for Blue Vitriol -- Chromic Acid Dull

A slightly slower general demand was noted in the market for the industrial chemicals during the week just closed. Comparatively dull character of the call was occasioned by the termination of the initial quarter of the year as well as the seasonal tapering off of production schedules in some of the lighter trades, plus the fact that certain manufacturing activities in some sections of the country were to an extent retarded by unfavorable financial conditions.

It was quite apparent in the call last week that many buyers were placing forth an additional effort to close the initial quarter of the year with inventories down to a minimum. Particularly was this closer hand-to-mouth noted in those lighter trades that were nearing an end of seasonal operating schedules. At the same time the heavier industrial units presented an unchanged appearance from a production standpoint, with the automobile producers awaiting the arrival of an increase in retail sales before stepping up production schedules. Steel mill operations last week were placed at 15 percent of capacity as compared with 14 percent in the previous week.

Seasonal demand for the insecticides furnished some activity in the market, but lead arsenate, bordeaux mixture and lime sulphur solution continued barely steady. Despite the reports prevalent about the trade relative to price concessions having been made in some instances, leading producers reported that as far as they were concerned the schedules announced earlier in the year were still in effect. Calcium arsenate was seasonally slow, but sellers reported an increased interest in soda chlorate. Calcium chloride was also in better request, and producers of blue vitriol reported that the seasonal movement was of a substantial volume.

Another bright spot on the demand side of the market was the inquiry coming into the market from the brewery trade as a result of the passing of the 3.2 percent beer bill. At the same time a better request was expected for another of chemicals entering the glass trade. Last week saltcake sellers intimated the market was steady, with a slightly better call in evidence. Alkalies noted an irregular demand, but prices were well maintained. Paper manufacturers continued to order out on a basis indicating they were covering for immediate wants only. Barium chloride held firm. Tin salts noted a steadier tone as a result of an improvement in the basic metal. Electrolytic copper continued dull, but the derivatives held unchanged. There were reports about the trade that a move may be made looking toward restriction of output. Such rumor was attributed to the report of the plans for the arrival here in May of the Belgium copper representative. Antimony metal continued slow.

Alums.—Business in the market for ammonia commodities was slightly improved during the week just closed, and it was quite evident that consumers were purchasing for immediate wants only. A fair amount of the sulphate commodities moved to the usual sources of consumption and prices were without change.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—There was a good call recorded here again last week, with further betterment looked for in demand during the next months, and prices for the cylinder commodity were firmly held.

Ammonia Aqua.—Some of the mills inthe nearby textile districts continued to furnish a good call here, and leading producers reported the market as firm, with the schedule in conformity with the prices in effect for some time past.

Antimony.—This market continued to be quoted nominally at 5.95c. per pound, with consumers here showing no inclination to forsake the hand-to-mouth buying policy, with the result the market was a rather drab affair throughout the greater part of the week.

Barium Salts.—The market for barium hydrate continued to hold steady at 4¼c. per pound, with a fairly active call noted. Business in the fluosilicate material was slightly bettered, and no change occurred in the prices. Paper trade and other usual sources of consumption were ordering out fair-sized quantities of the chloride material, with a firm tone in evidence, and the situation in the market for the peroxide material remained unchanged from recent weeks, with demand slow and prices steady.

Bleaching Powder.—This market was quiet again last week, with the slow call attributed to the extra effort extended by some consumers to hold down inventories for first quarter inventory taking purposes. However, a firm tone was a prominent feature in the dealings.

Blue Vitriol.—Leading producers reported that the seasonal call for this material was holding up well considering the financial condition of an unfavorable nature existing in some farming districts, and the prices appeared steady despite the recent decline in the price of the basic metal to the 5c. per pound level.

Calcium Chloride.—There was a slightly better request recorded for this commodity during the week just ended, with the improvement strictly of a seasonal nature, and leading producers here were naming the quotations in order previously.

Calcium Phosphate.—An encouraging amount of material was moved during the week under review, and sellers described the market as steady, with prices unchanged at 7½c. to 8¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Orders coming into this market last week were for sizable quantities, with the result that a steadier undertone developed and sellers were adhering to previous values.

Chlorine.—Textile consumers adopted a more conservative buying policy in this market last week, being due in a large measure to the nearing of the end of the seasonal runs in certain industries as well as the desire to close the first quarter with inventories down to a minimum. Quotations were firmly held.

Chloropicrin.—Demand here was described as fair, with the trend of sales indicative of an attitude on the part of buyers to conform sales to nearby wants, and prices held at $1 to $1.35 per pound.

Copper.—Domestic copper dealings continued inactive last week, with the metal available at 5c. per pound delivered Connecticut Valley base. In the foreign market a moderate improvement was noted, with the price range quoted from 5.02½c. to 5.10c. per pound c.i.f. European ports. The expected arrival in this country in May of the Belgium copper representative gave rise to the hope that some action would be taken toward an agreement of the restriction of output. For some weeks past there has been talk of the domestic producers effecting a shutdown during the next month, but no definite action toward that end has been attained as yet, according to the gossip in trade circles. Copper derivatives held steady.

Copperas.—A firm tone continued as a prominent feature in this direction again last week, although demand showed a tendency to lag. Firmness here continued to be attributed to the statistical position of the market as a result of the low operating rate in the steel industry. Steel mill operations were estimated at 15 percent of capacity, being 14 percent in the preceding period.

Feldspar.—There was little interest noted here last week, with the ceramic trade covering for small lots, but prices held firm at $15 to $21 per ton, according to quantity and mesh.

Glauber's Salt.—There was nothing in the activities of the week that would tend to bring about a change in the firm character of the price undertone,

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.2	152.2	152.2	151.0

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.2	99.2	99.2	99.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

ESTABLISHED 1815
ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.
William H. Hayward, *Pres.* Edward M. Johnson, *Vice-Pres. and Treas.* Joseph A. Bryan, *Vice-Pres.*
PROVIDENCE NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE
HEAVY CHEMICALS
Sole Agents for BELLE ALKALI CO., BELLE, W. VA.
Manufacturers of
LIQUID CHLORINE BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked

Oxalic Acid
Joseph Turner & Co.
19 Cedar Street, New York City

Stauffer
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
BORAX SULPHUR
BORIC ACID CAUSTIC SODA
ACID, SULPHURIC SULPHUR CHLORIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
• AND OTHER QUALITY PRODUCTS •
STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
624 CALIFORNIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. RIVES-STRONG BLDG. LOS ANGELES, CALIF. FREEPORT TEXAS 420 CHAPARAL BLDG. NEW YORK, N. Y. CARBIDE AND CARBON BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1865
FERGUSSON BROTHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.
BLUE VITRIOL

BLUE VITRIOL
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

SOLVAY PRODUCTS

Starting with Soda Ash and Caustic Soda, Solvay has developed a complete line of Alkali products, each conforming to the Solvay Standard of Quality.

These products are prepared to meet the exacting requirements of all alkali consuming industries.

58% Soda Ash
Dense — Light
Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)
76% Caustic Soda
Solid — Flake — Ground
Liquid Caustic Soda
Super Alkali
Super Cleanser
Snowflake Crystals
Laundry Soda
Textile Soda
Tanners Alkali
Tanners Soda

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
61 Broadway New York
Boston Syracuse Chicago Indianapolis
Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit
Philadelphia Kansas City St. Louis

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

with the usual buyers supplying a fairly good demand.

Lead Acetate.—Business here continued slow throughout the greater portion of the week, with the slow character of the call attributed to the restricted buying policy in force in the majority of consuming industries, but prices held unchanged.

Manganese Sulphate.—This market moved through another slow week, but prices for the anhydrous material continued unchanged at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, according to quantity.

Nickel Salt.—Movement of the salt to usual consumers failed to show an improvement last week, but the prices held firm throughout the week, with little activity noted in the chloride article. The tone in the trading of the oxide article was steady, with sellers quoting the prices of the preceding period.

Niter Cake.—An extremely slow week was noted here, but despite the dullness of the call, leasing sellers were adhering to the prices of $10 to $12 per ton for the bulk shipments, and the barrel price continued unchanged at $22 to $24 per ton.

Potash Carbonate.—Textile trade furnished a satisfactory call here during the week, with the 96-98 percent calcined material displaying a steady tone at 5¾c. to 6¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Potash Caustic.—Shipments moving out to the soap trade and other regular agencies of consumption reflected the month-end, but the volume moved was sufficient to give the market a steady tone, and prices held unchanged.

Potash Chlorate.—Match manufacturing companies were placing a fair amount of business last week, but the open market appeared rather dull. However, the market demonstrated a firm tone and prices were in line with quotations in effect previously.

Saltcake.—Glass manufacturers were ordering out substantial quantities of this article last week, with the paper trade also furnishing a fairly good demand and sellers reported the market appeared steadier from price standpoint, with quotations unchanged.

Soda Ash. — Although demand developed a slower pace during the course of the week just ended, leading producers reported that the price position of the market remained unchanged. Slower call could be attributed to the general tapering off noted in the buying at the close of a month.

Soda Caustic. — The market for this material moved through an irregular trading period. Petroleum interests were ordering out in a cautious manner, while the soap manufacturers were covering for immediate needs only. Textile trade confined withdrawals to urgent necessities, but no change was uncovered in the quotations.

Soda Chlorate. — This market noted further expansion in the buying here, with the orders coming from the agricultural districts where the material is utilized for week-killing purposes, and prices were unchanged. February imports amounted to 11,023 pounds.

Soda Cyanide. — The market moved through a routine week, with small-lot orders making up the call, but prices held unchanged. Of the February imports of 931,539 pounds, France shipped 28,300 pounds; Germany, 262,954 pounds, and Canada, 640,285 pounds.

Soda Metasilicate.—Shipments moving out to the laundry trade were irregular last week, and leading sellers in this district reported that no change had taken place in the price structure of the market.

SWANN
ELECTROTHERMAL DISTILLATION
PHOSPHORIC ACID AND PHOSPHATES

Phosphoric Acid 75%
Phosphoric Acid 50%
Mono Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Mono Ammonium Phosphate
Di Ammoninum Phosphate
Mono Calcium Phosphate
Tri Calcium Phosphate

SWANN CHEMICAL CO.
Birmingham Pittsburgh New York Cincinnati Charlotte St. Louis Dallas
Division of THE SWANN CORPORATION

NICHOLS
TRIANGLE BRAND
Copper Sulphate
- 99% Pure -

Known Standard of Quality
A trade-mark universally accepted as a pledge of quality.
Prompt, efficient service.
We offer our

Triangle Brand

in large or Small Crystals and Pulverized.
Packed in new, clean, tight barrels and kegs or 450, 250 and 100 pounds net.

Nichols Copper Company
Refiners of Copper

Sales Offices:
40 Wall St., New York
230 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago

TRIANGLE BRAND

Works:
Laurel Hill, N. Y.
El Paso, Texas

Soda Fluoride.—Foodstuff industry placed a representative demand here, with a fair call from other directions, and prices were firmly held. France shipped 8,267 pounds for the total imports in February.

Soda Phosphate.—The market for the di-basic material showed little variation from the recent weeks, with shipments moving out to the nearby silk mills at a rather irregular clip, but prices held unchanged. The market for the tri-basic material was listed at $2.25 per 100 pounds for bag shipments on a works price basis, with competikeen.

Soda Silicofluoride.—This market developed a steadier undercurrent during the week, with the sellers quoting the market at 5c. per pound. Of the February imports of 254,873 pounds, Denmark shipped 11,023 pounds; Germany, 56,107 pounds, and Netherlands, 187,743 pounds.

Tin Salts.—The market for the crystals held steady last week, with the basic metal moving fra tionally forward in the middle of the week. Current schedule terminates Saturday, April 1. Tin tetrachloride was slightly as a result of the quotations being based on the daily fluctuation of the basic metal, and tin oxide continued unchanged at 29½c. per pound.

Zinc Salts.—Business in the sulphate commodity was declared as only fair last week, but prices held fairly steady throughout the week, with sellers of the flake material quoting the market at 2½c. per pound for the car-lot shipments. No change was disclosed in the sulphide, cyanide or other zinc salts.

Acids

(See also under Coaltar Chemicals and Drugs and Fine Chemicals).

The market for the various mineral acids moved through another routine trading period, with buyers on all sides adhering strictly to a hand-to-mouth program. Termination of the first quarter was a factor influencing a slightly slower demand. At the same time, contraction in seasonal operating schedules in some sections of the textile industry was noted. Sulphuric acid moved through a rather slow week, although steel mill operations moved forward slightly to 15 percent of capacity last week. Further slowing down was noted in the automobile industry, bringing about a slower demand for chromic acid, due to the platers assuming a more cautious attitude toward the ordering out of supplies. Pharmaceutical manufacturers were content to cover for immediate wants only. Seasonal improvement was noted in the movement of hydrocyanic acid. Formic and oxalic acids held firm, and a decreased demand was in order for acetic acid.

Acetic. — Further slackening was shown in the buying here, with the reduced demand attributed to the tapering off in the production schedules of the rayon trade, but leading producers' price schedule revealed no change.

Boric.—Pharmaceutical manufacturers were ordering out a fair amount of material during the week, with the market featured by a steady tone, and sellers were naming previous values.

Chromic.—Improvement was lacking in this market, reflecting the marking time attitude of the automobile producers, which caused platers to gauge shipments by actual production requirements, but prices held unchanged.

Formic.—Regular buyers were placing a fairly good demand here last week, and the price structure of the market appeared unchanged, with a steady tone governing the dealings.

Hydrocyanic.—There was a slight broadening registered here last week, with the improvement strictly seasonal, and prices were firmly held at 80c. to $1.30 per pound, according to quantity.

Hydrofluoric.—Price position of this market held unchanged, and betterment in the call was lacking, with the demand confined to the filling of small-lot orders.

Lactic.—Movement of this material assumed a rather slow pace during the period under review, with consumers on all sides adhering to a cautious policy in the ordering out of supplies, but prices held unchanged.

Monochloracetic.—Demand here was limited within a narrow range throughout the week, but leading sellers were adhering to 16c. to 18c. per pound for the technical material, and the 99 percent item was without change.

Muriatic.—Business in the nearby textile districts indicated that buyers were endeavoring to avoid inventory losses with the near approach of the end of seasonal activities, buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, but prices were without change.

Nitric. — A highly irregular request was in evidence here, but the market tone held firm and prices were without change.

Oxalic.—This situation showed little change from the previous week, with the possible exception that demand moved slightly slower, but leading sellers declared the prices were firmly held.

Sulphuric.—There was little change in the volume of shipments moving out last week, as compared with the preceding period, with leading consumers in all directions of the market adhering to the policy of covering for actual wants only. Steel mill operations were placed at 15 percent of capacity last week, being one point higher than the preceding period.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Conditions with regard to the sulphuric acid trade during the last week did not show any change for the better, with the requirements of consumers, among them the fertilizer manufacturers and the steel producers, still down to low levels. Steel output, in fact, dropped to new lows, while it looks now as if the movement in fertilizer mixtures would fall considerably below a year ago, so that there is little prospect of an increase in orders for acid. The movement is still almost entirely limited to deliveries of acid under contract running for fixed periods, with little or no free acid on the market, while the quotations stand nominally at $7.50 per ton for 60-degree supplies, and 66-degree stocks about $3 or $3.50 higher. Some of the contracts at least are perhaps booked at lower figures, with the market competitive and with users of acid holding out for the best terms obtainable. There are said to be no local quotations on oleum, this material having had no place in trasactions for some time, it is said by authoritative sources.

Trichloracetic.—A dull demand was recorded here last week, with sellers naming the quotations of $2 to $2.75 per pound, according to quantity.

Insecticides

The market for the fungicides and insecticides noted a fair seasonal movement of lead arsenate, bordeaux mixture and lime sulphur solution. However, some buyers continued to remain aloof from the market, awaiting further price developments. Leading sellers continued to adhere to scheduled prices. Calcium arsenate moved through a typical off-season trading week, and jobbing quantities continued to make up the demand for nicotine sulphate. Arsenic was steady. Government weekly weather report stated that cotton planting advanced in southern Texas and there was scatered reports of seeding in some East-Gulf localities. While rainfall during the week was mostly light, it was sufficient, in conjunction with previous rains, to keep the top soil in saturated condition. Seasonal farm operations made mostly satisfactory progress, though little work was possible in north central districts because of frozen soil or snows.

Arsenic.—Quiet prevailed in the market for the white article, with sellers quoting the price of 4¼c. per pound. Little activity was in evidence in the red article, but no change developed in the market from a price standpoint.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Demand here continued highly irregular throughout the week, but leading sellers reported that no change had been made in the price schedule, although the tone was barely steady.

Calcium Arsenate.—This market continued to note a dull off-season demand, but sellers described prices as steady at the previous levels.

Lead Arsenate.—Conditions in this market were reported about the same as the preceding period, with consumers showing a hesitating attitude toward ordering out supplies unless requirements so demanded. A barely steady tone continued in evidence.

Lime Sulphur Solution.—Irregularity in the seasonal call tended to give this market an unsettled appearance during the week, but leading sellers continued to adhere to scheduled prices.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Jobbing quantities made up the call here last week, with sellers declaring the market was steady, and no change occurred in the prices.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

British Chemical Imports Decrease

LONDON, Mar. 22, 1933.

The British Board of Trade statistics for February show an increase of approximately £16,000 in the value of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors exported as compared with the same month of 1932. The items showing the greatest improvement were ammonium sulphate, bleaching powder, coal-tar products, sodium compounds, and painters' colors and materials. There was a considerable decrease in imports of chemical products as compared with February, 1932, the value being nearly £900,000 lower. Glycerin was the only product for which considerably increased imports were recorded.

Calco Chemical Named Agent

The Calco Chemical Company, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J., has been appointed exclusive sales agent for the Ultramarine Company, this city. For many years Calco and Heller & Merz have marketed the bulk of the Ultramarine Company goods, and now the sales have been placed entirely in their hands. The National Ultramarine Compauy brands, which were acquired two years ago, were also included.

DIAMOND offers industry a dependable, year around source of supply of Liquid Chlorine.

Shipped in modern aluminum painted tank cars and containers, *Diamond* Liquid Chlorine is backed by the adequate production facilities of one of the most modern chlorine plants in the country.

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa. *and Everywhere*

CHLORINE

American Chemical Society Meets

(Continued from page 15)

Divisional Papers

From the hundreds of papers presented at meetings of the various divisions of the society, a number of industrial interest have been selected and are presented in abstract below. Abstracts of other papers similarly of interest will be printed in subsequent issues.

Agriculture and Food

Poisonous Residues on Fruit

R. H. Robinson

Severe infestations of insect pests and fungous diseases have required the application of abnormal amounts of toxic sprays in order to obtain effective control. The most important insect enemy of apples and pears, the codling moth, can be held in check only by the use of lead arsenate. Excessive amounts of this poison remaining on the fruit at harvest have created a grave spray residue problem, the seriousness of which was not realized until 1926 when foreign countries refused to accept fruit that contained arsenic (as As_2O_3) in excess of 0.01 grain per pound. At that time every effort was made to clean the fruit, using cloths, cotton gloves, and soft-hair brushes. Wiping machines also were devised and used. Chemical analyses, however, showed that none of these methods removed the residue below the required tolerance.

Convinced of the futility of cleaning sprayed fruit by mechanical devices, chemical solvents were given a trial commercially. Dilute solutions of hydrochloric acid proved very effective and practical. When properly used it had no deleterious effect on the fruit, and improved the appearance materially. Suitable commercial washing machines were rapidly developed, and each year has seen added improvements.

During the past few years, wax on apples, modified spray schedules, and combination sprays of lead arsenate and mineral or fish oils have created complications. However, the utilization of other solvents, such as alkalies and mixtures of hydrochloric acid and kerosene emulsions, together with higher temperatures, have enabled the industry to overcome various difficulties as they have developed. While all the problems pertaining to the removal of spray residues have not yet been solved, yet gratifying progress has been made each year to overcome the obstacles that have continually appeared.

Rotenone Possibilities

R. C. Roark

Rotenone, $C_{23}H_{22}O_6$, a colorless, odorless crystalline constituent of certain tropical fish-poison plants, is thirty times as toxic as lead arsenate as a stomach poison to silkworm, fifteen times as toxic as nicotine as a contact insecticide upon bean aphids, and twenty-five times as toxic as potassium cyanide to goldfish, and yet is harmless to birds and mammals eating it. Rotenone is now used in commercial insecticides intended for use as flea powders, flysprays, and greenhouse and horticultural sprays. It is also used for mothproofing wool and for combating ox warbles. The discovery of rotenone in a common eastern weed—the devil's shoestring *(Cracca virginiana)*—may lead to making this country independent of others for its supply of this material.

R. W. Birdsall

Because of the great interest in derris and rotenone as insecticides, the firm of Derris, Incorporated, was organized for the express purpose of developing these materials commercially. The present article outlines some of the problems and experiences encountered. The questions of source of supply of the root, its shipping, grinding, grading, and storage, the extraction and purification of rotenone, and the preparations of extracts are considered Practical observations of the possible health hazards are mentioned, and the future possibilities of these insecticides touched upon.

Pyrethrum in Colorado

G. B. Gnadinger, L. E. Evans, and C. S. Corl

In connection with the commercial production of pyrethrum in Colorado, it was found, from experiments with seven widely different drying methods, that the method of drying did not appreciably affect the pyrethrin content. The pyrethrin content of flowers from individual plants picked at the same stage of maturity fluctuates during the blooming period. The causes of this seasonal variation have not been determined.

Complete shading of the plant during the picking season greatly lowered the pyrethrin content.

Ground flowers, assayed within ten days of picking, showed no more than normal loss of pyrethrins when stored in an air-tight container at room temperature. Decomposition of pyrethrins in similar samples was entirely prevented during six months' storage by keeping the temperature at —2 to —5 deg. C. Drying the flowers with stalks or without stalks did not influence the pyrethrin content of the flower heads.

There was a wide range in the yield of flowers and pyrethrins from individual plants. The yield of dried flowers varied from 9.24 grams to 62.66 grams per individual plant. The pyrethrins varied from 0.90 to 2.07 percent with an average of 1.27 percent for all plants in the study. The work is being continued and progress reports will be released from time to time.

Thiocyanate Insecticides

D. F. Murphy and C. H. Peet

Certain aliphatic thiocyanates have been carefully tested for insecticidal activity and it has been demonstrated that certain of them kill the citrus mealy bug *(pseudococcus citri Risso)* with certainty and destroy the eggs of this pest.

Pyrethrin in Dalmatian Flowers

C. B. Gnadinger and C. S. Corl

Twenty samples of 1931 crop Dalmatian pyrethrum had an average pyrethrum content of 0.58 percent, eight to nine months after harvesting. This was considerably less than the pyrethrin content of eight samples of 1931 Japanese pyrethrum of the same age. Nine samples of pyrethrum from experimental plots of the Agricultural College at Split averaged 0.96 percent pyrethrins or about the same as the best Japanese flowers. Fifty-eight samples of 1932 crop commercial Dalmatian flowers contained an average of 0.82 percent pyrethrins; twenty-six of these samples contained 0.90 percent or more of pyrethrins, comparing favorably with the 1932 Japanese crop.

It has been clearly shown that certain districts of Jugoslavia can produce pyrethrum equal to the best Japanese product. On the other hand, much of the Dalmatian crop has been of low pyrethrin content because of improper methods of cultivation, harvesting, storage, packing, and marketing. The elimination of the present archaic system of grading, by establishing a single, standard export grade, will alone greatly improve the average quality. Further study of storage conditions will probably be necessary, with particular attention to the relation between maturity and decomposition in storage. Government supervision of grading and marketing, including certification of pyrethrin content, will do much to restore confidence in the quality of Dalmation pyrethrum.

Dye

Stannous Chloride in Dye Tests

J. A. Kime

The general utility of the set of reducing agents, stannous chloride and titanous chloride, in the evaluation of dye mixtures was investigated. Mixtures of azo and triphenylmethane food dyes were satisfactorily analyzed. Excess stannous chloride selectively reduced the azo dye in a mixture, leaving the triphenylmethane color, which was estimated by means of titanous chloride. Other dye mixtures, whose components differe sufficiently in ease of reduction, should be applicable to a similar procedure.

Flavanones by Condensation

Paul E. Spoerri

Flavones and the closely related flavanones, chalcones, and flavenols are of interest to the investigators of dyestuffs in their relation to the chemical processes which take place in a number of living plants. This paper describes a study of the condensation of aromatic o-hydroxyketones with aromatic aldehydes. By varying the reaction medium, different products may be obtained. This work suggests a practical method whereby flavanones can be prepared; it is of theoreti-

. . . and other HEAVY CHEMICALS of STANDARD PURITY

MURIATIC ACID

Also: ALUMINUM SULPHATE . . . SODIUM FLUORIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE (Glauber's Salt) . . . NITRIC ACID
SULPHURIC ACID . . . SODIUM SULPHIDE (chipped-conc.)
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cal interest in elucidating the mechanism of the reaction.

Diaminoanthraquinones

P. H. Groggins and H. P. Newton

This report deals with the utilization of 1:2-dichlorobenzene as a raw material for the preparation of 1:2 and 2:3-diaminoanthraquinones. These isomeric compounds have been previously prepared by more complex methods. Briefly, the procedure employed was the condensation of phthalic anhydride with 1:2-dichlorobenzene in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride, to yield 3':4'-dichloro-2-benzoylbenzoic acid, which was cyclized to a mixture of the isomeric 1:2 and 2:3-dichloroanthraquinones. Conditions were found under which the separated isomers were aminated to the diaminoanthraquinones.

Thiazole Dye Intermediates

Myra Ast and Marston T. Bogert

Some new methoxybenzothiazoles have been synthesized, to serve as intermediates in the production of thiazole dyes of chloramine yellow (Colour Index No. 814) and thioflavin (Colour Index No. 815) types. The steps involved are set out structurally in the paper. Similar reactions were carried out with veratrole as initial material, and resulted in the synthesis of the corresponding dimethoxy-2-aminophenyl benzothiazoles, from which the preparation of the analogous chloramine yellow and thioflavin dyes is now under way.

Benzalcoumarones as Dyes

Donald Price and Marston T. Bogert

2:3:4-Trimethoxyacetophenone was condensed with nitrobenzaldehydes to the nitrobenzalacetophenones (nitrochalcones), reduction of which yielded the corresponding trimethoxyaminochalcones. 2-Hydroxy-3, 4-dimethoxyacetophenone was then condensed with nitrobenzaldehydes, the free OH group in the resulting nitrochalcones acetylated, bromine added to the ethylene bond, and the products treated with alkali, whereby nitrobenzalcoumaranones (nitrobenzalfuranones) were formed, which were in turn reduced to the corresponding amino derivatives. In the first series, the chromophore —CO.CH:CH— is present as an open chain. In the record series, the same chromophore is fused with a heterocycle. The colors of the two series have been studied by means of their absorption spectra, to ascertain the effect of this ring closure upon the color of the products. That these benzalcoumaranones are not identical with the isomeric flavones (betaphenylbenzogammapyrones), was proved also by a different method of synthesis which could not very well give rise to a six-membered cycle.

Dye Research Problems

R. E. Rose

The chemistry of dyes is so much a specialty that those in academic fields seeking for research subjects scarcely ever look into it. However, the physical characteristics of dyes, the physical chemistry of dye solutions and of dyeing, the breaking down of dyes by light and other reagents, the catalytic effects of dyes in promoting the destruction of fibers by light, the constitution of the metallic complexes of dyes, the physical chemistry of the effects of soaping and moisture in changing the hue of dyes, all of these and many other problems are worthy of attention.

Dye Tests for Light-Fastness

R. O. Hall

The effects of temperature and relative humidity on the rate of fading have been pointed out by numerous investigators, and published results indicate the necessity of controlling these factors im maximum reliability is to be obtained in testing fastness to light. There is evidence to show that temperature and relative humidity are not independent factors but that the significant factor is "regain." In testing by means of artificial light, it will be desirable to operate under such atmospheric conditions as will maintain the regain at the average value obtaining in the standard sunlight test adopted by the A.A.T.C.C. Owing to the complex relationship between temperature, relative humidity, and regain, these ideal conditions will not be given by the arithmetical means of temperature and relative humidity values published by meteorological bureaus but may be computed from such data when required. For the present, however, arithmetical mean values will be adequate, since other considerations render the computation of exact values of little immediate advantage.

From meteorological data, over a number of years, the mean values of temperature and relative humidity during the standard sunlight exposure test have been determined for Toronto. These data, however, are insufficient for our purpose since the effective conditions of exposure are those existing at the face of the material during exposure and it is well known that the temperature of the material exceeds the temperature of the surrounding air. During the Summer of 1932, measurements of this temperature difference for a particular material were obtained continuously by means of thermojunctions and a recording potentiometer. These limited experiments taken in conjunction with meteorological data enable us to calculate approximately the average conditions of temperature and relative humidity in the standard sunlight test. These conditions should be imitated as closely as possible in tests with any artificial source of light; for example, the carbon arc. Measurements of the temperature of humidity conditions in the fadeometer and fugitometer have been made and found to depart materially from the correct conditions as calculated in the above manner. At the Ontario Research Foundation equipment has been designed and constructed whereby patterns may be exposed to the carbon arc behind windows in a thermostat in which both temperature and relative humidity are controlled within small limits and which can be operated at a lower temperature than the above-mentioned equipments.

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Chloride of Zinc
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Industrial and Engineering

Hydrogen Sulphide Production

George Lynn, E. M. Allen, B. K. Beecher, and R. W. Darbyshire

Hydrogen sulphide has long been known to be essential in controlling corrosion in the ammonia-soda process. A literature review, given in the paper, reveals no really satisfactory production method. A new process is described, in which sulphur is boiled with an aqueous alkali solution under pressure, the steam being selectively condensed and returned to the boiler and the gaseous H_2S allowed to pass on. Sodium hydroxide or Na_2S is satisfactory if pure H_2S is to be produced, or Na_2CO_3 if a $CO_2 = H_2S$ mixture is satisfactory. The pressure may be high enough to produce liquid H_2S direct. Either $Na_2S_2O_3$ or Na_2SO_4 may be produced as a coproduct Steel is a suitable material of construction.

Potash from Polyhalite

J. E. Conley and F. Fraas

In the recovery of potassium sulphate from polyhalite

($K_2SO_4MgSO_4.—2CaSO_4.2H_2O$)

by extraction of the calcined mineral with hot water, high concentrations and high recoveries in the extract liquor are desirable. Since it was believed that the optimum results might be obtained by continuous counter-current extraction, laboratory multistage experiments simulating counter-current operation were performed. The effects of particle size, temperature of extraction, and sodium chloride concentration were investigated.

The results indicate that material as coarse as minus 10-mesh should yield high recoveries and satisfactory concentrations at 100 deg. C. Lower temperatures of extraction proved less favorable, but the presence of a low concentration of sodium chloride was definitely favorable. Sodium chloride retards the formation of secondary solid phases in the top stage and thereby allows the attainment of higher concentrations. Using 2 parts of sodium chloride per 100 parts of water in the extraction of —10 mesh calcined polyhalite, a countercurrent procedure should give a top liquor containing from 11 to 11.5 parts of potassium sulphate per 100 parts of water with a recovery of more than 95 percent.

N. Fagen and Everett P. Partridge

The hot extraction of calcined polyhalite with a solution high in magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride yields an extract liquor from which shonite ($K_2SO_4.MgSO_4.6H_2O$) crystallizes on cooling. The mother liquor, after dilution, may be used again in the hot extraction. This cyclic step is combined with other process steps previously developed by the Nonmetallic Minerals Experiment Station of the United States Bureau of Mines to form a new process for the production of potassium sulphate, syngenite ($K_2SO_4.CaSO_4.H_2O$), and schonite from polyhalite.

Extractions of more than 95 percent wer obtained in a single stage procedure with minus 60 and minus 30-mesh calcined polyhalite at 100 deg. C. and with minus 60-mesh material at 90 deg. C. Using a two-stage procedure, similar high extractions were obtained with minus 20-mesh material at 90 deg. C. Lower temperatures yielded less desirable results.

Data are presented for the crystallization of schonite from the hot extract liquor and for the crystallization of potassium sulphate and schonite in a subsequent process step.

A flow diagram for the new process is presented, and it is pointed out that costly evaporation steps inherent in other processes are eliminated or greatly reduced.

Acetylene from Methane

H. H. Storch and P. L. Golden

It has been found possible to obtain a product containing about 10 percent of unsaturated hydrocarbons (mainly acetylene), 10 percent carbon monoxide, 35 percent hydrogen, and 45 percent methane, by passing a mixture of 75 percent CO_2, 25 percent methane through a tube at 1500 deg. C., the time of contact being .03-.04 second, and subsequently scrubbing out the CO_2. With somewhat longer times of contact the water-gas content of the product increases at the expense of the methane, the percentage of unsaturates remaining approximately constant. Steam appears to be less desirable than carbon dioxide as a diluent because the loss of methane as carbon deposited in the reaction tube, which is only a few percent when CO_2 is used, mounts to 15 to 20 percent when steam is used.

Soda Silicate as Detergent

John D. Carter and William Stericker

Samples soiled by two methods using four pigments with each methods were washed two to twenty times with unsoiled cloth with the same detergent solution. With distilled water, soap gave excellent results, but in the presence of calcium bicarbonate, its efficiency was greatly reduced, while that of silicated soaps did not show a similar reduction. Carbon dioxide did not have as great an effect as calcium bicarbonate. This was true of both the removal of soil and the protection of the clean cloth.

Paint and Varnish

Drying of Oils

J. S. Long and A. E. Rheineck

This paper deals with the changes which take place in drying oils, and particularly in glyceryl trilinoleate, during the transition from liquid oil to solid film. The changes have been followed by studies of the vapors evolved; the changes in weight of the film; and changes in the percentages of solid and liquid phases of the film. Ultimate analyses have been run. The influence of dry and moist air at two temperatures has been studied, and comparisons made. An attempt is made to reconcile the data to the probable mechanism of what has happened.

Chrome Green Yellow-Spotting

Andrew J. Snyder

This article deals with the occasional manifestation of yellow spots on chrome greens painted on cotton duck used for awnings, etc. The size on the duck contains a nitrogen compound and in the presence of warmth and moisture is an ideal medium for the culture of bacteria. There are present on the duck certain types of bacteria that produce alkaline products. The alkali is readily soluble in the water collected in the folds and pockets of a wet canvas that has been rolled or folded. The chrome green reacted upon by the alkaline solution produces the yellow discoloration. Successful preventive methods are suggested.

Oil and Fatty Acid Analysis

W. H. Hoback

This paper represents the co-ordination of various, known analytical methods into a continuous procedure for the analysis of an oil or a fatty acid mixture. A theoretical discussion of the procedures involved has been given in several instances. Analyses based on fatty acid mixtures derived from oils are preferred by the author to analyses based on the oils themselves. Reasons for this preference are stated. The author has made additions to the methods in a number of cases, designed to facilitate the actual running of the determinations as well as the interpretation of their results.

Shellac Thiocyanogen Number

W. Howlett Gardner, George Pribyl, and Harold Weinberger

One of the recent developments in pure chemical science has been the discovery of free dimeric inargonic radicals, which have many properties analogous to those of the free halogens. One of these, thiocyanogen, shows a close similarity to iodine and has therefore been found of sonsiderable use in analysis of oils and fats. This paper describes how its use may be extended to resins. In order to accomplish this, it was necessary to review in the laboratory the methods for preparing thiocyanogen solutions and to determine what were the many essential precautions. As a result of this study new information has been obtained upon the structure of abietic acid and shellac, and the effect of steric hindrance has been pointed out.

Kauri-Butanol Test for Solvents

L. C. Beard, jr., V. L. Shipp, and W. E. Spelhouse

The kauri-butanol solvency test is not sufficiently standardized, and variations in minor details of the test, as performed in various commercial laboratories, affect the results to a marked degree. It is shown that temperature, concentration of the kauri solution, amount of kauri solution used, moisture content and the kind of kauri gum, all influence the results obtained. All the above sources of inconsistency, with the exception of the quality of the kauri gum, can be controlled by the adoption of a standard procedure. A method is suggested of overcoming this difficulty by establishing a curve in which the number of cubic centimeters (kauri-butanol numbers) of various mixtures of n-heptane and toluene required to produce cloudiness is plotted against the percent of toluene in the mixtures. This curve enables kauri-butanol numbers to be reported in terms of the percent toluene in n-heptane and eliminates errors due to the quality of the kauri gum.

Shellac Solubility

W. H. Gardner and H. J. Harris

The process whereby a soluble constituent is completely extracted by means of a solvent and its amount ascertained is often considered as a quantitative determination of solubility when referring to resins. In such a process there is always the tendency for the soluble material to carry insoluble constituents with it in colloidal suspension, while at the same time the insoluble portion tends to occlude soluble resin. Results will vary with the method employed unless certain precautions are taken to avoid these difficulties. This paper clearly illustrates the influence of these factors and how some of the inherent difficulties may be overcome. Data are included, which further illustrate the effect which small percentages of one constituent have upon the properties of the resin as a whole. Methods for both hot and cold solvent extraction are discussed.

Paints as Moistureproofing Agents

F. L. Broune

Satisfactory protective coatings for wood must be reasonably effective in retarding the absorption of moisture by the wood from water or damp air, and they must remain effective in that respect dur-

(Continued on page 26)

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Coaltar Chemicals

Benzene in Small Supply -- Toluene Dull -- Phenol Firm--Solvent Naphtha Slow--Intermediates Active--February By-Products Outputs Show Sharp Decline

Business in the market for the coaltar chemicals last week was described as only fair, but the low level of production at the by-product plants was the factor contributing a decidedly firm tone to what little activity was in evidence. Benzene remained as the outstanding feature of the market both from a demand and price standpoint. Dyestuff intermediates continued to enjoy a fairly good call, with certain divisions of the textile industry operating at high levels. Tone in the market for the colors was steady to firm.

Situation in the market for benzene was of such a nature that some sellers were of an opinion that a slight pickup in the call would result in the development of a shortage. At the present time the market occupied a rather tight position, but to date producers have been able to meet contract shipments in full. An idea of the low production at the by-product plants may be gathered from the fact that the Department of Commerce statistics just released for February places the output of benzene at 3,687,535 gallons, being a decline of 7.8 percent when compared with the January output of 3,998,919 gallons and 4,686,000 gallons in February last year. Those figures as well as the total output for the first two months of the current year are estimated from the production of coke at the by-product ovens known to recover benzene. The output for the first two months of 1933 was placed at 7,686,454 gallons as against 9,535,000 gallons in the corresponding period of 1932.

Coking coal charged in by-product ovens in February amounted to 2,370,763 tons as against 2,580,133 tons in January and 2,885,700 tons in February last year. Production of light oils in February amounted to 7,254,535 gallons as compared with 7,895,206 gallons in January and 8,830,262 gallons in February a year ago. Tar recovered totaled 21,911,019 gallons in February as against 23,737,223 gallons in January and 26,548,440 gallons in February last year. Output of ammonia sulphate or its equivalent in February reached 27,821 tons contrasted with 30,278 tons in January and 33,864 tons in February, 1932. Stocks at by-product plants decreased from 3,308,231 tons, or 14.4 percent, and were the lowest since March, 1931.

Movement of toluene continued slow throughout the period under review. However, some sellers were looking for a slight improvement in the buying of this commodity coincident with the expected upturn in the automobile production schedules during the next month. Industrial naphthalene continued slow, with the flake and ball commodities moving out in fair degree. Phenol was firm as well as solvent naphtha and xylene, although little betterment was evidenced in creosote oil and cresylic acid. Dyestuff intermediates were fairly active.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.3	121.3	121.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—A firm tone was prominent in this market last week, although shipments were moving at a comparatively slow pace during the week just ended. Firmness in the market tone could be traced to the low production. Substantiating this statement were the statistics just released by the Department of Commerce showing that benzene production in February dropped 7.8 percent, with an output of 3,687,535 gallons as against 3,988,919 gallons in January, and 4,686,000 gallons in February a year ago. Output for the first two months of the current year of benzene as estimated from the production of coke at the by-product plants known to recover benzene, amounted to 7,686,454 gallons, as compared with 9,535,000 gallons in the corresponding period 1932. The average daily production of by-product coke in February was 58,529 net tons, or 1.7 percent over that for January. This gain was accounted for by the furnace plants, whose daily average was 4.4 percent higher than the January rate; merchants plants, on the other hand, produced 1.1 percent less per day than during January. Stocks at by-product plants decreased from 3,308,321 tons to 2,831,248 tons, or 14.4 percent, and were at the lowest point since March, 1931.

Creosote Oil.—Business here showed little variation from recent weeks what with the major railroad systems awaiting further definie plans as to the future course of the Federal administration before broadening replacement programs, but the tone of the market was held steady and no change occurred in the quotations.

Cresol.—Throughout the week the market noted a representative amount of shipments moving out to the disinfectant trade, with the sellers describing the tone as steady and prices were in line with previous quotations.

Cresylic Acid.—An irregular demand was again in evidence here during the period under survey, with the irregularity of the call attributed to the mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries as well as the adherence to hand-to-mouth buying on the part of those consumers whose production schedules were under seasonal influences. Prices were without change.

Naphthalene.—This market failed to reveal an improvement from the standpoint of demand last week, what with buyers of the industrial material measuring purchases by actual demand. There was a fair amount of buying in the flake and ball items, with the tone holding steady and prices in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Phenol.—Although the inclination of the dyestuff intermediate manufacturers was to limit orders to actual wants, the market maintained a firm tone. Firm position of this market could be traced to the recent active export movement as well as the low production at the by-product plants. Pharmaceutical manufacturers were well represented in the market.

Solvent Naphtha.—Dull and featureless was this market again last week, with lacquer manufacturers showing interest in shipments sufficient to cover low production schedules, but the market displayed a firm tone.

Toluene (Toluol).—Movement of this article continued slow again last week, with the movement largely dependent upon the activities in the automobile industry which has been operating at a typical off-season level. However, sellers were optimistic regarding the outlook in this market, expecting some betterment to take place in automobile output within the next month. Prices held firm.

Xylene (Xylol).—Although demand here failed to reveal a pickup, sellers termed the market firm, with the primary cause of the firmness due to the limited production at the by-product furnaces.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Mar. 30, 1933.

With automobile production opening up in better style following the lifting of banking restrictions, a better tone is reported for toluene and some of the other products are making a slightly better showing in coaltar bases. Buying is moderate, but supplies continue strictly in hand and the tone of the market continues to indicate a well-balanced condition. Ruling quotations are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 22c. per gallon; motor benzene, 15c. to 16c., exclusive of tax; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Demand held up well here throughout the week, with the call coming from the color makers and other usual buyers, and prices were without change.

Benzoic.—Improvement was wanting here, with demand moving along at a slow pace, but prices held unchanged at 40c. to 48c. per pound, according to quantity.

Cleve's.—This situation showed little change last week, with the market noted a slow call and prices holding firm at 52c. to 54c. per pound, according to quantity.

H.—The call here was spotty again last week, with consumers covering immediate needs only, but no change developed in the market from a price standpoint, with a steady tone in evidence.

Salicylic.—As an encouraging amount of material was moved to the regular channels of consumption last week, with a firm tone feature the dealings and sellers were asking 40c. per pound for the technical article.

Sulphanilic.—Dye manufacturers were showing a fair amount of interest in this product, and a steady tone governed the dealings, with no change in prices uncovered.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—The market experienced a good call again last week, with sellers holding firmly to the schedule of prices that have been in effect for sometime past.

Anthraquinone.—Call here continued irregular again last week, with the consumers on all sides showing no inclination to order out beyond actual necessities but prices were well maintained.

Betanaphthol.—Usual buyers were coming into the market at frequent intervals during the week, with the sellers terming the market steady and prices were without change.

Betanaphthylamine.—This market was inclined to drag at times during the week, but sellers were holding to 53c. to 55c. per pound, according to quantity.

Dinitrochlorobenzene.—Conservative orders made up what activity was in evidence here, with leading sellers quoting the market 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Dinitrophenol.—There was nothing in the routine activities of the week that would tend to disturb the steady tone in evidence here for sometime past, with sellers asking 23c. to 24c. per pound.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Minneapolis, Minn. Cincinnati, Ohio Akron, Ohio
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Methylanthraquinone.—Orders were reaching this market at a satisfactory pace during the week, and sellers indicated the market was steady at 65c. to 67c. per pound, according to quantity.

Orthocresol. — This commodity moved out to the usual channels of consumption at a good clip last week, with sellers naming 13c. to 15c. per pound, according to quantity.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Slow demand was in order here again last week, with the dull character of the call attributed to the desire of buyers to get a better idea of the trend general business will assume before broadening purchases. Prices were firm.

Xylidin.—Quiet ruled here again last week, with a steady tone a prominent feature and prices for the mixed material held unchanged at 36c. to 37c. per pound, according to quantity.

Coaltar Colors

The market for the coaltar colors was fairly active during the week just closed, with the call concentrated on the grays, blues and brown, and a good amount of the blacks moved to the regular buyers. The tone of the market held steady to firm, with the majority of the prices tending toward firmness. Some slowing down was shown in the movement to the rayon trade as a result of the seasonal curtailment in production schedules, but other divisions of the textile industry were operating at an encouraging seasonal level. Shoe producing units were busy on the Easter schedules, although some producing centers in the New England district have been hampered by the continuance of the labor unsettlement.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

DURABILITY PLUS . . . . .

To say that exterior paint must contain Zinc Oxide in order to possess the maximum in durability would only be repeating what the paint industry discovered a long time ago. ● But to point out that today an increasing number of exterior formulas include not only Zinc Oxide but also the other zinc pigments—Zinc Sulphide, Cryptone and Albalith—is to say that while durability is still an outstanding requirement, the many other properties which go to make up the ideal paint are receiving more and more consideration.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY 160 FRONT STREET NEW YORK

Chemical Society Meets

(Continued from page 24)

ing their useful life. The value of some special primers for wood, such as aluminum priming paint, may be due in part to improvement in the effectiveness and maintenance of effectiveness of paint coatings built upon the special primers. Mill-priming and back-priming of lumber are being urged largely on the supposition that protection against moisture is needed at times and on surfaces for which such protection has usually been omitted. The experiments reported in this paper are designed to furnish data necessary for a proper understanding of these aspects of paint behavior.

Tests are made on groups of matched specimens of four woods, Southern pine, Douglas fir, white pine, and redwood. Coated and uncoated specimens, initially in equilibrium with 65 percent relative humidity, are exposed for seven days to 97-percent relative humidity, and the moisture absorbed is measured by the increase in weight. The difference in absorption between a coated specimen and the corresponding uncoated specimen, expressed as a percentage of the absorption by the uncoated specimen, is taken as a measure of the effectiveness of the coating. Tests are made of the effectiveness of priming coats alone, of two and of three coats of the paint used as primer, and of the priming coat followed by one coat and by two coats of white lead paint. After measuring the initial effectiveness of the coatings, the specimens are exposed to the weather and tested again at suitable intervals.

The paints tested include aluminum paints made with different kinds of aluminum powder and different vehicles; linseed oil paints made with different white pigments, inert pigments, colored pigments, mixtures of white pigments, and mixtures of aluminum with white pigments; linseed oil paints with varying pigment concentration; and various vehicles with and without pigments.

A single application of paint is nearly always low in effectiveness when compared with coatings consisting of three applicanions. The order of effectiveness of different paint primers often differ markedly from the order of effectiveness of the paints when applied in three coats. Some special primers are less effective than white lead in linseed oil when tested as priming coats alone, yet when covered with two coats of white lead paint they make more effective coatings than two coats of white lead paint over white lead primer. The facts suggest that priming coats of paint are not to be regarded as thin, continuous coatings even when they hide the surface completely, but rather as imperfect or partial coatings that are probably discontinuous or porous because of absorption of liquid by the wood. A continuous coating is obtained only after the surface has been adequately primed. A good primer should seal the surface against further absorption of paint vehicle in one application, but some common paints and varnishes probably require more than one application to prime wood adequately.

Robert I. Wray and A. R. Van Vorst

The resistance of a paint film to penetration by moisture is a fundamental and important property. Study has been made of the determination of this property and the mechanism of the permeability of various paints to moisture. Three different methods have been employed to determine the moistureproofing efficiency or moisture-impedance of a number of paints. The effect of different pigments in the same vehicles was determined. Aluminum bronze powder gave superior results in increasing the moistureproofing power of vehicles. The value of multiple coats was also clearly indicated. The moisture-impedance seems clearly related to the durability of paints on wood.

Alkyd Resins

R. H. Kienle and P. F. Schlingman

The general theory of synthetic resin formation is reviewed. The development of permanently flexible alkyd resins, their preparation, and properties are given. These newer alkyd resins are shown to have industrial possibilities: as film forming materials in the paint and varnish industry; as a celluloid substitute or as an artificial rubber in the plastic industry.

Pigment-Settling Tests

S. Werthan, R. H. Wien, and F. C. Schmutz

In April, 1928, the authors presented before the American Chemical Society a paper covering an investigation of the settling tendencies of paints during shelf storage and described accelerated tests for determining this property. The present paper continues this study. The variables encountered during shelf aging and their influence on settling tendencies are considered. The value and limitations of accelerated tests for duplicating shelf storage are presented. A recording penetrometer for determining the degree and characteristics of the settled mass is described.

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Demand Follows Mixed Trend--Weather Conditions More Favorable--Lead Products Hold Even--Stearates Move in Better Fashion--Bone Glue Continues Soft

Paint, varnish and lacquer raw materials moved in rather mixed fashion last week. Pigment products, particularly the lead group, were less active than a week ago, while colors, driers and mineral whites were favored with somewhat better demands. Varnish gums purchasing was no better than a week ago, but importers found an improved trade attitude. Weather conditions in the Eastern section of the country were much more favorable than recently and once again trade factors looked for the already tardy season to evidence its usual Spring bulge. Many banks, particularly in small towns throughout the country, were still being adjusted under the supervision of "conservators" and as individual difficulties in these banks are being "ironed out," progressive advances in trade operations were looked for.

There have been no open price movements of importance since the reduction that took place in lead oxide prices a week ago. Pig lead held in an even position last week and all derivations were unchanged. Zinc continued to sag. Titanium pigment continued under routine calls from contract buyers but barytes and other pigments were subject to slow and spotty calls. Earth colors were subject to occasional shading under competition, but the suppliers of chemical colors were holding close to established schedules. English quicksilver vermilion leaned toward a stronger position on the basis of firmness in the basic metal.

Stearates continued to move toward consumption in better volume than during February and, as previously reported, price shading was less noticeable. Varnish gum buyers did not call for more than jobbing amounts, but evidenced a much better general feeling. The spot and primary markets continued with small stocks of gum, but prices were unchanged because of the lack of business.

Bone glues were quoted on a narrower price range than a week ago, although no basic changes were made. Low grade hide glues were also quoted on a closer range. Silk processors came into the glue market in good seasonal fashion last week. Calcimine makers were also fairly good purchasers.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.2	**131.2**	**131.2**	**133.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead was unchanged last week. Quotations remained at 2⅞c. per pound at East St. Louis and 3c. per pound at New York. Since the collapse in prices a week ago, buyers have not been at all active in the market. At the same time, March sales were considerably ahead of February. Sellers were open to the acceptance of May orders last week, but very little forward interest was shown. February world lead production was 95,408 short tone, compared with 104,932 tons in January and 112,290 tons in February, 1932, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The United States production in February was 20,433 tons against 24,615 tons in January.

Slab zinc did not share the steady position of pig lead and prices continued downward last week. Opening at 5 points off the preceding Saturday's prices, zinc was quoted at 3c. per pound East St. Louis and nominally 3.35c. per pound at New York. A 5-point decline occurred on Wednesday, and on Thursday another 5-point reduction took place. Friday afternoon's price of 2.90c. to 2.925c. per pound at East St. Louis was none too stable, particularly with the market so quiet. The one promising feature in the market was the news from Brussels that zinc producers agreed to extend the cartel which curtails zinc output to 45 percent of capacity. Further negotiations to establish a two-year agreement will be held in July. Zinc stocks in the United States were 134,440 tons at the end of February against 129,644 tons at the end of January, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from March 25 to March 31, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs				
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0300	$0.02875	..	..	..
Monday	.0300	.02875	10	12	6
Tuesday	.0300	.02875	10	10	0
Wednesday	.0300	.02875	10	7	6
Thursday	.0300	.02875	10	8	9
Friday	.0300	.02875	10	10	0

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from March 25 to March 31, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs				
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0340	$0.0305	..	..	..
Monday	.0335	.0300	14	15	6
Tuesday	.0335	.0300	14	11	3
Wednesday	.0330	.0295	14	13	9
Thursday	.0325	.0290	14	16	3
Friday	.0325	.0290	14	17	6

Pigments

The market for pigment materials has been void of price movements since the reduction that took place in lead oxides on March 23. All lead products were held in a steady position last week and this position was also shared by zinc oxide, lithopone, titanium products and barytes. The demand for pigments was unimproved over the week. Small quantities to cover prompt wants provided the major portion of the week's business and in some commodities, notably the lead products, the volume and frequency of consumers' takings showed less activity than a week ago.

White Lead.—Purchasing of lead-in-oil continued spotty and according to representative sellers, the aggregate was slightly less than a week ago. The price remained steady, however. Dry pigments were also held under a spotty demand at steady prices.

Red Lead.—There have been no important movements in the market since the reduction of prices for material in casks which took place on March 23. The quoted price of 6½c. per pound was even last week on the basis of steadiness in the price of pig lead. Demand was light.

Litharge.—This derivative of lead shared the quiet of other oxides insofar as the demand was concerned. Prices were also without change since the reduction of ¼c. per pound on March 23, which placed the market at 5½c. per pound for commercial grade in casks.

Lithopone.—Deliveries against contracts were spotty and generally limited to quantities of about two tons at a time. The prices named by domestic suppliers continued at 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound for two-ton lots.

Orange Mineral.—The decline of ¼c. per pound in the domestic material which took place on March 23 was the latest important movement in prices. Corroders quoted 9c. per pound for material manufactured from red lead, and 10¼c. per pound for mineral made from white lead.

Titanium Pigment.—Deliveries were rather routine during the past week. There has been no shift in the price situation either for the barium or calcium base pigment. Titanium dioxide continued at 17c. to 17¼c. for car lots, and 18c. to 18¼c. for smaller quantities.

Zinc Oxide.—Paint and linoleum manufacturers bought fair quantities

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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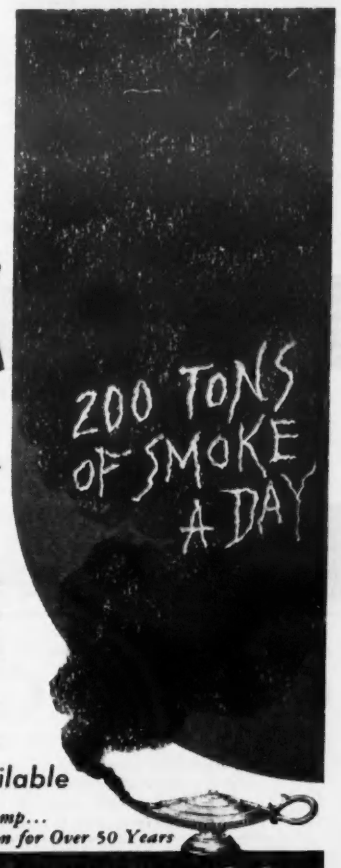

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last week but rubber tire makers were not at all active in the market. Inquiries from the rubber trade have slumped off measurably in the past few weeks. Domestic sellers continued to quote unchanged prices; importers' quotations varied according to quality with prices for best grades holding rather evenly.

Barytes.—Domestic white material continued in a steady position although buying was still spotty. Importers were also faced with a slow market last week. Prices quoted for foreign goods were unchanged.

Dry Colors

Some of the earth colors continued soft in spots as a result of competition. Chemical colors, however, held even at the established schedules. Contrary to the retrogression of business noted in some of the pigment products, color suppliers reported a slightly more active market last week. Orders were still limited to small quantities and purchasing was held close to prompt or nearby needs, but requirements as well as general attitude was somewhat more encouraging. Firmness in quicksilver exercised further strength in the derivative vermilion.

Carbon Black.—Tire makers continued to buy very sparingly, in fact, very few cars were in transit to Akron last week. Paint and ink makers were only fair buyers, ordering to needs. The price situation was unchanged with certain Louisiana producers quoting 2.82c. to 2.85c. per pound, while others named 2.92c. to 2.95c. per pound at Louisiana works.

Chrome Greens.—Prices have shown no open change in recent weeks. Business was described as having been of the same general character as that for other chemical colors, being spotty and constituted by small-unit purchasing.

Chrome Yellows. — The demands of the regular consuming trade continued under limits, but the recent improvements were sustained. Prices continued unchanged and steady at the schedule of 15c. per pound on open order and 14c. per pound against contract.

Iron Blues.—The schedule was also held firmly here, with 33½c. per pound quoted on contract and 35c. per pound on open order. Prussian, Chinese and other blues were in spotty but recently improved demand.

Iron Oxides.—Red oxides moved moderately and yellows were also in mild request. Indian red was unchanged in price, although prices for pure grades were being shaded on competition. Venetian was steady.

Ocher.—Importers of French material reported a steady but modest call for supplies from the regular consuming trade. Prices have been untouched for some time. Domestic material was also unchanged in prices.

Vermilion. — With mercury in a strengthened position, this derivative showed strong leanings. Sellers offered large lots at $1.10 to $1.20 per pound last week, compared with $1.10 to $1.15 previously. Less than 500-pound lots were priced at $1.15 to $1.30 per pound, according to quantity.

Colors in Oils

The market showed little new activity last week. Users and dealers in the local zone were ordering no more than quantities needed promptly, which were indeed limited. Prices varied, according to the type of mix, but there were no changes reported last week.

Varnish Gums

Gum importers reported a better trade attitlde but were unable to point to much in the way of actual business. A small jobbing business was noted daily, but orders rarely exceeded to volume of a few parcels of gum at a time. Primary market conditions were unchanged with prices holding steady. Spot prices were also without change at the nominal levels that were previously in force.

Copals. — East India and Pontianak gums continued firm both here and abroad. Stocks at either point were not large. Congo and Macassar gums were also in an even position. All were under light, jobbing demand.

Dammars. — Both the Batavia and Singapore gums were in light demand last week, but the prices were held in an unchanged position. In company with other gums the buying trade evidenced a brighter attitude, but this was not very heavily reflected in their actual purchasing. Primary market prices were steady.

Elemi. — There has not been much interest in this gum over recent weeks. Only a small jobbing demand was reported by spot holders who quoted 9½c. to 10c. per pound for No. 1 and 9c. per pound for the secondary grading.

Kauri.—Sole activity in this gum was constituted by sales of a few parcels here and there. There was no forward interest in the market and prices both here and abroad were largely nominal because of the lack of business.

Other Paint Materials

Mineral earths and miscellaneous paint materials were favored with scattered improvements in buyers' demands last week. There was a notable lack of constancy to the business done, but, on the whole, it was believed that movements toward consuming centers were slightly better than a week ago. The prices for casein, talc, whiting and others included in this division of the market were without important revision.

Casein.—Paper coaters and other regular users did not evidence much improvement in their operations last week and quiet surrounded the market. Prices for domestic held steady on the basis of a limited supply at 7c. to 7½c. per pound for a standard ground and 8c. to 8½c. per pound for fine ground.

Talc.—French and Italian grades held steadily in price last week. Canadian talc and also the domestic grades were unchanged and under spotty demand from the regular using trades. Fibrous talc was routine.

Terra Alba.—Demand for the domestic product was slow and scattered. Prices for No. 1 and No. 2 grades continued unchanged. Importers could not point to much in the way of business last week.

Whiting.—Cliffstone material continued at $30 to $40 per ton in bags or barrels while chalk material was offered at $13 to $19 per ton, according to quality. Ground limestone was priced at $6.50 to $10 per ton and all were in rather sporadic demand.

Driers

The final week of March furthered the trend of the preceding weeks and it was generally believed that March business would register an improvement over February. Purchasers continuer their policy of ordering only as needed, but orders were more frequently received. The stearate market was still soft under competition, but no more so than previously, in fact, as reported a week ago, shading was less noticeable. Cobalt driers were firm.

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Glues

Quotations for bone glues were offered on a narrower range last week. Common grades were quoted at 6c. to 9c. per pound while the better grades were named at 9c. to 13c. per pound. All quotations were on a carlot basis and were subject to shading under competition. Common bone could have been bought at 5½c. per pound in some directions. High and medium grade hide glues hed evenly but the low grades were offered at 10c. to 12c. per pound, compared with 10c. to 14c. per pound in the preceding week. Demand showed some growth here and there, particularly among silk convertors. The demands of the calcimine manufacturing trade were also improved slightly.

Metal Leaf

Gold leaf settled into a lethargic position and virtually all of the tension htat surrounded the market during the banking holiday and the suspension of gold exchange, has been removed. Decorators were buying only limited amounts for their prompt needs. Aluminum, silver and composition leaf faced a quiet market last week and prices continued in a soft position under competition.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the lacquer materials noted a measure of improvement from a price standpoint as a result of the presence of a slightly steadier undertone last week. However, demand in all directions of the market showed a tendency to lag, reflecting the month-end as well as the desire to close the first quarter with inventories at a minimum and the seasonal tapering off of production schedules in certain consuming industries. The rayon trade was curtailing operations. The situation in the automobile industry seems to bear out the belief that producers would mark time until some betterment develops in the retail sales of their finished articles. Some improvement was expected in the automobile industry toward the close of the current month. March automobile production figures were expected to compare favorably with the February output. Ethyl acetate was steadier. Butyl alcohol likewise displayed a steadier undercurrent.

Acetone.—Quiet was the outstanding factor in this market last week, with motion picture producers and others adhering to the practice of covering for immediate wants only, but prices held unchanged.

Butyl Alcohol.—The month-end naturally brought about a slight slowing down in the movement of shipments to the regular buyers, but in spite of the slower call producers reported the market presented a firmer undertone and former prices continued in vogue.

Dibutyl Phthalate. — This market dragged through another week, with sellers describing the tone as steady and prices were in line with quotations in effect previously.

Diethyl Phthalate.—Shipments here were confined to comparatively small quantities, but the market appeared steady and sellers were asking 20c. per pound.

Ethyl Acetate. — Throughout the week the call was highly irregular, reflecting the mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries, but leasing producers indicated that the market tone was slightly steadier and prices were unchanged.

Nitrocellulose.—Various channels of consumption were placing a rather fair order here last week, and leading sellers here were quoting the schedule in force for some time past.

Window Glass

The flurry of business that resulted from the earthquake in California seemed to have run its course insofar as the manufacturers were concerned. Business once more settled into a quiet and rather discouraging status. Production continued at a low point. The price situation was unaltered here and on the Pacific Coast.

Joseph M. Franks, president of Franks Chemical Products Company, stearate manufacturer, Brooklyn, who has been in St. Johns Hospital, Brooklyn, recovering from injuries received in an automobile accident, March 7, has received so many visits and telephone calls from his friends that Mrs. Franks requests those anxious to felicitate him to do so by mail, as Mr. Franks' physician has ordered him under absolute quiet.

V. J. Dolan, president of V. J. Dolan & Co., manufacturer and distributor of wood finishing supplies, Chicago, spent a week ending March 28 in visiting the furniture manufacturing trade in Arkansas and Missouri, returning to Chicago with a report that the leading furniture men had expressed a general opinion that confidence has been restored, financial conditions have improved and a marked degree of optimism prevailed with higher prices looked for. Mr. Dolan was accompanied on his trip by R. Scott Robertson, Jr., the firm's Fort Smith representative.

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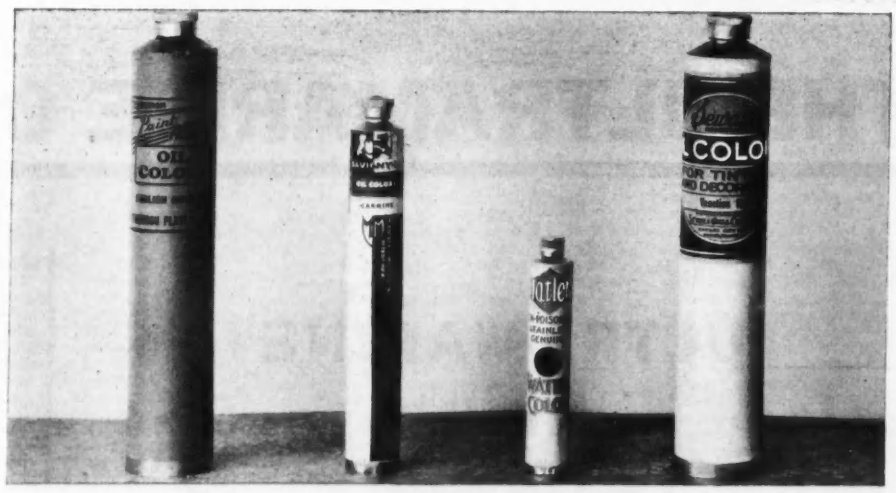

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Louisville Production Club Hears Dr. Holley

LOUISVILLE, March 27.

Members of the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club heard Dr. C. D. Holley, director of paint research for the Sherwin-Williams Company, Detroit office, speak the evening of March 23, following a dinner at the Kentucky Hotel.

Dr. Holley spoke at length of the development of synthetic gums and products, and increasing numbers of formulaes, and programs which had made possible cheaper and cheaper products, until the situation had become dangerous, but that the answer to this question lay in the exposure test panels, wherein a more reasonable knowledge of quality of products and results was obtainable. In this connection he held that it was quite natural, and not at all unreasonable for chemists in making panel tests, to use most any kind of wood panel available, but that mere pieces of wood did not provide any uniformity in test, and did not provide a fair test. He held that an identical type of wood by species and cutting should be used. In discussing the different woods he related in part results of two days of conferences with Dr. Browne, of the U. S. Forest Laboratory, Madison, Wis., and stated that the woods best suited for behavior tests were western red cedar, or red wood, northern white pine, Douglas fir and southern yellow pine.

The speaker argued for fewer but more complete and better exposure tests wherein the very same type of wood would be carried through in testing certain classes of product, while these same tests made on other types of wood would give a far more complete picture of behavior. In this connection he provided some blackboard work showing classification of woods for panel tests ranging from good to very poor with western red cedar, redwood and edge grain cypress in the top flight.

He went into the question of hiding power of pigments, taking into consideration light tints or colors, quantities of pigment, etc., needed in covering surfaces, figuring 50 to 56 degrees of brightness as the best test. He also discussed paint production in the early days of this century. In conclusion Dr. Holley exhibited lantern slides and spoke on production of barytes at a mine 60 miles south of St. Louis, established by Frenchmen from Louisiana more than 200 years ago, and still worked by the same primitive methods, using the same type of mining tools as were used at the start. This plant is operated by descendents of its founders, who have changed but little, it was stated, although 40 percent of the barytes consumed in this country is produced from ore taken from this plant and shipped to plants which refine it.

Two communications were discussed by the club, and it endorsed the stand of the New York club as forwarded by G. B. Heckel, secretary Federation of Paint and Varnish Clubs. This resolution of endorsement had to do with objections of the New York club to manufacturers of raw materials advertising and featuring formulaes, costs and material which tends to interest outsiders to enter the paint trade, figuring that it is an opportunity for large profits, and resulting in products coming on the market which have no background of experience, resulting in bad competitive conditions.

Another communication was from the plant managers' committee, suggesting that the Manufacturers' Association and Federation clubs work in closer harmony.

Buffalo Paint Club Has Matlack as Dinner Guest

Samuel R. Matlack, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, was honored at a tertimonial dinner given March 24 by the Buffalo Paint, Oil and Varnish Club.

A large gathering of leaders in the paint trade marked the gathering, at which R. C. Stark, president of the Buffalo club, presided.

Mr. Matlack said the Philadelphia "renovize" campaign was gaining national proportions and invited Buffalo to become a participant.

W. R. Melville announced plans for the 1933 clean up and paint up campaign in Buffalo. Nelson M. Graves, vice-president of the McDougall-Butler Company, also president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, will be honorary chairman; Dr. Francis Fronczac, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, will be general chairman. Mr. Melville is chairman of the executive committee. William R. Birch is chairman of finances and Vernon Smith of publicity and advertising. The campaign will be conducted with the backing of the Chamber of Commerce.

P. E. Korver, who was for seven years the superintendent and plant manager for the Baltimore Paint and Color Company, has joined the Vaughan Paint Company, Cleveland, taking his new position March 1.

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Naval Stores

Southern and Local Markets Firm in Tone Though Prices Show Irregularity -- Primary Receipts and Offerings Continue Light -- Trade Remains Quiet

The market here for naval stores continued quiet last week, consumers and dealers still being inclined to adhere to a very conservative course in making purchases in the absence of anything particularly new or stimulating in the way of market developments in the South. A fair volume of inquiries continued to be noted here for turpentine and rosin, as well as minor products in some quarters, but as for a considerable actual business was limited in many cases to comparatively small quantities to fill current needs. The ruling tone here was steady or firm in company with primary centers.

Daily turpentine price movements in Southern markets were generally confined within narrow or moderate limits, and, although Savannah was 1½c. per gallon lower at one time as compared with the previous week, the undertone of market there as well as at Jacksonville, as already intimated, was firm much of the time.

Despite the conservative character of business in turpentine in Southern markets, there was little change in the attitude of sellers. Offerings were light throughout the week and some in the trade profess to believe that there is little prospect of any change in the situation in this respect until the new season gets well under way and it becomes possible to get a clearer idea as to the intentions of producers with respect to the output during the season which has just commenced. Predictions were heard a while back of some increase in production during the new year, but views appear to have been modified in some cases in the absence of any improvement in the condition of general trade. Sentiment has undoubtedly improved recently, but this has not found reflection as yet in actual business.

The primary rosin situation continued to be featured by light offerings, and narrow movements in prices. On Monday there were no offerings in the Savannah market and therefore no sales. Transactions on other days of the week were comparatively small. The legalization of beer is expected to result in an increased consumption of the medium grades of rosin in the manufacture of barrels, but the volume of such business closed thus far has apparently not been of much importance. Consumption in the soap industry has been rather disappointing recently and there was apparently no broadening of demand from this source last week. Reports were heard of an improved export inquiry and some were disposed to take a more favorable view of the outlook for foreign trade with the advance of the new naval stores year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Rosin, low grades, 5c. to 15c. per unit.

Reduced

Rosin, medium and high grades, 5c. to 30c. per unit.
Turpentine, gum, 1¼c. per gallon.
Turpentine, steam distilled, ¾c. to 1c. per gallon.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
78.2	**78.6**	**79.0**	**98.4**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

The local market for turpentine showed irregularity last week in company with the course of prices in the South, changes being within moderate limits with the undertone generally regarded as firm. Business lacked snap. As in recent preceding weeks, a fair volume of inquiries was received in some quarters, but actual purchasing was limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, many consumers still being disinclined to purchase ahead. Receipts and offerings in Southern markets were light.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, March 31, 1933.

The turpentine market was quiet, with the undertone firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	38¼	30	151	195	10,087
Monday	38¾	96	130	326	9,891
Tuesday	37½	153	296	228	9,959
Wednesday	37½	87	222	381	9,800
Thursday	37½	119	94	1,567	8,327
Friday	37¾	94	230	494	8,063

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, March 30, 1933.

Turpentine offerings were light. Trade was quiet, with the tone of the market steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	38½	62	127	327	37,150
Saturday	39	128	220	26	37,344
Monday	38¼	118	219	290	37,273
Tuesday	38¼	147	218	86	37,405
Wednesday	37½	185	208	38	37,575
Thursday	37½	...	151	110	37,158

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, March 25, 1933.

Turpentine was quiet, but the market retained a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	36	409	20,270
Tuesday	32	487	19,816
Wednesday	4	342	19,477
Thursday	48	123	19,402
Friday	27	129	19,300
Saturday	22	162	19,160

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, March 31, 1933.

Slight price recessions have appeared again in this market, as the volume of available business has not been very large recently. Inquiries are still in rather favorable volume, but neither wholesalers nor retailers are taking a very enthusiastic attitude toward the buying side of the market. Some slight interest is shown in the Chicago trade, resulting from world's fair beautifying program. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 47c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 52c.; single drums, 50c.; single barrels, 55c.

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	60	9
Monday	60	6
Tuesday	59	9
Wednesday	59	3
Thursday	59	0
Friday	59	3

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	March 31.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	10,439	11,091	22,373

Rosin

There was apparently no change in the character of business in the local market for rosin last week, many consumers and dealers being disposed to hold aloof or limit their takings to comparatively small quantities pending further developments in Souther markets, as well as in general business and financial conditions. Changes in quotations on most grades were narrow and in company with developments in Southern markets where offerings were light in the absence of any increase in receipts.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, March 31, 1933.

Buying interest in the market for rosin was limited but with offerings light the tone remained steady or firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$1.75	$1.75	$1.80	$1.75	$1.90	$1.90
D	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.90	2.00	2.00
E	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.45	2.45	2.45
F	2.70	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.65	2.65
G	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70
H	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75
I	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.80
K	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.05
M	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
N	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
W. G	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
W. W	3.85	3.85	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
X	4.00	4.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Sales	68	...	908	544	683	...
Receipts	525	436	1,361	681	418	757
Shipments	1,649	...	420	140	4,729	200
Stocks	113,399	113,835	114,776	115,317	111,006	111,563

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, March 31, 1933.

Prices are irregular, and are showing little if any trend in this market. The rather restricted scale of buying appears to be insufficient to put prices generally higher, but on the other hand, there is sufficient strength to prevent any general sliding off of values, according to present indications. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $4.30 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $5.25; M grade, $5.60; W. W. grade, $6.10.

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, March 30, 1933.

Changes in rosin quotations were confined within narrow limits. Trade was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$1.70	$1.70	$1.80	$1.85	$1.85	$1.70
D	1.85	1.90	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.90
E	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50	2.45
F	2.65	2.65	2.70	2.70	2.65	2.65
G	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70
H	2.70	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75
I	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.80	2.75
K	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.00
M	3.10	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
N	3.60	3.65	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.50
W. G	3.65	3.70	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.55
W. W	3.85	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
X	3.85	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.60
Sales	...	861	592	835	662	1,021
Receipts	812	951	1,380	1,239	720	797
Shipments	272	15	1,975	451	50	10
Stocks	114,205	115,141	114,546	115,334	116,004	116,574

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, March 25, 1933.

Receipts of rosin were light and the market was steady though quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	140	78	12	115	88	108
Shipments	...	100	98	...	180	670
Stocks	11,698	11,676	11,590	11,705	11,613	11,051

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	14	3	24	0
Monday	14	3	24	0
Tuesday	14	3	24	0
Wednesday	14	3	24	0
Thursday	14	3	24	0
Friday	14	3	23	9

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—There was no broadening of trade last week, buying interest still being limited as a rule to comparatively small quantities. A steady tone continued to prevail.

Pitch.—Prices were stationary with the tone of the market steady. Occasional inquiries were reported, but actual business was still along narrow lines.

Rosin Oil.—There was no change in the character of business last week. A fair volume of inquiries was received in some quarters but, as a rule, buyers were interested merely in comparatively small lots for prompt shipment.

Tar.—Trade was quiet much of the time, buyers being inclined to hold off for further developments, but offerings were light and the market remained steady.

Baltimore Paint Club Plans Clean Up Work

BALTIMORE, Mar. 27, 1933.

Further discussion of preparations for a clean up and paint up campaign here engaged the attention of the Baltimore Paint, Oil and Varnish Club at its monthly meeting in the Southern Hotel March 24. This year the movement will take on a more general scope than before, with all activities designed to make for the improvement and embellishment of the city included. The club will be represented on a city-wide committee organized by the Builders' Congress, which will conduct an energetic drive for improvement and painting. This campaign will be in full swing by May 1 and will take in not only the various municipal departments, but also the different industries and trades. The club will be represented by C. Burch Athey, chairman of the Paint Up and Clean Up Committee and president of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club; H. Braith Davis, secretary-treasurer of the latter organization, and John Henry Coon, manager of the brush department of the Pittsburgh Glass Company and president of the Baltimore Paint, Oil and Varnish Club.

An interesting feature of last night's session was an illustrated lecture by President Coon on "California and the Yosemite." Mr. Coon had taken motion pictures on his last trip to the region and exhibited them. Announcement that C. M. Athey, of the C. M. Athey Paint Company, had been ill for some weeks, but was greatly improved, elicited expressions of sympathy and hope for speedy convalescence.

Eagle-Picher Lead Directorate Cut

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, the directorate was reduced from 11 to 9 with the re-election of all directors except L. Alvin Kreis and George W. Potter. At the reorganization meeting of directors all officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. A. E. Bendelari, president, said that the company is carrying a large inventory from which it will benefit materially should a sustained price improvement in metal appear.

Brandram-Henderson Fails To Pay Interest on Bonds

Interest on the 6 percent consolidated mortgage bonds of Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., paint manufacturer, Montreal, due March 15, has not been paid, and efforts are being made to reach an agreement with bondholders. At the end of 1931 there were $837,000 of these bonds outstanding of an original issue of $1,200,000, maturing 1939. The consolidated mortgage bonds rank after an issue of $169,600 of 6 percent first mortgage bonds maturing 1936 on which interest is due April 1; and subject to this are secured by a direct lien on fixed assets, also by a floating charge on current assets and by direct lien on the stock of the Alberta Linseed Oil Company, a subsidiary capitalized at $300,000.

Dixon Crucible Income

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, will hold its annual stockholders' meeting April 17 at the company's offices. The company's condensed balance sheet as of December 31, 1932, showed current assets of $3,984,695, including $448,034 cash, and current liabilities amounting to $171,928. Total assets amount to $7,016,404. Surplus at the end of 1932 was $1,600,483, which was $2,093,796 less than the item described in the 1931 report as surplus and reserves. It was explained in the statement of George T. Smith that about $1,000,000 of this reduction was due to reclassification of various reserves included in the balance at the beginning of the year, and to a reduction in the book value of property. The remainder of the reduction was attributable principally to downward revision of inventories, and other adjustments, as well as a net loss of $566,625 for the year 1932, which latter sum included depreciation charges of $145,101.

Lead Drier without Color

A water-white lead drier, which is completely neutral as to color and actually lightens the color of the oil, has been developed by the technical staff of Nuodex Products, Inc., Newark, N. J., and production on a commercial scale has been started by the company. This new product, it was stated, should have an excellent value in the production of pure white paints, enamels and synthetics. In a statement issued by the company it was asserted that at a recent showing of Nuodex water-white lead, which is 16 percent metal, before a group of well-known production men, it was definitely shown that the ideal drier had been developed and it was enthusiastically received.

Butyl Solvent Developed by I. G.

A new butyl solvent, called "Butoxyl," has been placed on the German market by the I. G. Farbenindustrie. This uct is methylbutyleneglycol acetate. It is said to combine the solvent properties of butyl acetate with the slow evaporation rate of ethyl lactate, and to have only a faint aromatic odor, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consulate-general at Frankfort-on-Main. Butoxyl is described as a clear, colorless liquid with a specific gravity of 0.956. Its evaporation rate is (ether=1) is 75. Its boiling point lies between 167° and 171° C., and its flashpoint is 60° C. It is a wholly synthetic product, made from German raw materials. It is said to dissolve nitrocellulose and cellulose ethers but not cellulose acetate, and to possess unusually high solvent power for natural resins, ester gums, and certain synthetic resins. It does not dissolve shellac. It may be diluted with alcohol, toluene, xylene, and coaltar or petroleum naphthas. Among the special characteristics claimed for butoxyl by the manufacturers are harmlessness to rubber and chemical inactivity with respect to paint cans and basic pigments.

Iron Oxide from Spain to U.S.

Exports of crude and ground red oxide of iron from Malaga, Spain, to the United States in 1932 compared with those in 1931 as follows:—

	1932 Pounds.	Value.	1931 Pounds.	Value.
Iron oxide—				
crude	606,220	$2,448	681,883	$2,765
ground	5,824,505	52,234	7,879,170	87,036

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Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Domestic Flaxseed Markets Irregular within Narrow Limits--Buenos Aires Firm--Cash Demand Holds Up--Receipts Moderate -- Linseed Oil Trade Quiet

Flaxseed prices showed irregularity in domestic markets last week, changes from day to day being within comparatively narrow limits. Trading was quiet, uncertainty as to the outcome of the government's farm relief program making operators inclined to hold aloof and await developments. The ruling tone in the Buenos Aires market was firm, changes in quotations during the week being slight.

Demand for cash seed in domestic markets continued rather good with elevator interests the chief buyers. The inquiry from crushers was small, their attitude being attributed to the quietness of trade in linseed oil. Receipts at terminal points were light and the country movement continued on a small scale.

Linseed oil was unchanged. Trade was quiet, however, and quotations could be shaded. Cake and meal were quiet and easier.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

There were no receipts of flaxseed at New York last week. Total since January 1 as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
This year	.....	1,093,095
Last year	.....	1,320,138

Flaxseed

DULUTH, March 31, 1933.

The flaxseed market has been steady and quiet here, with price changes in futures relatively narrow. Holders of the May contract have been sitting tight waiting for improvement and opinion among some authorities is that this will come about with constructive legislation at Washington, leading to better business conditions and consequently better demand for flaxseed products. Liquidation of the May future has been very small since the markets reopened after the bank holiday. Cash business has been dull owing to a dearth of receipts.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.11¾	$1.11¾	$1.11
Monday	1.10½	1.10½	1.10¼
Tuesday	1.11	1.11	1.10¾
Wednesday	1.12¼	1.12¼	1.12
Thursday	1.10¾	1.10¾	1.10¾
Friday	1.11⅛	1.11⅛	1.11⅛

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	....	....	....	....
Monday	....	2,553	....	....
Tuesday	....	4,261	....	....
Wednesday	1,006	2,192	....	2,050
Thursday	962	2,473	....	....
Friday	2,141	4,994	....	2,948
Totals	4,109	16,473	....	4,998
Prev. week.	2,173	6,700	34	....
From Aug. 1	3,844,135	3,191,628	3,431,915	3,205,660
In public warehouses	429,996	186,386	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Mar. 31, 1933.

Receipts of flaxseed locally are moderate to fair and in steady demand from cash interests largely. Crusher buying is indifferent but elevator companies are willing to buy at the low end of the range quoted for No. 1 seed on spot. Most of the seed that came on the market during the past week originated in South Dakota territory. Nothing is moving in from Montana at present. A few cars come in from Northwestern Minnesota. For some reason or other North Dakota is not shipping anything right now.

Quality of the seed is none too good momentarily and considerable seed is going to elevator companies for storage. Shipments to outside crushing mills are fairly heavy, just about equaling receipts. No fresh sales to out of town linseed oil interests reported for the week, though there is fairly steady inquiry. Local public elevator stocks decreased 5,000 bushels in five days as compared with an increase of 5,000 bushels a year ago.

As yet there has been little or no inquiry for seed flax here. Farmers in Southern South Dakota are putting in wheat at a later date than usual. Soil conditions in Minnesota are above average and in North Dakota are fair but numerous complaints are coming from South Dakota regarding Spring drouth. Farmers will sow a lot less flax this year, if their intentions to sow reports are accurate.

Trade in futures died down noticeably and at the moment is very limited. Farm relief legislation efforts in Washington act as a blanket on all markets. Flax news is bullish enough to bring on quite an advance but is ignored on account of the Washington news. Pressure from the country is very light as there is virtually nothing moving from farms. In some sections of the Northwest there is not enough flax left for seed and taking the Northwest as a whole no important post-season deliveries are expected.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at 1c. to 2c. over May, most any desirable crushing quality bringing 2c. over.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.13¼	$1.11¼	$1.12
Monday	1.12¼	1.10¼	1.11
Tuesday	1.12½	1.10½	1.10¾
Wednesday	1.13½	1.11½	1.11¾
Thursday	1.12	1.10	1.10¼
Friday	1.11¾	1.10¾	1.10¾

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended March 31, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	7,020	10,000	7,000	7,740
Monday	5,500	5,000	1,570	....
Tuesday	4,400	1,000	7,850	1,560
Wednesday	1,100	2,000	6,280	1,560
Thursday	1,100	4,000	3,140	....
Friday	7,700	6,000	3,140	....
Totals	26,820	28,000	28,980	10,860
Prev. total	2,791,120	3,234,430	1,370,490	828,550
From Sept. 1	2,817,940	3,262,430	1,399,470	839,410
Pub. stocks.	500,000	342,852	....	....

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	.....	.....
Monday	.....	.....
Tuesday	7,000	.....
Wednesday	14,000	.....
Thursday	5,000	.....
Friday	5,000	.....
Totals	31,000	.....
Since Jan. 1—		
This year	275,000	11,000
Last year	129,000	.....

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Mar. 31, 1933.

Fluctuations in flaxseed futures were confined within moderate limits. Trading was quiet and demand for cash seed was also slow. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$0.80⅝	$0.81⅛	$0.82⅝
Monday	.78⅞	.79⅛	.81
Tuesday	.79⅛	.80⅛	.81⅜
Wednesday	.79½	.80¼	.81¼
Thursday	.78⅞	.79⅛	.81
Friday	.78¾	.79⅛	.80⅝

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended March 24 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	596,271
Interior elevators	92
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	121
Total	596,484

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	8,318
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	8,318

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	.....
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	.....
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1932:—	
Receipts	601,870
Shipments	1,037,700

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The flaxseed market had a firm tone. Opening prices per bushel on May contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.58½	*
Monday	.58½	$0.63
Tuesday	.58	.62⅝
Wednesday	.58⅛	.62⅝
Thursday	.58	.61⅝
Friday	.57⅞	.62⅝

* Holiday.

Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	16,000	161,000	457,000
United Kingdom	.....	.....	12,000
Continent	252,000	780,000	134,000
Orders	429,000	547,000	205
Others	.....	31,000	165,000
Totals	697,000	1,519,000	973,000

Since January 1

	Bushels	
To—	This year.	Last year.
United States	1,630,000	3,596,000
United Kingdom	670,000	860,000
Continent	7,553,000	6,208,000
Orders	11,654,000	14,841,000
Others	396,000	367,000
Totals	21,903,000	25,872,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	6,299,000
Previous week	5,906,000
Last year	7,480,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	36,000	.....	.....
Continent	27,000	.....	36,000
Others	.....	.....	16,000
Totals	63,000	.....	52,000
Since April 1—	This year.	Bushels Last year.	
United Kingdom	724,000	776,000	
Continent	2,063,000	3,624,000	
Totals	2,787,000	4,400,000	

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton	
	La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£8⅛	£9⅝
Monday	8⅛	9⅝
Tuesday	8⅛	9½
Wednesday	8	9⅜
Thursday	8	9¼
Friday	8	9¼

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market had an easier tone in the absence of any broadening of trade. Offerings were comparatively light on spot, but there were sellers at $18 per ton for cake and $25 to $26 per ton for meal. A fair export inquiry for cake was noted, but actual business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Mar. 31, 1933.

Linseed meal demand is very quiet and current production is equal to requirements, as indicated in buying. Weather conditions are very fine through the dairying districts and green grass is not far away. For this reason the country distributors are very conservative buyers and most of the out movement is in mixed car lots. Virtually no interest is displayed in full cars at the moment. Millers and feed shippers are still the best meal customers the crushers have.

There is some re-selling from time to time but this sort of pressure is not important. Speculative purchases made when grain markets advanced sharply are being liquidated gradually. Stocks on hand show little change for the week. Shipments over the last week-end were quite liberal compared with previous days. Shipping instructions are slow on the average.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 30 percent protein, 100 pound sacks, $16.50 to $17; from 34 to 37 percent protein, $19.50 to $20; mixed, $21.50 to $22. Prices are down compared with last week and the market undertone still is soft.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended March 31, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	252,155	178,786
Monday	241,800	292,100
Tuesday	677,575	80,600
Wednesday	433,225	201,500
Thursday	574,275	80,700
Friday	392,925	161,200
Totals	2,571,955	994,886
Previous totals	63,511,542	84,256,648
Totals to date	66,083,497	85,251,534

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Mar. 31, 1933.

Linseed meal has continued in a rather easy market trend here, with buying down to a low scale. Meal failed to make much headway on the upside in the recent firming movement, although some sales were made on the higher basis earlier in the month. Little round lot business is being done. Some re-sellers are reported getting a little more active. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $20 per ton, nominal; car lots, $20 to $20.50; less than car lots, $21.50 to $22.

Linseed Oil

The market here for linseed oil was a small and rather featureless affair last week. There was nothing in the week's developments in the seed situation, or in general business, financial and political conditions to make consumers disposed to abandon a waiting attitude, and although there were reports of a fair inquiry at times, actual business was apparently limited to small quantities for prompt shipment.

Quotations were unchanged, 7.4c. per pound being named by crushers at the close of the week for car lots in cooperage and 6.8c. per pound in tankcars. Owing to the absence of any broadening of trade, competition was still in evidence and it was intimated that list prices could be shaded by about 2 points on a bid.

There was a fair movement reported in some quarters on contracts previously placed but as already intimated, consumers and dealers showed little inclination to provide for future requirements. On the whole the movement into consuming channels of late has been disappointing for this period of the year when some expansion in trade is usually witnessed as a result of increased activity in building and painting with the advance of Spring.

Demand for cash seed in Northwestern markets apparently held up well though elevator interests were the principal buyers, crushers not participating to any extent in the purchasing. Receipts were light and the movement from the farms was also small. A private estimate of the exportable surplus remaining in Argentina put it at approximately 30,000,000 bushels or about one-half the quantity exported from that country from the close of last March to the end of the season.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Mar. 31, 1933.

Trade in linseed oil is very quiet and has been for the past several days or longer. Buyers lost their enthusiasm and are not taking any round lots for deferred shipment. There is scattered buying of small lots for quick shipment and a slight pick-up in warehouse trade is noted because of improving weather conditions. Compared with normal the situation is very quiet for this time of the year. Most of the buyers spoke their piece right after the bank holidays were over and virtually all of them are waiting for fresh developments.

Shipping instructions are slow to fair after a period of fair volume. Compared with a year ago the out movement is fairly heavy but not important compared with normal. Mondays shipments were the heaviest in some time with one or two exceptions.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 7.2c. per pound; tanks, 6.6c. per pound; warehouse lots, 7.6c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended March 31, and in the corresponding week last year, were in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	167,513	117,986
Monday	187,458	396,872
Tuesday	280,313	32,623
Wednesday	212,691	294,882
Thursday	295,129	170,625
Friday	92,493	95,868
Totals	1,235,597	1,108,856
Previous totals	29,922,700	31,907,319
Totals to date	31,158,297	33,016,175

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Mar. 31, 1933.

Further easing of minor extent is reported in linseed oil, with sellers now more willing to listen to the ideas of buyers. The latter are still withholding from taking any very definite position and do not appear very willing to participate. Some interest in forward purchases is being noted here and there on a limited scale, but most activity centers around prompt shipment, and restricted quantities. Ruling quotations of leading sellers are:—Tankcar, 6.4c. per pound, early delivery; car lots, 7c.; warehouse deliveries, 7.4c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27, 1933.

In company with other paint oils, linseed oil in this market was giving ground last week, and was available at 6.9c., in tankcars, with bids probably capable of getting a lower price. Buyers meantime, have filled their requirements at higher levels. Drum car lots are quoted at 7.5c. ex-warehouse and small drum lots are 8.1c., ex-warehouse. Domestic meal is quoted at $24.50 per ton, ex-mill.

London Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt.	
	s.	d.
Saturday	15	3
Monday	15	3
Tuesday	15	0
Wednesday	14	10½
Thursday	14	9
Friday	14	9

Cincinnati Paint Club Raises Advertising Fund

CINCINNATI, Mar. 29, 1933.

Approximately $2,500 was pledged by members of the Cincinnati Paint, Oil and Varnish Club at a meeting at the Cincinnati Club March 27 towards a fund to be used for a spring advertising campaign. The campaign will be inaugurated early next month and the bulk of the fund will be used in newspaper advertising. According to T. J. McConnell, chairman of the club's trade promotion committee which will supervise the campaign, the newspaper advertisements will urge the public to use quality paints, varnishes and enamels. The campaign also will be featured with streamers and window-displays.

The report of the committee appointed some weeks ago to investigate "dollar paint sales" in the city was read at the meeting by President R. A. White. The committee held that in view of the fact that these sales cannot be reached through the courts the only way for the legitimate paint dealer to protect himself is to carry his case to the public with association advertising.

The General American Tank Car Corporation, which in addition to its huge fleets of tankcars operates about 20,000 refrigerator cars on a leasing basis, has prepared itself to put 2,000 refrigerator cars into transporting beer, according to a statement of the company. It has already received contracts from eight of the largest and most widely-known brewers in the Middle West, five of them being in Milwaukee. The company pointed out that during the three years preceding national prohibition, an average of 43,000 cars of beer annually was shipped out of Milwaukee alone. A standard refrigerator car will hold 670 cases of beer with 24 bottles to the case, or 180 half-barrels of 16 gallons each.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Lack of Sustained Demand Brings Downward Revision In Camphor--Arabic Shaded a Fraction but Market Becomes Steadier Here--Spot Carnauba Competitive

Undertones were steady in the market for gums and waxes during the past week. Demand was spotty in most instances and the total volume of business in both branches of the market was not very large. Nevertheless, most items were steady as to price, with sellers showing reserve in the matter of accepting bids, being disposed to await the development of a larger consuming requirements to justify their position at this time. Stocks of most articles were sufficiently conservative in size to justify the belief that present holdings are worth what is asked and that ultimately consuming requirements will reduce them, thus strengthening the price position of most items. Notwithstanding the absence of major demand, most factors reported improvement in business sentiment.

Spot quotations for gum arabic were off a fraction, but the market was steady following the decline. It was felt that eventually values must be returned to a point yielding remuneration to dealers and producers alike. The holdover of arabic in the primary market was believed to have been sold in part into consumption and in part into the hands of stronger holders. Deliveries of new production are not excessive.

Camphor was lower during the period, the prices for tablets going down rather sharply, while those for slabs and powder were moderately so. Demand has shown a seasonable decrease and competition resulting from the smaller movement induced the lowering of local values. Those in the primary market were fairly firm.

Mastic and sandarac were steady as to price but were subject to an irregular and generally spotty demand for consuming purposes. Aloe was quiet, with undertones steady in keeping with the situation in replacement markets. Powdered asafetida received moderate demand for prompt needs and prices were steady. Benzoin moved somewhat slowly but prices were steady. Gamboge remained firm and well stabilized, with competition reported to be negligible. Karaya of high quality continued to enjoy a better demand and prices were firm.

Carnauba wax underwent little change as to demand and practically none as concerned local prices. Sellers of No. 3 North Country shifted quotations in individual instances, the market becoming more clearly defined. Minimum quotations on the spot were without change. Cables from Brazil revealed a firm situation there. Shippers refused bids in most instances and did not make unsolicited offerings generally to this market. Spot and primary market prices were out of line, those named locally being below primary market parity in some instances.

Offerings of bleachable beeswax were somewhat hard to obtain, and a fair demand served to create a market of firm undertones locally. Candelilla was inactive as to request but prices were about steady, being generally on the low side compared with normal values for the material. Spermaceti wax held at unchanged prices, with further change awaiting the time when the reduction in duty shall have become effective and thus make possible a reduction in spot quotations. However, it is not clear that they will of a certainty be changed; the position of sterling exchange will have much to do with the lining up of spot quotations after the duty is reduced.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Arabic, ¼c. per lb.
Camphor, slabs, 1c. per lb.
tablets, 3c. per lb.
powder, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
63.5	63.7	63.7	85.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Business was somewhat quiet. While the undertone of the market was steady enough, that condition was predicated more on the replacement cost of goods rather than the amount being sold at the present time. Quotations remained unchanged and were fairly firm.

Arabic.—Most well-informed importers of this gum believe that the future holds higher prices for the consuming trade. This opinion seems to be based principally on the fact that the present low price is so far below normal that it must be improved in the future. Latest reports from the primary market have been to the effect that most of the holdover stocks have been either sold for shipment or are owned by shippers with a capacity to hold for better prices. New crop deliveries are reaching the shipment ports, but on the whole the incoming supplies are less than might be expected normally. Spot prices were fractionally lower at 6c. to 6½c. per pound for sorts, and were steady following the decline, notwithstanding the absence of much demand for the article. Exports from the primary market in January were 840 tons, compared with 1,948 tons in January, 1932. The chief destinations were as follows:—

	Tons	
	1932	1933
Great Britain	424	120
U. S. A.	274	65
France	163	21
Germany	300	269
Italy	140	105
Belgium	99	49
Japan	195	76
Spain	23	14
Holland	130	33
Sweden	14	3
Australia	30	13
China	48	11
Canada	17	5
British India	10	2
Denmark	23	2
Greece	2	5
Egypt	12	17
Argentine	26	16
Brazil	2	1
Other countries	—	4

Asafetida.—Powdered gum was quite steady locally under the influence of a moderate demand for prompt requirements. Prices were well maintained. Little or no call for lump material was reported.

Benzoin.—U.S.P. merchandise moved somewhat slowly and in jobbing quantities much of the time, but the price position was very steady on spot, and competition did not appear to be very active in business of the size and volume current during the past week. Stocks were moderate in size and were in firm hands.

Camphor.—Quotations for slabs and powder were 1c. lower at 39c. to 40c. per pound, while tablets were down 3c. to the basis of 44c. to 45c. per pound. These developments were of a competitive character and in line with the absence of demand as steady and sizable as that noted when the market had a firmer undertone. Replacement prices shifted little during the week.

Galbanum.—The market prices were firm at 75c. to 85c. per pound as to seller, but trade over that range was comparatively small and the situation as a whole was very quiet, but fairly steady.

Gamboge.—The market was firm as to undertone and unchanged as to prices, which appeared to be well stabilized and subject to little tendency toward competition. Demand was quiet and consisted of a few orders for small lots of both pipe and powdered material.

Guaiac.—Interest shown in this article was not very active. For the most part buyers were aloof from the market, their present stocks caring well for immediate requirements. Prices appeared to be quite steady in all quarters, and the undertone of the market was firm.

Karaya.—More interest has been shown in top quality gum of late, but the movement has been reported to be still below that normally to be expected with the arrival of Spring and the usual need to cover early summer requirements of the principal consuming industries.

Mastic.—Business was slow. Inquiry was inactive, and new orders were not numerous. Jobbing quantities alone were in request. Pricewise, the market was maintained in steady position and in line with the replacement prices to be paid for further shipment lots.

Sandarac.—Recent quotations were confirmed once again, being in line with replacement costs and also being fairly

(Continued from page 38)

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

I G-WAXES

PURE
UNIFORM

Now in flake form, too-

for

Floor Waxes
Polishes of all kinds
Coated, Glazed and Carbon Papers
Textile, Leather and Fibre Finishes
Lacquers, Varnishes, Shellacs
Candles

GDC

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
230 FIFTH AVENUE
New York, N. Y.

90% SAVING

IN the mixing of gums or cutting of shellacs 9-10ths or more of the time formerly needed can now be saved by using an Alsop Hy-Speed Portable Electric Mixer. Particles are completely dissolved and perfect smoothness obtained. Be sure the Mixer is an Alsop. There is no substitute for experience nor for experienced service.

ALSOP ENGINEERING CORPORATION
39 West 60th Street New York, N. Y.
Manufacturers of gravity, vacuum and pressure filters, portable electric mixers, glass-lined storage and mixing tanks

BETTER PRODUCTS

SUN BLEACHED
BEEHIVE BRAND BEESWAX
Finest Quality *Guaranteed Pure*
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., Inc.
SYRACUSE, N.Y. Established 1855
Spermaceti Ceresine Glycerine Stearic Acid Red Oil

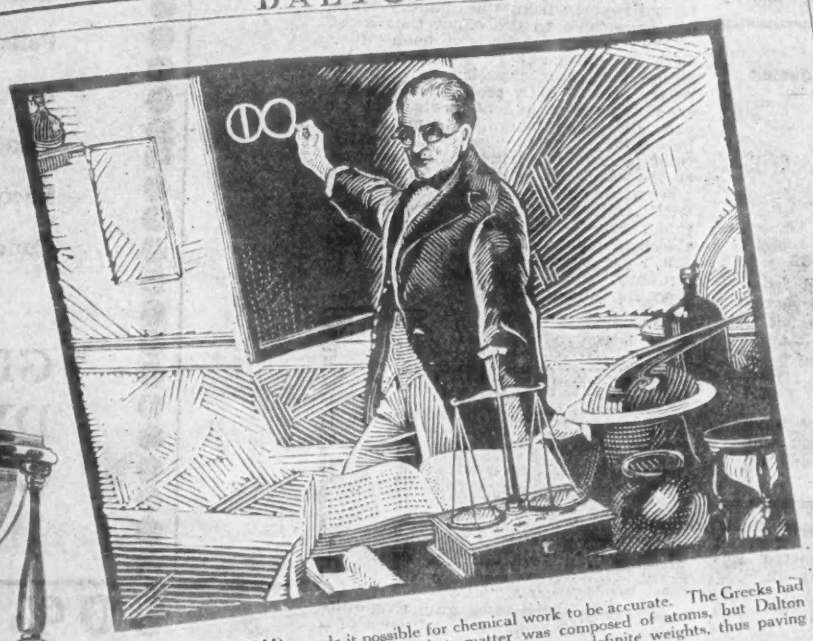
Aleppo and Persian
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM MAMRA
GUM SHIRAZ
QUINCE SEED
Sold Only Through Jobbers
CHAACHOU PRODUCTS COMPANY
Direct Importers
11 E. 31st Street, New York City

Buyers Prefer
"O-P-D"
Market Information
because it is
Definite and
Accurate

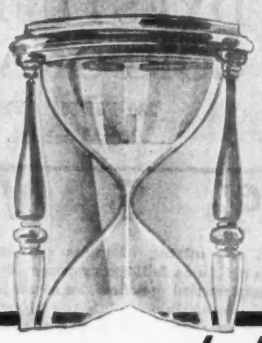
Gum Tragacanth --- Gum Arabic
Importers
THURSTON & BRAIDICH, 55 Vandam St., NEW YORK

LEADERSHIP

THRU THE PAGES OF CHEMICAL HISTORY



Dalton (1766-1844), made it possible for chemical work to be accurate. The Greeks had concluded, philosophically, that matter was composed of atoms, but Dalton showed that atoms of different elements have definite weights, thus paving the way for all of modern industrial chemistry.



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MONSANTO

is upsetting old traditions and making constant refinements in its manufacturing operations that lead to noteworthy improvements and developments. Outstanding Monsanto products in the pharmaceutical group include:

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Acetphenetidin U. S. P.
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The selection of your basic materials rightly deserves your most careful consideration. The specification of Monsanto Chemicals is your assurance of ultimate satisfaction.

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ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO LONDON

CHEMICALS of QUALITY
Monsanto
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Further Rise in Quicksilver Brings Spot Prices Close to Import Cost of Foreign Metal--Mercurials Unchanged --Theobromine Alkaloid and USP Paraldehyde Off

Strong items last week were quicksilver and corn syrup; both were advanced in price during the period. Lower quotations developed on No. 2 agar agar, cocoa butter, menthol, paraldehyde USP, and theobromine alkaloid. Glycerin had a strong undertone but prices did not improve. Mercurials were strong with upward tendency but the continued rise in quicksilver prices had yet to be reflected in the mercurial price schedule. Magnesia in all forms tended upward, enlarged demand alone being necessary to bring improvement in price. Milk powder was working into stronger position notwithstanding the fact that under normal conditions the approach of the season for larger milk production usually brings an easing in prices for the powder. Codliver oil was firmer with some cables showing higher prices abroad. Production has increased in Norway, according to latest reports.

Further advance in quicksilver prices appeared to have been blocked by the fact that current quotations were but $1 under the price at which foreign metal could be landed here duty paid. Nevertheless, underproduction—almost none, in fact—in this country operated to keep prices very strong notwithstanding the lack of large demand at the moment. Mercurials reflected the strength of metal, though the expected advance, needed to cover the increased cost of raw material, had yet to be made.

Competition of a brisk sort unsettled the prices for USP paraldehyde, and theobromide alkaloid. Open quotations were lowered. Cocoa butter was in very light demand and prices eased off fractionally. Agar agar was also in small request and the market tended to become more competitive notwithstanding the absence of important changes in the cost of further importations.

Inventories of milk powder were reported to be very low. Production of milk in various centers has not been normal and conditions suggest that the usual gain is not at all certain to be attained. The two conditions combined to make the position of milk powder somewhat stronger with an advance in quotations expected to take place should demand show a broader and larger volume in the not far distant future. Glycerin was firm at unchanged prices and the market was reported to have a strong undertone. Underproduction of crude has led to prices being strongly maintained by the producers, who in numerous instances expect inflation of currency to be inevitable with a natural rise in the cost of crude as a result. Refiners do not hold these views in most instances. Lower prices for menthol reflected lack of demand here and took place notwithstanding the statistically strong position of the article in the primary market.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Corn syrup, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Quicksilver, 50c. per flask.

Reduced

Agar agar, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ¼c. per lb.
Menthol, 10c. per lb.
Paraldehyde, U.S.P., 8c. per lb.
Theobromine alkaloid, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
173.3	174	174.1	174.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—The spot market was still steady, with a movement comparing well with that in recent weeks. Prices were steady and competition was negligible.

Acid, Citric.—The approach of the more active season has brought about some improvement in inquiry and a moderate gain in sales to those disposed to cover now a portion of the requirements needed later. Prices were about steady.

Acid, Tannic.—Fluffy has become steadier at the recent concession in prices and a somewhat improved sentiment prevailed in the local market. Demand was about even in volume with that in the previous fortnight.

Acid, Tartaric.—Leading importers of this acid stated last week that at present low prices the material is firmer than it has been for a number of years. They do not look for any advances, but they do expect present prices to be held stable. Investigation last week failed to reveal any further business being done below the official schedule of 20c. per pound, though brokers indicated that some transactions have taken place at 19½c.

Agar Agar.—The market was little changed except that No. 2 was slightly lower at 36c. to 37c. Demand was light and for limited quantities. Japan was reported to be fairly steady since the recent bank holiday.

Albumen.—With Spring arrived and the time for an increase in milk production drawing closer, some improvement in supplies of this item may result. At the moment the market was strictly nominal in the absence of supplies.

Alcohol.—The outlook for the future favored fair stability in the market for all kinds of alcohol. Tests looking to the use of alcohol as a blend with gasoline for use in internal combustion engines are going forward in a number of quarters and, in the event of federal legislation making blending mandatory as a means of increasing the sale of farm products and by-products, a marked gain in sales of alcohol would result. Business in alcohol during the past week was in line with volume naturally to be expected with the passing of Winter and the beginning of the season of reduced consumption. Industrial consumers have not been forced into the market for supplies in excess of their contract engagements, but deliveries against the contracts are reported to be fairly good. Quotations for denatured alcohol to be delivered during the period April 1 to June 30, 1933, are as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
*C. D. No. 5 drums, car lots	38.5
5 to 9 drums	44.5
1 to 4 drums	46.5
S. D. No. 1 tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
5 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

* Credit of 1c. per gallon given on purchases of car lots or more.

Ammonia Bromate.—Quiet trading was reported in a market of firm undertones and moderate demand. Quotations were well maintained on the basis of 35c. to 35½c. per pound, and no shading of the position was reported. Sales compared well with the volume noted in recent weeks.

Ammonia Carbonate.—Stability prevailed in the prices for USP ammonia carbonate. The market at 8c. per pound for lump in casks was very steady, as also was that for powder at 10c. to 11c. Demand was somewhat routine in character but in line with recent volume.

Ammonia Citrate.—Not a great deal of interest was shown in this article, but the movement continued in fairly steady fashion. The market was steady as to price and free from unsettling competition. Stocks proved to be ample to meet all requirements.

Arecoline Hydrobromide.—Some unsettlement was noted, but on the whole sellers continued to quote unchanged prices and to report business somewhat quiet but fairly steady. Supplies were of ample size.

Barbital.—Business was slow, phenobarbital having the call over barbital in most instances. However, in view of the absence of stocks excessive in size, prices prevailed steadily on the basis of $3.40 to $3.50 per pound.

Bismuth Metal and Salt.—Subnitrate became somewhat steadier following the reduction noted late in the previous week. Other salts were not affected then, nor were they changed in price during the period under review. Metal was well stabilized, with market undertones being reported to be very steady and sales going forward in quantities in line with business in the recent past. Demand for salts was very fair, but competition was said to be present.

Bromine and Bromides.—Demand was steady, though not expansive as to volume. Prices for both bromine and bromides were about firm, though sellers of foreign materials declared that some concessions were being made when competition forced the

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.
10 EAST 40th STREET NEW YORK

Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Propyl Ketone

Secondary Amyl Alcohol
Secondary Amyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

Manufactured by
SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
San Francisco

fine HEYDEN chemicals

Formaldehyde Para Formaldehyde
Hexamethylenetetramine
Acetyl Salicylic Acid Salicylic Acid
Sodium Salicylate Methyl Salicylate Minor Salicylates
Creosote Creosote Carbonate Guaiacol
Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
Benzaldehyde Benzyl Chloride
Glycerophosphates Silver Salts

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
50 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK
180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago
Factories:
Garfield, N. J. Perth Amboy, N. J

issue. Consumption has held steady for a number of months.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Leading sellers of metal reported demand holding about level with recent volume and indicated that prices were steady to firm. The outlook for increased consumption was somewhat doubtful owing to conditions in the automotive industry; the reduced sale of motor units has cut consumption of cadmium by the plating interests.

Calcium Gluconate.—Sale of this material has cut rather deeply into the business formerly done by sellers of calcium lactate. Prices for the gluconate were confirmed again last week, were declared to be firm, and were supported by very fair demand for prompt deliveries.

Calcium Lactate.—Less of this item is sold for the reason that calcium gluconate has made material inroads on the industries formerly favoring calcium lactate with a considerable amount of consumption. Prices for lactate ranged 25c. to 28c. per pound, according to seller, and they were steady.

Castor Oil. — Prices were about steady, but demand remained routine in most respects and volume was still conservative, according to local sellers. Stocks were ample. The seed market showed little change.

CHICAGO, Mar. 30.—Castor oil is subject to some little buying on the part of drug houses and small soap makers, although total volume is not very impressive. Prices are generally unchanged. Ruling quotations of leading sellers are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 9⅜c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c.; five-gallon tins, 11¾c.; one-gallon tins, 13¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.

Cocoa Butter.—Prices for butter were ¼c. lower at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound for car lot quantities offered last week. The raw material market was somewhat unsettled. Demand for butter was said to be routine and business was very quiet, according to prominent factors.

Codeine Salts.—Firm raw material kept prices for codeine in similar position. Demand has become routine and in keeping with that usually to be expected with the passing of the season of largest consumption, especially of sulphate and phosphate. Undertones were steady.

Codliver Oil.—The market has become somewhat firmer and prices were more steadily maintained. No further weakening of import prices was noted. On the contrary, some cables reflected a higher level of values. Fishing in Norwegian waters has been interfered with by stormy weather from time to time but the latest reports show more settled weather and a satisfactory gain in the catch and production. Official statistics, compiled as of March 13, have been received from the primary market. They follow:—

	Fish.	Barrels crude oil.
1933	45,300,000	24,423
1932	43,000,000	23,614
1931	38,100,100	15,689
1930	64,300,000	24,632
1929	101,300,000	41,129

Corn Syrup.—Because of higher prices being paid for raw material, producers of corn syrup advanced quotations making the market $2.46 per 100 pounds for 42 degree syrup and 43 degree, $2.51. Demand was reported showing some improvement.

Epsom Salt. — Business was no more active but it was steady and up to recent volume. The undertone of the market was firm and prices were in well established position, not being subject to pressure likely to produce even occasional shading of open quotations. Stocks were not excessive in size as concerned either domestic or imported goods, yet they were felt to be ample.

Formaldehyde. — Sufficient demand, plus firm control of production, has operated to hold prices steady and to keep the undertone of the market favorable to stability of values. Demand was routine last week but the total of business done lined up closely with that in recent weeks.

Glycerin. — The market was steady with undertones declared to be rather strong. Prices for crude were firmly maintained and the offerings were comparatively light. Some producers of crude expect higher prices to develop, believing that some inflation in currency is inevitable. This view is said to be held by soap manufacturers in numerous instances. Against this is the view of the refiners of glycerin, which view is that inflation is unlikely and that higher prices are unlikely to develop unless conditions other than inflation develop. Demand for glycerin was reported to be routine but fairly steady.

CHICAGO, Mar. 30.—C. p. glycerin remains firm and in comparatively good call, with the market exhibiting a comparatively good tone. Leading factors in the market consider all grades in good position and are encouraged over the outlook. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 4¾c. to 5¼c.; c. p., car lots, 9¾c. to 10c.; c. p., returnable drums, 10¼c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5c. to 6c.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Movement has been improving somewhat of late. Jobbers and distributors have been disposed to stock more liberally against the consuming requirements in the Summer months. Prices had a firmer undertone.

Iodine and Iodides. — No further change was reported in prices for potash iodides. Other iodides have yet to be affected and a change is not expected, as the reduction in the potash iodide schedule was caused directly by specific competition for business in

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

"Pattinson's" Magnesias
— Oxide
— Hydrate
— Carbonate
U. S. P. and Technical
Use
"Pattinson's" LEVISSIMA for Milk of Magnesia of superior quality. Fine suspension, pleasant taste, smooth texture and uniformity.
SCHOFIELD-DONALD COMPANY
INCORPORATED
154 Nassau Street
New York
Sole Agents for
The Washington Chemical Co.
England
"Pattinson's" Magnesias
The Western Chemical Co.
Scotland
"Thistle Brand" Magnesias

White Mineral Oils
(Viscosity Range between 80 and 350)
U. S. P.—Technical Grades
Refined by Oelwerke Julius Schindler, Hamburg
Sole American Representatives:
S. SCHWABACHER & CO. INC.
59 Pearl Street New York

MILK SUGAR
NATIONAL BRAND
National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of Quality the world over since 1883.
Powdered Granular
Impalpable
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO., Inc.
205 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

C/P
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE U. S. P.
PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners
of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City

BENZOL PRODUCTS COMPANY
237 South Street, Newark, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS
CINCHOPHEN, U. S. P.
NEO-CINCHOPHEN, N. N. R.
• OFFICES IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO •

DISINFECTANTS
COAL TAR
Baird's
PINE OIL
CRESOL and CRESOL COMPOUNDS
for the Wholesale Drug Trade
BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
HOLBROOK, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

MILK SUGAR
(LACTOSE)
Produced at Our Gustine, Cal. Plant
Powdered — Impalpable
Highest Quality — Best Prices
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES
109-115 North Fifth Street
PHILADELPHIA
"When you think of MILK SUGAR think of S-K-F"

that article. Crude iodine remained unchanged so far as the official price of the Chilean producers was concerned. Stocks were plentiful.

Isopropyl Ether.—Movement was very fair, and as the result of active sales efforts expansion in the sale of the article is expected. Prices were very steady and the undertone of the market was firm.

Magnesia.—Calcined material was firm as to price and prominent merchants took the view that an upward tendency prevailed. Very low prices quoted on domestic material have not yielded much profit to the producers. Furthermore, expansion in demand is expected to come during the Summer months, and that is calculated to put values up moderately. Other forms of magnesia were in similar position and the trade looked forward with a deal of anticipation to a probable increase to the rubber manufacturers in the not far distant future.

Menthol.—Spot quotations were lower at $2.90 to $3 per pound. Demand was not very active and sellers were disposed to meet buyers' views within conservative limits. Because of the strong statistical position in the primary market, some expect that higher prices will develop once demand of a major size gets underway. At the moment, some uncertainty exists regarding prices in Japan, unsettlement prevailing.

Mercurials.—Basically and fundamentally, the market was strong because the exceedingly firm position of quicksilver on the basis of its latest advance. However, the producers of mercurials have yet to reflect the higher prices they now pay for raw material. Demand for mercurials was quite steady.

Milk Powder.—Quotations were:—Skimmed, roller, car lots, 5½c. per pound; less than car lots, 6c. to 6½c.; spray, car lots, 6c.; less than car lots, 6½c. to 7c.; unskimmed, roller, car lots, 14c.; less than car lots, 15c. to 16c.; spray, car lots, 15c.; less than car lots, 16c. to 17c. The market was reported to be firm, with an upward tendency. The strength of the market was based on low inventories that prevail and the undersupply of raw milk in numerous of the production centers in the country. Leading sellers of the powder stated that expansion in demand would probably bring advances in price, notwithstanding the fact that under normal conditions the trend at this time should be downward.

Paraldehyde.—Quotations for U.S.P. goods were on a competitive basis, the range, according to seller, being 37c. to 45c. per pound. The inside was 8c. below previously quoted levels. Technical goods were without change. Demand for both products was moderate in volume.

Quicksilver.—The market was 50c. higher at $54.50 to $55.50 per flask, business having been turned down when orders had been tendered at $54. Further advance in prices appeared to be blocked by the price for European metal. Based on latest advices, foreign metal could be bought and landed here duty paid for $55.50 per flask—and stocks of metal abroad are very large. Foreign shippers, however, offer only in lots of 100 flasks or more. Demand was reported to be moderate. Production was still very small.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27.—Quicksilver is steady to firm at practically an unchanged price. The ever present factor of metal shortage has been standing in the way of business. More active inquiry on the part of Pacific Coast consumers was noted, many orders going unfilled. The usual opportunities to do business in the East were apparent. The financing of a small mine, with a probable production of thirty or more flasks per month, was said to be completed, with the possibility of operations starting soon.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	..	27⅝	17½
Monday	21	27½	17⅞
Tuesday	21	27⅝	17½
Wednesday	21	27⅝	17½
Thursday	21	27½	17⅞
Friday	21	27¼	17⅝

Theobromine.—Alkaloid was competitive and offerings were in the market at $1.60 per pound. The range, according to seller, was to $1.75. Sodiosalicylate was unchanged at $1.95 to $2 per pound.

Thymol.—The market had a firm to strong undertone because of the high cost of replacement material available in the European market. Spot quotations were strongly maintained, and demand was said to have been very fair throughout the period.

Proprietary Ass'n Date Changed

The date of the fifty-first annual meeting of the Proprietary Association, originally set as May 15 to 17, has been changed to May 24 to 26. The first day will be devoted to the meeting of the veterinary section. The general sessions will be held on the two following days.

The meeting will be held in the Biltmore Hotel, this city. A registration fee of $5 will be asked of all attending.

Merck Laboratory to Be Dedicated by Dr. Dale

Sir Henry Dale, director of the National Institute of Medical Research of England and one of the world's leading authorities on pharmacology, has been selected as the principal speaker at the dedication April 25 of the new Merck Research Laboratory, at Rahway, N. J. Dr. Dale will arrive in this country shortly. He was knighted in 1932, made Commander of the British Empire (C. B. E.) in 1919, Fellow of the Royal Society in 1914, and, in addition, is an M. A., M. D., and Fellow o fthe Royal College of Physicians.

In announcing this selection, George W. Merck, president of Merck & Co., stated that Dr. Dale will be welcomed by the following guests of honor, who have accepted invitations to be present on the occasion of the formal dedication:—

Representing chemistry and the chemical industry—Lamont du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; chairman of the Board of General Motors, Inc.; president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Representing pharmacy and the pharmaceutical industry—J. K. Lilly, chairman of Eli Lilly & Co.

Representing medicine and public health service—Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service.

The State of New Jersey will be represented by Governor A. Harry Moore. Over three hundred leaders in medicine and chemistry of the country will be present at the dedication.

Mallinckrodt Wins Suit Over Ether Can Patent

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, has been victorious in two stages of a suit against E. R. Squibb & Sons, this city, charging infringement of United States patent No. 1,370,865 on the mechanical closing of ether cans without the use of solder.

Last October, the District Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri held that the Mallinckrodt patent was valid and had been infringed by Squibb & Sons. The defendant was granted permission to file a petition for a rehearing in the same court. The rehearing was denied a few weeks ago.

The original decision of the court held that the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works was entitled to an injunction against further infringement and should get a decree for an accounting of profits. Squibb & Sons has taken an appeal which will carry the litigation to a higher court for final determination.

N. Y. Drug Bowlers

Scores rolled in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York Monday evening, March 27, were as follows:—

6.00 P. M.

	Pins.		Pins.
Eastern Air (*45)	856	R. & H.	828
Church & Dwight	896	Cyanamid (*18)	847
Cyanamid (*4)	860	R. & H.	817
Eastern Air (*59)	948	Church & Dwight	871
Eastern Air (*41)	854	Cyanamid	788
R. & H. (*14)	933	Church & Dwight	802

8.30 P. M.

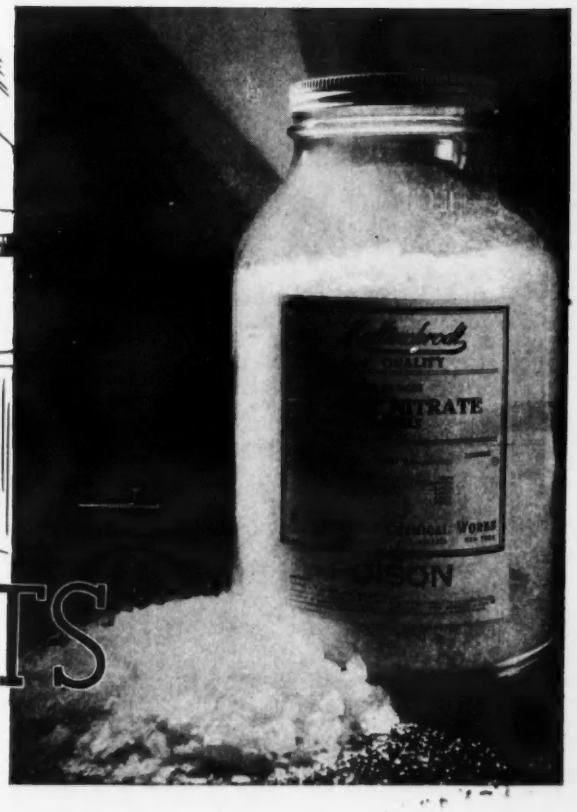
	Pins.		Pins.
Carb. & Car. (*1)	1,031	Squibb & Sons	885
Yates Drug (*64)	897	Mallinckrodt	761
Squibb & Sons	950	Yates Drug (*82)	975
Carbide & Carbon	976	Mallinckrodt (*16)	886
Squibb & Sons	945	Mallinckrodt (*17)	882
Carbide & Carbon	916	Yates Drug (*80)	901

* Handicap.

The final standings of teams, season 1932-33, were as follows:—

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High score.*
Squibb & Sons	41	22	1,046
Carbide & Carbon	39	24	1,054
Eastern Air	35	28	1,010
Yates Drug	35	28	981
Church & Dwight	28	35	1,002
Mallinckrodt	25	38	993
Cyanamid	25	38	984
R. & H.	24	39	990

* Including handicap.



SILVER SALTS

TIMELY APRIL ITEMS

Ammonium Benzoate
Ammonium Chloride
Potassium Acetate
Potassium Citrate
and of course
the Mallinckrodt
Specialties

REMEMBER
THE MALLINCKRODT
COMPLETE
LINE OF ANALYTICAL
REAGENTS—
Standards and
A.C.S. Specifications
printed on item
label.

CATALOG
ON
REQUEST

From the virgin bullion to the finest salts—Each step is carried out by our own tested methods—Each step is carefully controlled in our own laboratories—Each batch of each finished product must pass the rigid Mallinckrodt tests before release. Hence, Mallinckrodt Silver Salts measure up to the finest, meet the most severe requirements.

SILVER NITRATE

Silver Nitrate assaying 99.9+% Neutral, exceptionally low in copper, lead and sulphate.

Of Equal Quality:

Silver Acetate
Silver Carbonate
Silver Chloride
Silver Cyanide
Silver Iodide
Silver Lactate
Silver Nucleinate
Silver Oxide U.S.P. IX
Silver Phosphate
Silver Proteinate
Silver Sulphate
Lunar Caustic

Mallinckrodt
CHEMICAL WORKS
Makers of Over 1500 Medicinal Chemicals

ST. LOUIS · CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · TORONTO · MONTREAL · NEW YORK

London Drug and Oil Data

The following shows stocks in London public warehouses at February 28, 1933 and 1932; also goods taken into and out of those premises in February, 1933:—

	Landed.	Delivery.	Stocks 1933.	Stocks 1932.
Shellac, orange, cs.	5,353	3,051	31,870	28,328
garnet, cs.	480	369	1,091	1,527
button, cs.	129	281	476	1,335
Totals	5,962	3,701	33,437	31,190
Quinine sulphate, lbs.	...	...	...	...
Cinchona Bark, South American, cs.	...	...	...	...
bales, etc.	...	...	40	90
East India, Ceylon and Java—				
cases	...	...	...	...
bales, etc.	...	28	105	281
Totals	...	28	145	361
Aloe, cwts.	141	74	441	138
Anise, Star, cwts.	10	2	32	...
Arrowroot, bbls.	...	335	2,813	5,556
boxes and tins	...	...	...	...
Balsam, cwts.	6	24	6	23
Cascara sagrada, tons.	4	2	23	28
Sticklac, cs.	441	494	2,157	1,567
Gambier, tons	8	6	26	16
Cutch, tons	...	...	15	7
Turmeric, Bengal, tons.	...	5	22	35
Madras, Cochin, etc., tons	5	6	29	26
Total tons	5	11	51	61
Tanners' bark, tons	...	...	2	3
Beeswax, pkgs.	354	594	1,807	2,421
Japan wax, cs., etc.	12	58	515	186
Camphor, pkgs.	123	182	525	359
Cardamom, cwts.	81	134	386	738
Cochineal, bgs.	...	41	41	39
Coculus indicus, bgs.	...	...	...	...
Colombo root, bgs.	...	40	1,165	760
Cubeb, bgs.	...	...	...	2
Dragon's blood, cs.	18	14	234	257
Nutgalls, China and Japan, cs.	48	48	254	561
Turkey and Persian, bgs.	20	32	45	147
Gum, ammoniac, pkgs.	...	2	33	42
animi, pkgs.	25	34	618	852
copal, pkgs.	2,163	2,284	12,269	17,824
arabic (all descriptions), pkgs.	345	560	7,764	6,742
asafetida, cwts.	...	6	249	226
benzoin, cwts.	48	70	551	428
dammar, pkgs.	644	728	3,354	3,076
gamboge, cwts.	...	2	32	97
gualac, cwts.	10	9	89	98
elemi, pkgs.	...	...	...	...
kauri, tons, net	12	46	270	617
mastic, pkgs.	64	55	174	77
myrrh, East India, pkgs.	...	9	148	130
olibanum, pkgs.	12	16	413	497
sandrac, pkgs.	42	16	95	113
tragacanth, pkgs.	335	854	11,121	12,846
Ipecac, Mattogrosso, cwts.	3	59	126	352
Minas, cwts.				
Carthagena, cwts.				
E. I., cwts.				
Jalap, cwts.	...	...	73	59
Myrabolans, tons	...	...	3	2
Nux vomica, cwts.	45	28	54	87
Oils, castor, cwts.	215	331	355	290
palm, tons	...	...	...	...
coconut, tons	24	27	75	163
olive, casks, etc.	735	812	860	944
*aniseed, cwts.	21	20	50	31
*cassia, cwts.	23	20	3	2
Graphite, tons	30	32	10	40
Rhubarb, Chinese rhapontica, cwts.	54	102	266	835
Saltpeter, tons	14	19	3	20
Soda nitrate, tons	...	24	4,834	6,911
Sarsaparilla, cwts.	11	25	224	222
Senna, bls.	623	365	4,563	2,708

* Stocks at certain wharves not included.

Quinine Operations in India

Commercial reserves of quinine in Bengal at the end of March, 1932, amounted to 108,815 pounds, and 1,351,194 pounds of dry cinchona bark was awaiting processing, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Calcutta. In the fiscal year 1931-32, the total area under cinchona cultivation was 2,789 acres, an increase of 194.5 acres from the preceding year. Production of bark on Bengal plantations totaled 1,179,472 pounds, a reduction of 296,582 pounds from the preceding year. About 43,500 pounds of quinine sulphate and 13,000 pounds of cinchona febrifuge were made from cinchona bark grown in Bengal.

A. D. M. A. to Discuss Sales

The program for the twenty-second annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association calls for a session of the committee on sales and advertising at 9 a.m., May 11. S. DeWitt Clough, president of Abbott Laboratories, Inc., who is chairman of the committee, reports that the following subjects have already been selected and assigned:—"Cost Accounting and Sales," to J. K. Lilly, jr., of Eli Lilly & Co.; "The Economics of Price-Standardization," to R. D. Keim, of E. R. Squibb & Sons. Other subjects will be announced later, Mr. Clough says.

EMERALD GREEN
a vivid sales force

The popularity of *Onized* Emerald Green containers has been so marked that we have extended the use of this beautiful glass to a number of additional molds. The illustration above gives you an idea of the attractive shapes which can now be obtained in Emerald Green. But no illustration can describe the rich, gem-like transparency of this sparkling emerald glass. Containers made of it give your product a new individuality—set it out in vivid contrast to its neighbors on counter, shelf or in the window. Here is a chance for you to make an unusual color do an unusual sales job. Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Onized PHARMACEUTICAL AND PROPRIETARY WARE

1873 • SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY • 1933

OWENS-ILLINOIS

Gums, Shellac, and Waxes

Gums

(Continued from page 33)

well supported by a narrow and yet quite steady consuming request. Prices were noted at 21c. to 22c. per pound, according to quantity.

Shellac

Business in shellac was dull. New orders were not numerous and quantities asked for were comparatively small. Prices for shellac in this market were without quotable change. Those in Calcutta and London were slightly lower on the week. The outlook for the future was not very clear. In ordinary times, demand at this period of the year should be quite active, but a return to a volume of business closer to normal times must await recovery in demand for the product in the manufacture of which shellac is used.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Calcutta quoted pure T. N., c. & f. New York, as follows:—

	Mar. 31.	Mar. 24.
April	9c.	9⅝c.

The quotation in cents per pound were subject to a discount in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
March 24	9⅝c.	Quiet
March 25	9⅝c.	Steady
March 27	9⅝c.	Steady
March 28	9½c.	Quiet
March 29	9⅜c.	Quiet
March 30	9⅛c.	Quiet
March 31	9c.	Quiet

London Shellac Prices

London quotations for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charge):—

	March 31. Shillings. cwt.	March 31. Cents. lb.	March 24. Shillings. cwt.	March 24. Cents. lb.
May	43	9.3	46	9.9
August	45	9.7	47½	10.3

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to a discount in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight. May.	August.
March 24	46s.	47s. 6d.
March 25	46s.	47s. 6d.
March 27	46s.	47s. 6d.
March 28	46s.	47s. 6d.
March 29	44s. 6d.	46s. 6d.
March 30	43s.	45s.
March 31	43s.	45s.

Waxes

Bees.—Offerings of bleaching waxes were comparatively difficult to obtain and the market retained a firm undertone, with demand said to be fairly steady. African wax was firm in the primary and spot markets. Quotations for shipment parcels were in sterling.

Candelilla. — Prices were low and firm, but were not supported by much of a demand during the past week. Stocks were not large but most dealers found no difficulty in shipping promptly out of local supplies.

Carnauba.—Few unsolicited offerings were received from the primary market. Prices were maintained sturdily at the source of supply and bids cabled were rejected promptly in all instances that could be discovered. Business locally was very dull. The market lacked new orders for either prompt or later deliveries, except in very small quantities. Competition was very keen on spot. Prices were generally out of line with replacement quotations, being on the low side. One advice from the primary market to a local agent was to the effect that that individual shipper had disposed of all the wax available. This view was not accepted as reflecting a general condition at the source of supply. Quotations were as follows, per pound:—

	Dealer No. 1. Cents.	No. 2. Cents.	No. 3. Cents.	No. 4. Cents.	No. 5. Cents.
No. 1 yellow	21	21	21	21½	22½
No. 2 yellow	20	None.	20	20½	21½
No. 2 N. C.	None.	14½	None.	None.	None.
No. 3 N. C.	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾	12½
No. 3 chalky	12	12	11½	12	12¾

Spermaceti.—Prices were unchanged during the past week and until the reduction of duty becomes effective, local merchandisers do not expect any change. Demand was routine in all respects and the market was quite steady.

Frank R. Kloman has resigned as advertising manager for the Corning Glass Company, Corning, N. Y., to become general manager for Martha Matilda Harper, Inc., manufacturers of toiletries, Rochester. A. S. Eggleton succeeds Mr. Kloman as advertising manager for the Corning Glass Company.

Botanical Drugs, Spices

March Business in Botanicals Less Than Expected-- Banking Troubles Hinder Trade -- Hops a Strong Feature -- Spanish Saffron Up -- Paprika Advanced

Opinions expressed by the local botanical trade concerning business done in the month of March indicated that on the whole it had been less than might have been reasonably expected notwithstanding the general business situation in the country. Search for the cause behind the fact brought out the general opinion that the banking situation had not a little to do with the ability of buyers to trade free from difficulties engendered by the tying up of financial reserves. While the situation will likely clarify in the future, for the past thirty days it has been against the movement of botanical drugs in normal quantities sold in that month during the years of the depression.

However, disappointing March business as a whole may have been, trade during the past week has not been without its attractive features. Hops occupied a prominent position because of the much increased demand from the brewing interests. The sharp rise in needs came at a time when stocks abroad were very low; the 1932 crop was about 50 percent below normal. Production in the United States was also disappointing. The result has been a steady rise in prices and last week the markets in Europe were "blocked" with sellers showing reserve and looking for still further rise in values.

Paprika was also a firm item at higher prices, further rise in foreign quotations being noted and demand showing a gain locally. Low priced stocks of prince's pine have moved off the market and prices have reverted to the recently higher level. Spanish saffron was advanced following sales that caused withdrawal of lower quotations. Sabadilla seed in whole form was higher and powder was advanced. Cassia fistula was revalued upward as holders conserved their stocks for the reason that further importations of good quality merchandise would be rendered impossible by the hot weather. T. V. senna was firmer in most qualities and No. 1 brought higher prices during the period.

Irish moss was under some pressure caused by lighter consumption and quotations were lower. Powdered ipecac was shaded but whole was unchanged and revival of demand would find the market undersupplied. English and Chinese yellow mustard seed were down a fraction but reports from abroad indicated scarcity of European seeds and higher prices. White and red peppers were reduced on spot but blacks held unchanged. Pimento was shaded under light demand. Powdered papain was cheaper in some quarters while others reported sales at prices substantially above the lowest of local quotations.

Entries at the Port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, psyllium and sesame seeds since the week of April 20 and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags	
	Entered.	Detained.
Anise	2,951	1,114
Caraway	31,116	17,116
Celery	3,040	488
Coriander	7,539	731
Cumin	1,602	932
Dill	1,078	240
Fennel	553	417
Mustard	26,227	3,564
Poppy	41,680	3,855
Psyllium	26,272	14
Sesame	.....	3,263
Totals	144,620	31,704

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Cassia fistula, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, 3c. per lb.
Hops, 10c. per lb.
Paprika, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.
fair, ½c. per lb.
fancy, ½c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
Prince's pine, 2c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 25c. per lb.
Senna, T. V. No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Sabadilla seed, powdered, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Irish moss, ordinary, 1½c. per lb.
bleached, 3c. per lb.
Ipecac, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Batavia No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Chinese yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Hungarian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, white, Java Muntok, ½c. per lb.
Singapore Muntok, ½c. per lb.
red, Japan Chillies, No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Birdseye, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
62.4	62.4	62.8	68.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Peru.—Business was very quiet. Buyers were aloof from the market, save for jobbing quantities. Prices remained about steady.

Tolu.—Requirements of most buyers were small in size and the total volume of trade was conservative. Inquiry, however, was about equal to that in recent weeks. The undertone of the market was steady and prices were well maintained.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—Further news has been lacking from the Pacific Coast, where new peel is now being collected. Some samples of 1933 crop have been received here already. However, no information regarding probable output and prices were forthcoming. The one certain fact was that offerings from the Coast were small and infrequent. Spot prices were steady under light request.

Cramp.—Country prices bid fair to be low this year so far as field workers are concerned. A moderate collection is forecast. Business last week was iregular and generally confined to small lots that were sold at prices apparently quite steady in all quarters.

Orange Peel.—Leading manufacturing consumers have shown little interest in offerings of late. This has applied to spot and primary market supplies. Their unused stocks are caring for needs very well. Prices were steady at unchanged levels.

Lemon Peel.—Sales have been infrequent for some time past, but last week two fair-sized lots were sold into consumption at full prices. The undertone of the market was firm, yet stocks were ample in all quarters.

Simarubra.—The market was firmer. Recent reductions have brought values closely into line with first costs and little margin remained for further shading. Demand was very quiet and sales were infrequent.

Soap.—Some improvement in inquiry has been noted and it was still expected that a gain in sales into consumption would come during the nearby future. Prices were in steady position here and replacement quotations were certainly free from weakness during the period under review.

Wahoo.—The market firmed up on the basis of slightly lower prices for root bark noted during the previous period. Tree bark was steady. Demand was for limited quantities, but in some quarters was slightly ahead of recent volume.

Beans

Calabar.—Prices held a steady position on the spot, and although demand was insignificant most of the time, moderate sized holdings contributed to the maintenance of values free from competition and fluctuation.

Vanilla.—Although the crop of Mexican beans is not expected to be larger than early estimates indicated—and these estimates recorded a sharp reduction in output—the local market lacked strength of a sort capable of eliminating the competitive situation that has ruled for some time past. However, no change in open quotations was noted. Bourbon beans were competitive in the lower qualities, but high-grade beans appeared to be steady. Demand was extremely moderate in volume, but a gain is expected to come with the increased demand for manufactured products likely to come during the summer months.

Berries

Cubeb. — Replacement costs were slightly steadier, but little need to import further supplies prevailed owing to the narrow consumption of berries at the present time. Prices, however, were about steady on the spot.

Laurel. — Sufficient business was done in a steady market to bring confirmation of prices on the basis of 7c. to 9c. per pound as to seller. The undertone of the market was lacking in unsettlement as first costs and spot prices were in line and competition was negligible.

Flowers

Arnica.—Demand was very light and the market had a comparatively easy undertone throughout the period. Offerings were plentiful and the pressure to sell kept prices unsettled and hard of determination save with an order in hand.

Clover.—The spot market was somewhat steadier although little or no improvement in movement into consumption was noted during the past week. Quotations were 10c. to 11c. per pound and leading sellers indicated that the position could not be profitably shaded.

Lavender.—The movement was quiet but very steady during the past week and prices showed a gain in stability during the period. Ordinary flowers were confirmed at 14c. to 20c. per pound as to quality and quantity. Selected material seemed to be a trifle firmer at 27c. to 30c. per pound.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers firmed up and at a late hour in the week were held at $10 to $10.25 per pound. Sales had been made earlier in the week at $9.50 and $9.75 per pound under competition. The latter element was not current at the close of the period, which accounted for the improvement in prices and the firmer position.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—Conditions in South Africa forecast a crop of moderate size owing to the fact that buchu on the Crown Lands was not collected because of a decrease in the world market for the article and the very low prices obtainable. Spot quotations were fairly steady but demand was light and irregular throughout the period.

Digitalis. — Price views of some sellers were as high as 17c. per pound, emphasizing the strength reported in the market for this article over a considerable period of time. Minimum prices were 15c. per pound and the tendency was upward because of light supplies here and abroad in company with a high cost for replacement goods.

Lobelia. — The offerings from the country were negigible and uniformly high in price—a condition that supported spot quotations without there being a great deal of demand for the article. Local prices were 15½c. to 18c. per pound as to seller and quantity. Much interest is being shown in the probable collection this year. It should be a liberal one if acute shortage is not to prevail for a long

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PROFESSIONALLY HOPKINS BRAND MILLED
ANALYZED - STANDARIZED
CRUDE DRUGS
Physiologically Tested
Aconite Root
Cannabis American
Digitalis Leaves
Ergot Spanish
Squill Root
Strophanthus Seed
CRUDE J. L. HOPKINS & CO. NEW YORK DRUGS

CRUDE DRUGS
WHOLE AND MILLED
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time to come, says the trade on spot.

Marjoram.—Because of the lack of weakness in the replacement market, the stocks on spot were in firm position with prices well maintained in all quarters. Offerings were also somewhat conservative in size locally. Demand was for prompt requirements of buyers.

Prince's Pine.—A survey of the spot market last week showed that former sellers at the minimum prices were no longer able to offer. Hence, the market reverted to 12c. to 13c. per pound and holders thereat declared stocks to be small and the price fully warranted. Little call for local stocks prevailed last week.

Senna.—T. V. No. 1 was higher at 10c. to 11c. per pound, and improvement in market strength at the source of supply plus absence of local competition bringing about the revision to higher levels. Other grades of T. V. were firmer but unchanged. Alexandrian senna was dull and without development. New business was not especially active last week, but shipments against contracts were fair.

Stramonium.—Further shading failed to develop but the market lacked improvement from the standpoint of sales. Business was of jobbing description, but prices held on the basis of 9c. to 10c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—Local dealers showed a disposition to protect present stocks in anticipation of the time, now close at hand, when no more good quality goods will be obtainable at the source of supply owing to hot weather. Spot quotations have been advanced to 9c. to 10c. per pound.

Cantharides.—Russian goods were about nominal as the supplies in first hands were very small. Some resale goods in powdered form were recently offered and were bid for at $1 per pound without a sale resulting, the seller deeming the price too low. Chinese goods were steady to firm at unchanged prices.

Ergot.—The price to be paid depended much on the test of the goods offered. Reports of U.S.P. goods being available at 28c. to 30c. per pound were noted but not confirmed. High test U.S.P. merchandise was held at 34c. to 35c., with business reported done. Local quotations on the basis of point of origin were 30c. to 31c. per pound for Russian, Polish material, and 32c. to 35c. for Spanish.

Hops.—The market price for domestic hops was up 10c. at 39c. to 42c. per pound, quoted for Pacific Coast goods, crop of 1932. Imported hops were firm to strong at 60c. to 65c. per pound. Offerings from abroad were small. The 1932 crop was 50 percent of normal size and at the moment no Bavarian goods were being offered. German and Czechoslovakia merchandise were offered sparingly. In fact, leading sellers of both domestic and foreign hops declared the market to be "blocked," with sellers showing reserve and looking for further advances in price.

Irish Moss.—Ordinary was lower at 5c. to 6c. per pound and bleached was noted at 7c. to 8c., being also down slightly. Both have been in light demand of late, and the market undertones have eased considerably.

Lupulin.—Despite the sharp advances in hops, prices for lupulin remained unchanged at $1 to $5 per pound, quoted according to quality and seller. Demand remained about jobbing in size.

Papain.—Spot goods in some quarters were lower at $1.30 per pound. The range as to seller was to $1.60, and the holder at the higher figure reported no difficulties in effecting sales thereat.

Roots

Dandelion.—Reports indicated that a firmer market was developing in company with the expected improvement in interest as Spring advances. Foreign prices were all in very firm position and nothing on spot was available under 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Gentian.—Should demand for large quantities develop, it would likely be unsatisfied, as stocks simply do not exist, nor are they likely to be available in the nearby future, as it is proving difficult to place orders abroad. Spot prices were strongly maintained, though little demand was noted.

Ipecac.—Powdered root was noted at 80c. to 85c. per pound and whole was available at 70c. to 75c. Demand was light. However, dealers declared that values were on the low side and that stocks were not much in excess of reasonable requirements of the trade. Some expect higher quotations in the event of demand being improved.

Lady Slipper.—Undertones were about steady and prices lacked tendency toward change. In fact, some sellers were disposed to reject orders offered at less than 30c. per pound. The range was to 40c. according to holder.

Manaca.—Orders offered at less than 18c. per pound were usually rejected last week, as that quotation was about the limit to which sellers could shade values and still retain a moderate profit. Inquiry was irregular and sales volume was very small.

Sarsaparilla.—Mexican root firmed up slightly and the market was better maintained by demand during the past week. Quotations were 12c. to 13c. per pound, free from fluctuation and well supported in all quarters. The replacement costs were also firm.

Squill.—Reports of some gains in sales of red squill confirmed a firm market on the basis of 14c. to 15c. per pound. The improvement in movement was seasonable in character. White squill was in lessened request, but sellers maintained firm prices notwithstanding.

Valerian.—Demand was light, but prices remained firm at 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Stocks were not large, but they cared readily for demand in the volume current during the period reviewed. Foreign offerings were firm as to price and small as to quantities.

Seeds

Anise.—The market was quiet but steady. Prices held without change, jobbing sales granting them considerable support. Stocks were not overly large and were in firm hands.

Canary.—Prices were steady on the basis of the recent reduction here and in the primary market. Movement was still inactive beyond the day-to-day run of small orders to cover prompt needs. Spot quotations were without further change.

Caraway.—Local quotations were a fraction lower at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound, notwithstanding the fair amount of activity reported by factors in this market. Reports from Holland forecast a sharp curtailment of production in 1933, compared with that in 1932. Recovery of world demand, plus the already assured cut in the crop, would be soon reflected on prices.

Cardamom.—Bleached seed was moved upward to the basis of 75c. to $1.05 per pound, while decorticated was shaded to 50½c. to 51c., while green remained unchanged at 40c. to 40½c. Basically, the firmness of replacement costs should check unsettlement here.

Celery.—The spot market was a fraction lower at 35c. to 35½c. per pound, but that in Marseilles was very steady and without sign of early movement in favor of the manufacturing consumer. Demand on spot was moderate in size.

Mustard.—English yellow was down to 8c. to 8½c. per pound and Chinese was noted also lower at 5¼c. to 5½c. Other grades were without change. Reports from Europe were that yellow grades were scarcer and also Central European products were in lessened supply. Higher prices prevailed there and holders were reluctant sellers. Local stocks were comparatively small and cannot be replaced by new crop goods in the early future.

Poppy.—Prices for spot goods eased off, but the fundamental position of the article abroad was unchanged. Shippers reported stocks exhausted. Sellers here view the future as certain to develop sharp shortage in stocks, as they cannot increase their stocks through further purchase of old crop seed abroad. Some reports indicate that the 1933 crop will be larger than that of 1932, but prices for futures discount any increase in output. Spot quotations were 13½c. to 14c. per pound for Dutch seed and 13¼c. to 13¾c. for the Hungarian.

Sabadilla.—Prices for whole seed have advanced and sellers of powder have raised their quotations to the basis of 16c. to 17c. per pound under the influence of an added cost and a betterment in sales.

Spices

Clove.—Lack of pressing demand led to spot quotations for Zanzibar goods being shaded to 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound. Madagascar remained at 9½c. to 10c. However, stocks were very light locally and recurrence of major demand would find sellers disposed to advance quotations briskly.

Mace.—Batavia No. 2 was lower at 22c. to 23c. per pound. Other varieties were without change. The call was very small.

Paprika.—The advance in prices started recently was extended last week. Extra fancy rose to 22½c. to 23c. per pound; fair, 18½c. to 19c.; fancy, 21½c. to 22c.; medium, 20½c. to 21c. This lined up with the continued rise in replacement costs in the primary market and resulted in some gain in sales locally.

Pepper.—White peppers were lower. Java Muntok was down to 9c. to 9½c. per pound, and Singapore Muntok was noted at 9c. to 9½c. Red Japanese chillies No. 1 were shaded to 16c. to 16½c. per pound and the birdseyes were sharply lower at 23c. to 24c. Black pepper was unchanged. Demand was along restricted lines so far as spot goods were concerned, but some improvement in futures was noted.

Pimento.—Spot goods were offered at 3¾c. to 4c. per pound, lack of demand failing to support recent asking prices and leading to somewhat more competition in local circles. The replacement market was little changed.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Alcohol in Motor Fuel Permits Are Sought

(Continued from page 16)

basic facts in regard to sources of material, production and cost of operation were set forth. Most of these facts are as relevant today as they were in 1922.

I am listing below a number of observations recently made in this department concerning this question:—

(1) The operating cost of the production of alcohol is quite definitely known. In large production, alcohol can be produced from molasses (the cheapest raw material now available) at an operating cost of about 6 cents and from corn at about 7 cents per gallon of alcohol. To this amount is added the price of the raw material to obtain the net cost. With molasses at 5 cents per gallon (2½ gallons molasses yield one gallon alcohol), this would mean that the alcohol would cost 18½ cents, but this does not include the distribution, denaturing charges, and profit. The cost of producing a gallon of alcohol from corn (a bushel of corn will yield 2½ gallons of alcohol) is greater than producing it from molasses, since the "mashing" and fermenting of the corn is a more costly operation than merely diluting and fermenting molasses. We have been advised recently by representatives of the industrial alcohol industry that a fair charge to cover distribution, denaturing, and profit would be from 8 to 10 cents per gallon, to which should be added 1½ to 2 cents for dehydrating in order to obtain the 99.6 percent alcohol which is necessary if it is to be used as motor fuel. These charges will vary of course with the individual plant, depending upon availability of raw materials and efficiency of operation. This means that dehydrated alcohol can probably be produced, if there is sufficient demand for it, at a cost of between 30 and 35 cents per gallon. You will find in recent issues of the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* some very interesting articles on the cost of production.

(2) Commercial alcohol contains varying amounts of water, and should be dehydrated before mixing with gasoline, otherwise the mixture of alcohol, water, and gasoline tends to separate into two layers, depending upon the content of water and the temperature. Anhydrous alcohol is quoted today in tankcar lots at 50 cents per gallon. It is believed that it cannot be produced for much under 40 cents per gallon even in larger quantity production.

(3) In foreign countries where the mixtures have been advocated and used several reasons have prevailed:—(a) Gasoline is an imported article of high cost. (b) In some cases alcohol production is a state monopoly. Its forced use with a tax is a method of raising revenue. (c) In tropical or subtropical countries where engine starting difficulties are perhaps of less importance than in colder climates, alcohol-gasoline mixtures may be used with some degree of success. For the above reasons the mistake should not be made of attempting to apply deductions from foreign experience under quite different circumstances to conditions which prevail in this country.

(4) The method of dispensing fuel mixtures is an important one and needs very serious consideration. Distributing such mixtures through service station pumps where the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere by the alcohol-gasoline mixture probably would be at its maximum, is perhaps quite a serious matter and may involve a serious distribution difficulty.

(5) The proper denaturing of alcohol-gasoline mixtures under present conditions at least is a matter of grave concern. The type of denaturing agent must be considered as a factor in motor operation.

(6) The incomplete combustion of alcohols in the engine cylinders may lead to difficulties. The chemistry of such decomposition, including the added denaturant, is quite involved, but acids, aldehydes, etc., may be produced. It is generally recognized that a possible effect of the use of alcohol will be an increased corrosive effect upon engine parts, but just how important this effect will be has not yet been determined.

(7) Preliminary investigational work by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering has developed that the antiknock characteristic of ordinary gasoline can be definitely improved by the addition of absolute alcohol. In the light of present trends of engine design, this is a desirable characteristic.

(8) Incomplete tests of the effect of alcohol admixtures on economy and the maximum obtainable horsepower are not conclusive. When used in tractors and trucks such as are in common use on farms, the alcohol admixtures in some tests showed a slight increase while others showed a small decrease in these two factors of operation. However, the difference in performance resulting from the addition of alcohol was not great in either direction.

(9) Attention should be called to the fact that absolute alcohol and gasoline will not remain entirely in solution if water is introduced into the admixture. Since alcohol is hygroscopic there will necessarily be some moisture absorbed even under the best conditions. The addition of certain compounds, such as benzene, acetone, or butyl alcohol, tends to offset the effects of moisture, thereby keeping the elements in solution, but the use of these will undoubtedly increase the cost of the fuel. A great deal of trouble has been had heretofore in the proper use of the alcohol mixture on account of the tendency of the admixture to separate into its component parts.

Alcohol and the Oil Industry

CHICAGO, Mar. 30, 1933.

Sentiment in the oil industry toward the proposed compulsory alcoholization of motor fuel appears to be undergoing a distinct change. At first, bitterly opposed to the project for blending alcohol with gasoline under any circumstances, numerous oil trade leaders have gradually modified their attitude. A survey of opinion at present indicates a reconciliation in the oil trade to the plan if it can be arranged on a much more moderate scale than originally proposed. Indications are that, even in the oil industry where opposition has been widespread, there is a general belief that some sort of compulsory blending will eventually come about.

Several oil company executives formerly hostile to the whole plan for agricultural relief through admixture of gasoline with grain alcohol now indicate they would register little protest to a plan based on experimentation with a 3-percent alcohol mixture. This compares with the 10-percent blend which has been the basis for most of the preliminary discussion and most of the bills introduced for enactment in Congress and in State legislatures.

In other oil industry quarters, predictions are being made confidentially that motor fuel containing 5 percent of alcohol is a likelihood for which oil companies should prepare. Oil industry opposition to the whole project is expected to be materially lessened with the plan modified to conform to such a formula.

Oil Companies Make Tests

Meanwhile, numerous oil companies are going actively into new research and development work, in testing possibilities of using alcohol in various percentages with gasoline. Results so far have not been uniform by any means. It may be said, however, that from a technical standpoint the objections of the oil companies appear to be centering around the claim that the blended fuel is likely to stratify in the gasoline tank and is likely to cause clogging of carburetors and gas lines.

Nevertheless, oil companies are now seriously going into the whole question. So serious is their interest that several of them are considering the possibility of setting up their own distilleries to supply themselves with alcohol for blending if such blending is made mandatory. Naturally, the volume of alcohol required by any one of several dozen major oil companies would be large, even if the alcohol blend were only 2 or 3 percent.

One of the oil companies studying the distillery angle of the question is one with large production and refining capacity in the Midcontinent region and major distribution in the Middle West, and it has been long interested in the possibilities of the recovery of alcohol by processes connected with production and refining of petroleum.

Several oil companies have applied to the Federal authorities for permission to obtain industrial alcohol to blend with gasoline and sell to customers on an experimental basis, similar to the way in which the Illinois Farm Supply Company has been operating in the last few weeks.

Consumer Data Gathered

The Illinois Agricultural Association, through its affiliate, the farm supply company, is obtaining what is believed to be the first large-scale consumer reaction to alcohol-gasoline blends. It is doing this by means of a unique system of questionnaires.

Roughly, 10,000 Illinois motorists, most of them farmers, have been asked to assist the association, the government and county farm bureau service companies to reach accurate conclusions regarding the practicability of blending alcohol and gasoline as a motor fuel. The test is being carried on by farm bureau service companies in the oil business in Peoria, Knox, Fulton, Tazewell, Logan, Mason, DeWitt, Henry, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford, Livingston, McLean, and McDonough counties in Illinois. Alcohol supplied by the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation of Pekin is being used to effect a 10 percent dilution of gasoline. The consumer price is 3 cents a gallon above regular gasoline prices.

Questionnaires are being distributed by the service companies to their customers. Each customer is requested to give the new blend a fair trial and report the results by filling in the questionnaires and returning them. Commenting on this search for data, L. R. Marchant, manager for the Illinois Farm Supply Company, said:—

We expect a large portion of these thousands of questionnaires will be returned. Naturally a majority of our customers are farm bureau members who are vitally interested in making a fair and complete test of the new fuel which may be one means of providing a profitable market for their surplus grain.

By carefully digesting the reports we expect to learn definitely whether the new

(Continued on page 42)

Botanicals Wanted in Italy

An Italian firm is anxious to make a connection with an exporter in the United States for supplies of cascara sagraga, golden seal, jalap, sarsaparilla, senega, soapbark, and other botanicals. It wishes to get c.i.f. quotations on such articles. Further particulars may be obtained by communicating with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington. Inquiries should refer to trade opportunity No. 56980.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Largest Producers to Concentrate on Production of Clarified California Lemon Oil -- African Orange Lower Under Keen Competition--Lavender Shaded

Competition was a prominent force in the market for essential oils during the past week. Revival of price unsettlement contrasted rather sharply with the recent tendency to take a stronger view on values and in some instances to advance prices substantially in anticipation of higher replacement costs. During the past week it was clear that changes in the cost of replacement for the majority of items was not in sight at the moment. Hence, the somewhat unsettled and competitive character of trade during the period under review.

Competition for business in African orange oil developed a sharp reduction in spot quotations and was accompanied by reports of business being possible at far under the prices named for goods of quality and standing. Against this was the report of a firmer price position for West India oil. Italian oil failed of change. California oil enjoyed a fairly steady demand throughout the period and prices were maintained. However, a consensus on spot suggested that the orange oil market was in fact highly competitive and that demand was not serving to check that tendency.

Production of California lemon oil will be restricted to the clarified article, according to latest advices from the producers. However, stocks of unclarified oil in the hands of the sales agents from the California producers were fairly substantial and all requirements can be filled for some time to come. Interest was shown in the coming public hearing on changing the description of lemon oil to a citral content requirement of 2.5 percent as compared with the present 4 percent. Success in this respect is expected to widen the market for and increase the sale of the California product.

Price ranges were narrowed in the instances of hemlock, spruce, and wormseed oils. In each instance, the lowering of maximum prices on spot was related to recent reductions in minimum quotations and lower costs as concerned replacement supplies.

Camphor oil and its products were without official change from the quotations reached by the recent advance. However, the market lacked the support of transactions of major size and some quarters intimated that competition was prevalent to a somewhat unsettling degree. Sandalwood was competitive among several sellers of U.S.P. goods under respective labels. Mysore label oil held steady as to price and a fair movement to pharmaceutical houses was reported.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Lavender, 5c. per lb.
Orange, African, 9c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1924, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
51.6	51.7	51.5	62.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet true oil was firm t. strong according to seller and quantity. The strength was attributed to advances in the cost for replacements in Marseilles, France. Spot prices were 45c. to 48c. per pound and could not be shaded. Demand has gained with the rise in values.

Angelica.—Root oil was in very small demand but prices held firmly on the basis of $19 to $20 per pound, named according to seller. Supplies were not excessive in size but were proving to be ample for all requirements at this time.

Anise.—The market lacked strength that comes with good demand but it was at least steady in keeping with the maintained cost of replacement supplies. Local quotations for USP oil were 30c. to 35c. per pound according to seller.

Bay.—Movement was somewhat narrow and for jobbing requirements in most instances. In keeping with the absence of weakness in the primary market, spot quotations were about firm at $1.30 to $1.80 per pound, quoted according to test and seller.

Bergamot.—Though not in much demand and free from normal support of buyers, this oil was fairly steady as to price and offerings continued to be made at $1.20 to $2 per pound according to seller. The replacement market showed little change.

Bois de Rose.—Prices were firm to strong, the lack of more than moderate demand failing to offset the high prices for shipment goods and the lack of normal offerings from the source of supply.

Calamus.—Jobbing business was the rule but sales made about confirmed the market on the basis of $2.75 to $3.25 per pound according to seller and quantity. The replacement market was steady.

Camphor.—Prices held and some quarters indicated that the undertone of the market was firm. Others suggested that competition was a modifying factor in the situation and that official quotations were at times subject to shading, though they lacked open change last week. Demand was not very active and was slower than it had been at times in the nearby past.

Celery.—Oil from seed was firm at $7.50 to $9.75 per pound quoted according to seller, quality, and quantity. The strength of the market was in keeping with the absence of weakness in the seed market at Marseilles, France. Demand was very quiet.

Citronella.—Cables from the primary market revealed no change in prices. Shippers maintained quotations and buyers in this market were not disposed to pay them. Agents of the suppliers in the Far East believed that more interest would be shown here when and if prices decline about 1c. at the source of supply. As to spot prices, they were apparently quite firm at unchanged levels.

Clove.—The market continued to hand at 70c. to 75c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. Demand of important size was lacking and hence the undertone of the spot was somewhat unsettled and prices were inclined to swing in favor of buyers when firm contracts were in hand.

Dill.—With Spring moving forward, dealers in this market are well prepared to care for demand to originate later on when the picklers protect their requirement. Prices were very steady and competition was all but nil.

Hemlock.—Some quarters reported that the market undertones were easier again. Prices were recently reduced to 65c. per pound and last week the range narrowed to 75c. as an outside figure. Demand was conservative of jobbing description.

Juniper.—Trade was about normal in within the recent meaning of that term. Prices were very steady on the spot and tendency to accept bids was far from being general. Quotations were $1.10 to $3 per pound and covered range in quality.

Lavender.—The lower qualities of this oil have weakened and at $1.30 per pound was far from showing a tendency toward stability. This was in line with more aggressive competition locally. Quality merchandise ranged as high as $3.50 per pound. Demand was little different from the conservative volume noted in the recent past.

Lemon.—Producers of California oil indicate that their output in the future will consist solely of clarified oil for which a broadening market is expected. However, stocks of unclarified material still remain in the hands of the agents of the producers and are available at 65c. per pound, as compared with clarified oil sold at 70c. If the attempt to change the definition of lemon oil to make the minimum citral content 2.5 percent, instead of the present 4 percent, be successful as the result of the public hearing to be held April 5 by the Food Standard Committee of the Department of Agriculture, a much wider use of California oil is expected. Messina oil was in moderate demand in a competitive market last week. Demand for all kinds of lemon oil was highly conservative.

Lemongrass.—Further advices from the primary market revealed no change in the situation there. The recent eas-

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter is a business newspaper with an international circulation. Since 1871 the market authority in chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, paints, oils, waxes and fertilizer materials; a commercial and technical guide for producers, distributors and manufacturing consumers of crude and partly manufactured or intermediate materials used in these industries.

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ing of prices was still in effect. Shippers were holding aloof from making substantial offerings and local buyers were not disposed to trade at current limits. Demand locally was not very active but prices remained steady on spot.

Lime.—Distilled oil was firmer in most quarters and some dealers advanced minimum quotations to $6.75 per pound. The range, however, was still $6.50 to $7 as to dealer. The firmness of current quotations was related directly to the buying that took place about three weeks ago. Expressed oil was firm, also, with demand being reported to be moderately active.

Linaloe.—In keeping with the firmness of competing oils, this item was free from unsettlement notwithstanding the fact that the sales outlet was comparatively narrow. Quotations held at $1.15 to $1.55 per pound as to seller and quality.

Mustard.—Stability in prices for artificial oil was the rule. Sellers who recently advanced prices 10c. continued to maintain that position on the orders of limited size current. Others were still supplying their trade at $1.40. The undertone of the market was steady.

Orange.—African oil was lower at 66c. to 70c. per pound and reports of goods being available as low as 50c. per pound were noted. Leading factors in the sale of the African product indicated that such a price might be possible but current demand made it unnecessary to meet that figure. Messina and West India orange oils were subject to keep competition in a market of restricted sales opportunities, although one important quarter late in the week indicated that West India goods were firmer. California oil was in steady consumption at full prices.

Patchouli.—The spot market was firmer and some dealers were not disposed to accept some of the business offered at bid prices by consumers. Quotations tended upward from the current basis of $2.80 to $3.25 per pound according to seller and quality.

Pennyroyal.—Undertones ruled in very steady fashion on the spot last week. Foreign oil was well maintained as to price in the shipment market and quantities available were negligible because of underproduction last Summer. Spot prices were firm. Domestic oil had a fair call that kept quotations free from fluctuation.

Peppermint.—Prices were held firmly in the country and spot dealers were not disposed to relax the steady maintenance of local quotations. The call from buyers has been conservative of late and was not improved during the period under review. Such was the surface indications of the market at least but it was admitted that competition still was present and special conditions might bring shading of spot prices.

Petitgrain.—Jobbing business alone was current on spot last week and the market lacked normal support. Notwithstanding, sellers held a steady view as to open quotations and not all were willing to meet the minimum price of 87c. per pound. The range as to seller was to $1.

Pimento.—The very narrow fluctuations in raw material costs have tended to keep prices for this oil stable on spot and without regard to the absence of much demand. Undertones were about steady and quotations were $1.15 to $1.75 per pound, quoted as to seller and product.

Sandalwood.—Competition for business was very keen among sellers of U.S.P. oil under several labels. Such merchandise was priced at a minimum of $4.50 per pound. Mysore label oil was maintained at $5.50 per pound and deliveries to pharmaceutical houses were going forward steadily.

Sassafras.—Further changes in prices for artificial oil were lacking, raw material holding with official change since the recent advance that put all camphor oil products to higher quotation levels. Natural oil received a fair call at steady prices that ranged widely from 50c. to $1 per pound.

Spearmint.—Reports from the country made the market firmer and more steadily maintained at full prices. Spot quotations were steadier at 85c. to 90c. per pound according to seller. Demand reaching local circles was highly conservative and kept some dealers inclined to accept prices that would not prevail were the movement larger.

Spruce.—The range has narrowed to the basis of 65c. to 75c. per pound, being a reduction of 10c. in the outside figure. The change was made to bring some spot quotations into line with the lower prices at which replacements have been made available of late. Demand was very light locally.

Tansy.—A fair amount of jobbing support was given prices at $1.50 to $1.90 per pound, quoted according to dealer. The undertone locally was in line with the absence of unsettlement in the primary market where dealers were disposed to await further developments rather than to accept bids substantially under their recent asking prices.

Wormseed.—Quotations were noted over a narrower range, being $1.65 to $1.85 per pound as to seller. This was in keeping with the sharp reduction in minimum spot quotations in the previous week. The weakness of the market has been attributed to the need for cash that has led some sellers to cut prices.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Alcohol.—Business was moderate in volume and the market lacked expansion. Prices appeared to have a steady tone, though competition was still current to an important extent.

Diphenyl Oxide.—The market was steady to firm. Movement has been very good, considering general conditions and the lessened requirements of a number of fairly large consumers of the material. No tendency toward shading was noted.

Methyl Salicylate.—Sales volume has held up very well with the arrival of Spring. Winter business was quite satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that the market was free from competitive weakness so far as prices were concerned. The situation was still one of price stability and lack of competition.

Skatol.—Stocks were moderate; some dealers in synthetics were without supplies. Demand was not very active but was steady within jobbing limits and prices remained stable in all respects.

P. Gregg, vice-president and counsel of the Union Oil Company of California, has been elected a director to succeed P. N. Boggs, who resigned.

ESSENTIAL OILS

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INCORPORATED 1882

The Northwestern Chemical Company

The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World

WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

'Anusol' Trademark Suit Is Remanded

(Continued from page 17)

Counter-Claims Made

The defendants in their answer set up four counter-claims, and also fifteen separate and distinct defenses. Of the counter-claims, the first referred to two alleged interferences by the plaintiff with the business of the defendants, and damages of $40,000 were asked for each of the two counter-claims, or a total of $80,000. The third counter-claim asked for a declaratory judgment to the effect that the trademark "Anusol," which was in dispute, was the property of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. This counter-claim was that which brought the Chemical Foundation into the suit as an impleaded defendant, thus making the subsequent opinion of the highest New York court the first of the kind in trademark litigation. The fourth counter-claim charged conspracy between the impleaded defendant, Chemical Foundation, Inc., and the plaintiff corporation, Schering & Glatz, Inc., and asked a composite judgment of $20,000 from the Foundation and Schering & Glatz, Inc.

The suit was tried in the New York State Supreme Court and from there went to the Appellate Division for a review. The latter court reversed the decision of the lower court and struck out the four counter-claims of the defendants. It was those four counter-claims which the highest court declared the Appellate Court was in error in striking out. The Court of Appeals in a *per curiam* decision stated:—

Per Curiam:—In respect to the first and second counter-claims, we think that they set up sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action to restrain acts of unfair competition; that they were properly interposed, notwithstanding that fact that they seek to restrain the plaintiff from interfering with the sales of "other products" than suppositories, since such interfernce is "connected with the subject matter of the action." In respect to the third and fourth counter-claims, they present facts which might properly call for a declaratory judgment, that the interpleaded defendant held the trademark and trademark rights for the benefit of the public, so that neither the plaintiff nor the defendant had exclusive right to the use of the trademark.

The order of the Appellate Division should be reversed, and the motion denied with costs. All of the questions are answered in the affirmative except question seven, which is answered in the negative.

Question Answered

The opinion was dissented from by Judge Lehman, while question seven was answered in the negative by the court, as stated. This question seven had to do with the third counter-claim, interposing the Chemical Foundation as an impleaded defendant, because of alleged ownership of the trademark. The question related to whether the Chemical Foundation had been improperly brought into the case. Being answered in the negative by the court, this question was actually confirmed by the court as its opinion that the counter-claim had been properly interposed into the action. Hence the Chemical Foundation becomes a plaintiff in the further prosecution of the suit, it was stated by the attorneys for the defense.

The American Pharmaceutical Company and Philip Katchurin, the defendants, in their answer to the original action asserted that the trademark in dispute was owned prior to the war by a German manufacturer and was subsequently seized by the Alien Property Custodian and he turned it over to the Chemical Foundation. However, no records could be found to indicate that this mark had been sold by the Foundation to Schering & Glatz, Inc. But the defendants obtained the court's assistance in having a record produced which, it was stated, showed that the sum of $11,500 had been paid by Schering & Glatz, Inc., to the Foundation for this mark, though there was no record brought out to indicate such sale. Attorneys for the plaintiff refused to produce this evidence, and it was later presented to the court and subsequently given to the attorneys for the defendants by order of the Appellate Court, as a part of the record of the suit. Because of this transaction and for additional reasons, the defendants impleaded the Chemical Foundation as a defendant, charging that there had been a conspiracy.

Reason for Charges

The defendants pointed to the records, which showed that when Schering & Glatz in October, 1929, had attempted to record the trademark "Anusol" as its property, the Chemical Foundation entered an objection, asserting that the mark was the property of the Foundation because of its seizure during the war as an alien property, which had subsequently been turned over to the Foundation by the custodian.

The defendants further pointed out that decision as to the ownership had been withheld by the Patent Office and in March, 1929, the Chemical Foundation had withdrawn its opposition with the result that registration was granted. The defendants, therefore, charged that this action by the Foundation had been taken to give to Schering & Glatz a colorable claim to the ownership of the trademark so that Schering & Glatz might attempt to mulct the defendants for damages, the defendants having been users of the trademark for four or five years previously. It was asserted, therefore, by the defendants that the plaintiff and the impleaded defendant, the Foundation, were guilty of a conspiracy against them.

The defendants in their answer, consequently, asked that the court give judgment in their favor and that an injunction be issued against the plaintiff, Schering & Glatz, Inc., to prevent the latter from later initiating other trademark litigation.

By the terms of the opinion just rendered the suit will now have to be tried in the Supreme Court on its merits with all of the counter-claims of the defendant eliminated and held in favor of them. Consequently, unless the plaintiff in the original action can substantiate its claims, it was stated, the defendants will be in a position of having a collective judgment of $100,000 against Schering & Glatz, Inc., and the Chemical Foundation.

Alcohol and Oil Industry

(Continued from page 40)

fuel will be practicable; what its advantages and disadvantages are; and whether automobile drivers generally will be willing to pay 2 to 3 cents more per gallon for the blended fuel in the event that steps are taken to put it into general use as a farm relief measure.

Detailed Information Asked

The questionnaire first advises the motorist that no carburetor adjustment probably will be necessary in using the new fuel, but that, if any is necessary, it may be advisable to burn a "thinner" mixture. It points out that it may be necessary at first to clean carburetor screens and sediment bowls because of the tendency of alcohol to loosen excessive gum formation in the gas tank and gas lines.

In each questionnaire an effort is made to learn the name and address of the customer, the make of his car, its year and model. Space is also provided for recording the number of miles the car has been driven since last the carbon was removed. Other information asked includes the number of gallons of ordinary gasoline in the tank when the blended fuel was added, how many gallons of the blend were added, and whether any carburetor adjustment was found necessary for the new fuel. Users also are asked to estimate their mileage per gallon with ordinary gasoline and with the new fuel.

Each user of the new fuel will be asked to indicate whether he noted any improvement with the new product in the following particulars:—Starting, acceleration, smoothness of operation, antiknock properties, power, and general performances. He also is asked to indicate whether he will be willing to pay a premium price for such a product, provided the alcohol would give him an additional market for his surplus grain.

According to spokesmen for the Illinois Agricultural Association, much inaccurate and highly speculative information has been disseminated regarding possibilities of alcohol admixture with gasoline as a farm-relief measure, but the test now in progress is expected to produce some definite conclusions. If the test works out according to plans, it is expected to provide facts regarding the general idea, which will be helpful in determining what further steps to take on the part of the backers of the project.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, Mar. 28, 1933.

Aside from two team scores of more than 900, made by Noxzema, the work of the various quintets of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League last night was not of a striking character. Individual records were led by Haeffner, of Noxzema, with 227. Last night's team totals were as follows:—

	Pins		
Noxzema	784	934	916
Bromo-Seltzer	804	829	834
McCormick & Co.	780	826	834
Kremo	714	742	768
Armstrong Cork	846	870	868
Loewy Drug	807	842	742

These contests left the several teams in the following positions:—

	Games		
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
McCormick & Co.	28	8	.778
Noxzema	22	14	.611
Bromo-Seltzer	20	16	.556
Armstrong Cork	18	18	.500
Loewy Drug	16	20	.444
Kremo	4	32	.111

Bradley & Baker, importers and brokers in fertilizer materials, chemicals and feedstuffs, representing a number of domestic and foreign producers, have moved their offices from 370 Lexington avenue to the Commerce Building, 155 East 44th street, this city, as of April 1. The new offices are close to the Grand Central Terminal and the firm has extended an invitation to friends to use its comfortable accommodations when in the neighborhood. The firm's telephone number has been changed to Murray Hill 2-5326.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Tallow Lower at London Auction; Steady Here With Offerings Light -- Sperm Oil Reduced by Refineries--Cod Firm--Chinawood and Perilla Easier

Trade in animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases continued slow much of the time last week so far as the general list was concerned, though a fair volume of inquiries was noted in some instances. As a rule, however, business was limited to small lots, many consumers still being disinclined for one reason or another to purchase in advance of immediate needs. The trend of prices was downward, changes generally being narrow.

Variations in chinawood oil quotations were narrow with the markets here and on the Coast at the close of the week slightly below where they stood at the end of the previous week. Reports concerning business were conflicting, an improvement in sales being reported in some quarters, while de-

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Chinawood oil, spot, tanks and drums, ½c. per lb.
Pacific Coast, tanks, ½c. per lb.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Lard, 10c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.
Olive oil foots, spot, ½c. per lb.
Perilla oil, tanks, coast, ½c. per lb.
Sperm oil, refined, ¾c. per lb.
Stearin, oleo, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
64.9	65.2	64.8	73.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

mand was described as very slow in other instances. The market abroad was reported as easy, but variations in quotations as well as in silver and exchange rates were narrow.

Coconut oil was steady, quotations here and on the Coast being about stationary. Trade was quiet, but offerings from refiners, importers and dealers were light. There was a fair inquiry for olive oil foots, though actual business was apparently limited to small lots to fill current needs. Offerings of palm and perilla oils were light and prices were steady despite the lack of any demand of consequence.

Among the animal products, cash lard was fairly active, though purchasing was generally of a conservative character, few consumers being disposed to anticipate in view of more or less disturbing developments in outside markets as well as in the general business, financial and political situation. The export movement was light. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were moderate. Tallow met with a fair inquiry, but actual business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities.

Tallow prices were lower at an auction in London last week, offerings being largely in excess of demand. Greases were quiet, with prices slightly easier, though offerings were light. Quotations on refined sperm oil were lower owing to the recent reduction in the import duty on crude.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—Quotations underwent little change in domestic centers last week, although the tone of the markets here and on the Coast appeared to be rather easy at times owing to reports of an easier primary situation. Variations in quotations on oil as well as in silver and exchange rates abroad, however, were generally within narrow limits. There were reports of a better inquiry from local and outside buyers, and in some quarters the volume of business closed for the week was said to have been larger than in the previous week, with transactions partly for delivery over the next few months, though in other cases consumers were said to be manifesting little interest in distant positions. Sales were reported to have been made early in the week at 4¼c. to 4⅝c. per pound in tankcars, Coast basis, with reports current later to the effect that the inside figure could be shaded slightly on a bid.

Coconut.—A fairly steady tone prevailed in domestic markets last week, quotations here and on the Coast remaining about where they stood at the close of the previous week. There was apparently no improvement in the Far Eastern situation and buyers were inclined to hold aloof from the local and Coast markets, especially as developments in the general business, financial and political situation in some instances were more or less disturbing. On the other hand, offerings from refiners, importers and dealers were repoted as light, sellers being disinclined to push matters at prevailing prices. In some quarters there was a disposition to take a rather more favorable view of the outlook, as supplies in the hands of consumers are believed to be very small, while competing products in some instances displayed more steadiness than recently.

Corn.—The market for crude seemed to be in a somewhat easier position although sellers showed little disposition to name quotations below those prevailing in the previous week despite the lack of any demand of consequence. Occasional inquiries were received, but there were few transactions reported, buyers being inclined to hold aloof in view of more or less disturbing developments in outside markets. Also competing product was rather easy at times. On the other hand, however, offerings from sellers were light.

Olive. — Quiet conditions prevailed much of the time, but the ruling tone was fairly steady at the week-end, as offerings continued light on spot for arrival. There were reports of a fair inquiry for foots, but actual business was apparently limited to comparatively small lots for current needs, consumers showing little disposition to purchase ahead in the absence of any change for the better in reports concerning the general business and financial situation.

Palm. — The market had a fairly steady tone despite the lack of any improvement of consequence in trade, although there were reports at times of a rather better inquiry from some consumers who were in need of fresh supplies. Such transactions as were reported, however, were limited to small lots, on the other hand, no material change was reported in the situation abroad, foreign markets being described as steady with offerings light.

Peanut.—Southern markets were reported as quiet and steady in the absence of any material change in the position of competing product. Offerings were reported as light in all sections. Buyers manifested little interest in the situation.

Perilla.—Quiet conditions prevailed, few inquiries being received from local or other buyers. The market on the Coast was easy. Local prices were steady, however, spot stocks having diminished while no increase was reported in offerings from abroad.

Rapeseed. — Spot quotations were about stationary with offerings light and demand slow. There was no material change reported in the situation abroad, offerings for shipment being light with prices steady. The second official estimate of the area under pure seed in India was 3,169,000 acres, against the first forecast of 3,050,000 acres, and a final last season of 3,458,000 acres. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to March 15, were 14,400 tons, against 20,200 tons in the same time last year.

Soybean.—The market for crude was steady in the absence of any change of consequence in prices for competing product. Previous quotations remained in effect. Market was quiet.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	....	....
Saturday	661,850	....
Monday	....	....
Tuesday	2,450,000	....
Wednesday	....	....
Thursday	356,650	....
Totals	3,468,500	....
Since January 1—		
This year	51,208,700	....
Last year	64,504,100	1,793,008

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, March 31, 1933.

Slightly easier tendencies are still being indicated in some sections of the vegetable oils list, with buying having fallen off to a rather low level. Offerings of material seem ample and while the market is still fairly steady, there is no large-scale buying of note. Coconut is fractionally easier on the Coast, offerings moderate. Corn is slow and being shaded here and there. Chinawood oil is reported available at slight concessions. Other products are quiet and dull.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is quoted at 2⅞c. asked, immediate shipment, Pacific Coast, with 2¾c. bid; 3c. asked, deferred. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted at 3¼c., prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 3⅛c. to 3¼c. per pound, outside; and the same price, Chicago, prompt. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is ruling around 4⅝c. to 4¾c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific Coast, partly nominal; and 5¾c., Chicago.

SOYBEAN — Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 3.5c. per pound. Refined, 4.5c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 5c. to 5½c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 8½c. to 9c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9c. to 10c.

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27, 1933.

While active in most important lines of oils, and with traders generally reporting the feeling of new confidence, the total sales volume has not been sufficiently bulky to keep the market in vegetable oils from slipping. Prices late last week in a number of cases found their previous mark of the week preceding the bank holiday, but this decline was entirely orderly and by degrees, and as a matter of fact was felt most in the non-edible class, where the most buying interest has been shown lately.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT—Basis crude, quoted at 2⅞c. per pound in tankcars for spot and deferred positions, f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast. Refined edible oil quoted at 6c. per pound in drums, ex-warehouse.

CHINAWOOD.—Continues to have good interest, with sales made late in the week at 4¼c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast ports. Prompt and deferred shipments are available.

SOYBEAN—Crude imported, quoted at 4¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; refined Manchurian oil quoted at 5c. per pound in drums for small lots, with crude bulk f.a.q. at 2½c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bond for prompt shipment. Domestic crude oil in tankcars quoted at 4⅛c. to 4¼c. per pound, delivered Pacific Coast points for shipment from Middle Western mills. Small lots quoted at 5¼c. per pound in drums, ex-warehouse.

PEANUT.—Oriental crude, is quoted at 3⅝c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bulk steamers' tanks for prompt shipment.

PERILLA—Quoted at 4⅛c. to 4¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt and deferred shipment. Interest has been good. Oriental cables report scarcity of seed.

HEMPSEED—Imported oil is quoted nominally at 4⅝c. per pound in drums, duty paid, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; small spot lots quoted at 5¾c. per pound in drums. Domestically crushed oil in tankcars quoted nominally at 4¾c. per pound.

RAPESEED—Denatured refined oil is quoted at 4¼c. per pound in tankcars, in bond, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, with interest good. Blown rapeseed oil is quoted at 52c. per gallon of 8 pounds, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED—Quoted at 5½c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco.

SESAME—Seed is quoted at $40.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment, with recent sales made at this figure. Recent rejections by Federal authorities of imports alleged to be contaminated with filth is causing a good bit of concern. Oil is quoted at 5¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Bay area. Meal is quoted at $25 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay area mills.

VEGETABLE TALLOW—Quoted nominally at 3⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Copra

Domestic markets were quiet last week, but the tone was apparently steady despite any change in the situation abroad, where the tone of the market still appeared to be easy. Purchasing in domestic centers was limited to comparatively small quantities in the absence of any improvement in trade in coconut oil. Offerings of copra were reported as light in all positions.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1933.

Copra market quiet; no apparent interest. Arrivals thousand sacks, Manila, 45.8; Cebu, 56.5. Copra cake sales early week 20.6 ($10.30), but no recent offerings. Five mills operating. Saturday prices as follows:—

	1933		1932	
	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. Dollars per 100 lbs.	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U. S. Dollars per 100 lbs.
Manila	5.4@5.6	1.23@1.27	8.3	1.88
Hondagua..	5.4@5.6	1.23@1.27	8.3	1.88
Cebu	5.4@5.5	1.23@1.25	8.3	1.88
Legaspi ...	5.3@5.5	1.20@1.25	8.5	1.93

The above information was contained in a cable to the Department of Commerce, March 25 from American Trade Commissioner Hester, Manila. P. I.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27, 1933.

Copra is weaker in tone and buyers were reluctant about placing orders during the past week. Bids of 1.60c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports were said to have been responsible for a little business. Meals are quoted nominally unchanged, with domestic at $18 per ton ex mill; Japanese, April shipment, duty paid, $18.50 and Manila, prompt, $19.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Quiet conditions prevailed, but the market retained a steady tone and quotations were generally maintained. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters, but as in recent preceding weeks, purchasing was limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities.

Lard.—There was little change in the character of business last week. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters, but consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of immediate or nearby requirements. The market was steady.

Neatsfoot.—Buying interest was limited to comparatively smal quantities as a rule and the aggregate movement of such lots was unimportant. Quotations were generally maintained at previous levels.

Oleo.—Demand was generally along the same narrow lines noted in recent preceding weeks, consumers showing little disposition to purchase in advance of immediate or nearby requirements. The market was steady.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	...	...
Saturday	155	83
Monday	440	121
Tuesday	190	50
Wednesday	85	...
Thursday	180	...
Totals	1,050	254
Since January 1:—		
This year.....	16,345	11,339
Last year.....	28,709	13,735

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, March 31, 1933.

Little fundamental change has appeared in animal oils, with the general character of the market slow. Lard and oleo are, perhaps, a shade firmer in some quarters, despite the fact that buying has not appeared in any sensational proportions. The supplies are being held down to moderate levels, however, and this is aiding the tone. Inquiry is reported fairly good.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS—Common, domestic, 2¾c. to 3c. per pound; common, English, 3¾c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7¼c. to 7½c.

LARD—No. 1, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 5¾c.; neutral, domestic, 6¾c. to 7c.

OLEO—No. 1, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; No. 2, 5¼c. to 5½c.

TALLOW—Acidless, 5½c. to 5¾c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Conditions prevailing in primary markets underwent little change last week, and the situation here lacked new features of importance. The ruling tone was firm, although there was apparently no improvement in trade, buying interest being limited to unimportant quantities, with consumers inclined to await further developments in the general business situation. Offerings from primary markets were reported as light, with sellers generally firm in their views as to values.

Menhaden.—Refined prices were maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week, with the tone of the market apparently steady. Stocks on spot are said to be comparatively small. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters, but consumers showed little disposition to purchase ahead. The crude situation lacked new features of importance, offerings in the South being reported as light, as stocks in the hands of sellers have diminished.

Sperm.—Quotations on refined were lower following the recent reduction in the import duty on crude. Natural was quoted at 7.6c. per pound and bleached 8.1c. to 9c. per pound, according to quantity.

Whale.—The market for refined continued quiet last week. Occasional inquiries were noted, but no transactions of importance were reported, consumers being inclined to await fresh developments in competing product as well as in the general business situation. Crude was quiet with quotations nominal.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, Mar. 29, 1933.

Uneventfulness characterized the market for menhaden fish oil during the last week. Some bids of 10 cents per gallon were out, but they found no acceptance at the factories down the lower Chesapeake Bay, with the producers seemingly determined to hold back for a higher figure. The stocks of oil still remaining unsold have been reduced to moderate proportions, and the sellers are left in a distinctly better position than seemed likely not so long ago, with the carryover hardly large enough to prove troublesome. Despite the small returns the factories came out better than they had anticipated because of the heavy catches of fish and the good yield of oil as a consequence. There seems to be every indication that the price range on oil this year will be appreciably higher than it has been. According to reports, no orders for herring oil have been booked, the producers taking the position that they do not want to tie themselves up on their output at figures under those which they may be able to realize by holding out.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, March 31, 1933.

Prices and general tone of the market are both about the same as a week earlier. West Coast products are maintaining a fairly firm aspect. Other products are quite dull. Some sellers say they have had indication of a little more trade interest in a scattered, spotty fashion, without indication of a general buying movement of importance.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Newfoundland, 21c. to 22c. per gallon; domestic, 21c. to 22c.

MENHADEN — Light pressed, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 12c. to 13c. per gallon.

SARDINE — Light California, Pacific Coast, 12c. to 14c. per gallon.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27, 1933.

The stronger background now supposedly existant in fish oils on the Pacific Coast is not proving to be any particular reason why buyers should concern themselves greatly, and this appears to be well borne out at the present instance. There has been no pick-up in either inquiry or demand that would alter the dormant condition of the market, but this factor, however, has not induced present holders of stocks to reduce their ideas of price, which are, in many cases as high as 15 cents for California oil. The firming of the cottonseed oil and other fat and oil markets is considered as being reason enough to hold the available stocks at present ideas.

Ruling prices are:—

SARDINE. — California oil quoted nominally at 14c. to 15c. cents per gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. Monterey for immediate shipment; biologically tested oil for poultry feeding is quoted at 45c. per gallon, f.o.b. San Francisco.

SALMON. — Northern oil quoted nominally at 11½c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

PILCHARD (Canadian.) — Quoted nominally at 14c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle in bond.

HERRING.—Quoted nominally at 14c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—No broadening of business was noticeable. Offerings were light, with quotations generally about ½c. per pound, below various previous levels. Domestic purchasing was limited to comparatively small lots, as a rule.

Lard. — Cash quotations showed irregularity in company with futures in the West, changes being within moderate limits. There were reports of a better inquiry from domestic buyers though purchasing was generally of a conservative character. The trend of quotations in Liverpool was still downward and the export movement from this port continued on a rather small scale. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were moderate.

Stearin.—Demand was rather quiet and the market had an easy tone, offerings being reported at concessions of about ½c. per pound.

Tallow.—The market was quieter last week, although occasional inquiries were received. Actual business, however, was apparently limited to unimportant quantities. Offerings from producers were generally light and the market had a fairly steady tone.

At an auction of tallow in London last Wednesday prices were lower as compared with the last previous auction. Offerings were 1,291 casks, of which 50 were sold.

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Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	1,250	....	....
Monday	3,889	....	....
Tuesday	9,163	....	....
Wednesday	8,130	....	....
Thursday	2,980	....	....
Friday	50	....	....
Totals	25,462	....	....
Since Jan. 1—			
This year.....	570,737	....	....
Last year.....	598,167	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	9,375	12,000	.....	.....
Saturday ..	881,710	71,600	541,200	.....
Monday ...	859,770	65,200	.....	.....
Tuesday ..	707,010	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday.	89,625	.....	.....	.....
Thursday..	209,425	.....	.....	.....
Totals ..2,756,915		148,800	541,200	.....
Prev. week.2,643,013		29,600	40,000	100,000
Last year..4,353,358		20,800	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1—				
This yr.71,774,013		1,541,600	1,596,500	286,000
Last yr.79,977,680		607,400	.....	804,000

Chicago Lard and Tallows

CHICAGO, March 31, 1933.

Cash lard prices appear to be a little more stable than was the case a week ago, with the result that a slightly better tone is noted in the market. Price fluctuations are not quite so extensive. Export business is rather quiet and featureless. There is still some uncertainty reflected, as is the case in the futures market. Tallows are revealing more interest on the part of buyers and prices are a shade better in some cases. Greases also are reported fairly active, supplies limited. Stearins are dull and little changed.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, Saturday, March 25, to the close Friday, March 31, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$4.37	$4.37	$4.15	$4.15	$4.32
May	4.45	4.45	4.25	4.25	4.42
July ...	4.47	4.47	4.35	4.35	4.52

TALLOWS (tierces) — Edible, 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound; fancy, 2⅝c. to 3c.; prime packers', 2¾c. to 3c.; No. 1 packers', 2½c. to 2⅝c.; prime renderers', 2¼c. to 2½c.; No. 1 country, 2c. to 2⅛c.; B country, 1⅞c. to 2c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c. per pound; choice white, 2⅝c. to 2½c. per pound; choice white, export, 3c. to 3¼c.; A white, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; B white, 2⅛c. to 2⅜c.; crackling, 1¾c. to 2c.; garbage, 1½c. to 1⅝c.; bone naphtha, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 3½c. to 4c. per pond; lard, 3¾c. to 4c., largely nominal; A white grease, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; A white grease, export, 4c. to 4¼c.; yellow grease, 3c. to 3¼c.; extra oleo stocks, 3¾c. to 4c.; No. 2 stocks, 3¼c. to 3½c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot.	May.	July.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	40 0	36 6	37 0
Monday	40 6	36 6	37 3
Tuesday	40 0	36 3	37 0
Wednesday	39 0	35 9	36 6
Thursday	39 0	35 6	36 6
Friday	39 0	35 3	36 3

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	20 9	18 6
Monday	20 9	18 6
Tuesday	20 9	18 6
Wednesday	20 9	18 6
Thursday	20 9	18 6
Friday	20 9	18 6

London Tallow Auction

LONDON, March 29, 1933.

Tallow was easier at auction to-day. Offerings were 1,291 casks of which 50 were sold. Prices were as follows:—

	Today.		Prev. sale.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mutton	24 0@25	0	25 0@26	0
Beef	20 0@23	0	20 0@24	0
Beef, good mixed.	18 0@20	0	19 0@20	0

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—Business was along the same conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks, the demand for moderate lots being fair. The market remained firm with quotations held at previous levels.

Stearic Acid.—With raw material held at the recent advance, the market for stearic acid retained a firm tone, previous quotations remaining in effect. There was a fair inquiry although consumers showed little dispositions to anticipate.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, March 31, 1933.

Fatty acids are ruling practically unchanged here in a market that reveals little snap, but seems to possess considerable firmness and a good underlying tone. The leading sellers are holding a steady position in their views of prices, and buying appears to be of a fairly good variety. Special cottonseed products are holding their own on a dull market. Red oils reflect little change in the attitude of either buyers or sellers, while stearic acids also are quiet.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; 3¾c. to 4c., barrels, car lots; 4c. to 4¼c.,

(Continued on page 45)

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Quiet with Narrow Changes in Prices -- Southern Offerings of Crude and Other Products Light--Weather Conditions Somewhat Better

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was a small affair last week and quieter conditions prevailed in the South, where buyers and sellers in many instances were apparently inclined to hold aloof and await further developments in the markets for other commodities as well as in the general financial, business and political situation.

The local market had a somewhat steadier tone in the main, however, and the prevailing tone in Southern markets seemed to be steady or firm. There was a noticeable lack of offerings of contracts in the market here much of the time, while Southern holders of crude oil and other cottonseed products, as already intimated, were disinclined to push matters.

Here the market was irregular, changes in quotations being within small limits. Southern markets for crude oil had a somewhat easier tone early in the week, but the feeling was steadier later on. Quotations on meal were generally well maintained. The monthly government cottonseed report is expected to appear next week. Estimates of the consumption of refined oil during the past month, in some instances, were around 200,000 barrels.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

The prevailing tone in Southern markets was steady or firm and spot quotations were apparently well maintained in most sections. Quiet conditions ruled so far as spot markets were concerned and there was no broadening of speculative transactions in the market for seed and futures at Memphis, where few operators seemed to be inclined to engage extensively in new ventures in view of the irregularity in the markets for securities and other commodities of importance. Uncertainty as to the outcome of legislation enacted and planned for farm relief also had a tendency to keep speculative operations as well as spot transactions on a comparatively small scale.

Floods in the West and other sections of the country apparently failed to stimulate buying interest on the part of feeders, although there were reports current of a fair inquiry from this source. The purchasing, however, was limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities for prompt shipment. The export inquiry was reported as light. Although stocks of meal in the hands of producers in some parts of the South are liberal, there was no pressure of offerings.

Quotations on 7 percent meal in the Southeast were maintained at $15 to $16 per ton. In the Valley quotations on 41 percent meal ranged from $13 to $13.50 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

The market for refined cottonseed oil futures was quieter last week. There was less doing in the way of switching from near to distant positions and new business was also on a smaller scale. There has been considerable liquidation in the near months in recent weeks and the technical position of the market was regarded by some as having been to that extent improved. However that may be, the market appeared to have a somewhat better undertone, the trend of prices being upward at times although changes were narrow with the fluctuations apparently devoid of any particular significance. For the time being, however, sentiment seemed to be somewhat more friendly to the long side of the market. Offerings of contracts were noticably light despite unfavorable developments in the general business, financial and political situation.

The trend of cotton and grain was upward at times and the feeling concerning the lard situation appeared to be rather more bullish than was recently the case, although the Chicago market for live hogs displayed an easy tone at times. Changes in hog prices were unimportant, however, as arrivals were generally light or moderate. On the other hand, the news of the week having a bearing on the cottonseed oil situation was sufficiently unfavorable in some respects to make traders averse to adding materially to their commitments on the long side.

Crude oil was quiet and easy early in the week in parts of the South although in the Southeast and the Valley quotations ranged from 2¾c. to 2⅞c. per pound, with bids a shade under the inside figure. There were few transactions reported, however, as sellers were not inclined to offer very freely, and later prices were advanced about ⅛c. Business here in various oils, fats and greases was quiet, buyers in many instances being disposed to hold aloof or limit their takings to small quantities in the absence of any material change in the character of reports concerning the condition of general business. Sentiment in some branches of trade appears to be much more optimistic than recently but this has not been translated as yet into actual business, buyers still being cautious.

Tallow was lower at an auction in London on Wednesday with sales of only 50 casks out of offerings of 1,291 casks. In the local market the inquiry for tallow was quiet but offerings were light and the market appeared to have a steady tone. The Chicago market for live hogs was 10 to 20 cents per 100 pounds off early in the week. Receipts of hogs there on Monday were 32,000 head; Tuesday, 18,000; Wednesday, 16,000; Thursday, 17,000 head. Arrivals of hogs in the principal Western markets on Monday aggregated 96,000 head against 78,600 head on the same day last year; Tuesday, 77,200 against 83,100; Wednesday, 73,500 against 82,800; Thursday, 64,500 against 60,700 head last year. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended March 18 was 248 pounds as against 249 pounds in the previous week and 235 pounds in the same week last year.

Exports of lard to Germany are holding up well despite the increase in the duty on imports for which permits have not been secured. According to official statistics, shipments of lard to Germany from all ports in the United States during the period from January 1 to March 18 amounted to 46,258,000 pounds against 40,346,000 pounds in the same time last year, while exports to all destinations were 160,666,000 pounds against 157,249,000 pounds. An increase in the duty on importations of vegetable oils into Germany to 50 marks per 100 kilograms, effective March 29, is said to have created a more cheerful feeling in lard circles in Chicago since it means the removal of the handicap under which lard exporters have been working.

Weather conditions in most parts of the cotton belt were more favorable for field work, there being less rain with temperatures higher in some sections. Correspondence from Atlanta stated that land preparation is advancing rapidly with good weather; that planting has commenced in the coastal plain area; that some of the land preparation has been in the hope of getting loans for fertilizer from government sources and that the cotton acreage will be determined to some extent by such loans. The weekly government weather and crop report stated that cotton planting advanced in Southern Texas and that there was some seeding in east Gulf localities.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, March 25, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks — High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
March	...	...	3.80@—	...
April	...	...	3.88@4.03	...
May	...	...	3.96@4.01	...
June	...	...	3.99@4.09	...
July	4.11	4.08	4.11@—	4
August	...	...	4.15@4.25	...
September	...	...	4.25@4.31	...
October	...	...	4.27@4.34	...
Total sales				*12

Spot (prime summer yellow)—3.80c.
Spot (prime summer yellow)—3.80c.

*Includes 8 switches.

Monday, March 27, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks — High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.80@—	...
May	...	...	3.89@3.96	...
June	...	...	3.95@4.10	...
July	4.07	4.07	4.07@—	1
August	...	...	4.11@4.21	...
September	...	...	4.20@4.25	...
October	...	...	4.22@4.30	...
Total sales				*7

Spot (prime summer yellow)—3.80c.

*Includes 6 switches.

Tuesday, March 28, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks — High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.80@—	...
May	...	...	3.90@3.98	...
June	...	...	3.95@4.05	...
July	...	...	4.07@4.10	...
August	...	...	4.08@4.18	...
September	4.20	4.20	4.21@4.25	1
October	4.25	4.25	4.23@4.30	1
November	4.25	4.25	4.20@4.30	1
Total sales				3

Spot (prime summer yellow)—3.80c.

Wednesday March 29, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks — High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.80@—	...
May	4.02	4.02	3.97@4.04	1
June	...	...	4.00@4.10	...
July	4.10	4.10	4.10@—	1
August	...	...	4.12@4.24	...
September	4.25	4.25	4.25@4.32	1
October	...	...	4.25@4.35	...
November	...	...	4.24@4.34	...
Total sales				3

Spot (prime summer yellow)—3.80c.

Thursday, March 30, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks — High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.80@—	..
May	...	...	3.91@3.99	..
June	...	...	3.95@4.05	..
July	...	...	4.05@4.11	..
August	...	...	4.08@4.16	..
September	...	...	4.23@4.28	..
October	...	...	4.23@4.31	..
November	...	...	4.21@4.31	..
Total sales				*16

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.80c.

* Switches.

Friday, March 31, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks — High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	...	...	3.80@—	..
May	...	...	3.90@3.99	..
June	...	...	3.95@4.05	..
July	4.06	4.06	4.06@—	1
August	...	...	4.08@4.18	..
September	...	...	4.20@4.28	..
October	...	...	4.22@4.30	..
November	...	...	4.21@4.31	..
Total sales				*77

* Includes 76 switches.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, March 29, 1933.

Cottonseed products as a whole continue steady. Oil has shown greater weakness than other items, prime crule oil being back to 2.75c. per pound again.

Land preparation is reported advancing rapidly with good weather. The coastal plain area has begun planting. Some of the land preparation has been carried on with the hope of getting loans for fertilizer from Federal sources, but the loans have not yet gone through and the acreage planted will be determined to some extent by loans made available by the Federal government.

Quotations of cottonseed products in this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 2.75c. per pound.

MEAL—7 percent grade, $15 to $16 per ton, interior mills.

HULLS—$7.75 to $8.25 per ton, loose.

LINTERS—First cut, 2c. to 2½c. per pound; clean mill run, 1c. to 1¼c.; second cut, ¼c. to 1c.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, March 30, 1933.

Crude cottonseed oil was dull during the week, but offerings were light and the market retained a steady tone. Buyers were bidding 2¾c. per pound and a few scattered sales were reported on that basis. Demand for meal was light, but mills were holding steady at $14 per ton, Memphis basis; $13 Valley basis, and $12 Little Rock basis, for 41 percent. Some slab Valley cake sold during the week at $11.50 per ton for 41 percent. Seed market quiet and normal. Some stocks held by speculators but trading very light.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton — Opening. March 25.	Closing. March 31.
April	$10.25@12.00	$10.25@11.75
May	10.50@12.50	10.50@12.00
June	10.75@—	10.75@12.25
July	11.00@—	11.25@12.50
August	11.25@—	11.75@13.00
September	11.50@—	12.25@13.50
October	11.75@—	12.50@14.00

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton — Opening. March 25.	Closing. March 31.
April	$13.40@13.70	$13.60@13.85
May	13.60@13.80	14.00@—
June	13.70@13.90	13.90@14.25
July	13.85@14.10	14.15@14.45
August	13.95@14.25	14.25@14.60
September	14.10@14.50	14.40@15.10
October	14.15@14.70	14.65@15.10

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1933.

The market for cottonseed products continued quiet much of the time, though a fair inquiry was reported for crude oil. Offerings of all products were light. Prime crude oil, 2¾c. to 2⅞c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime Summer yellow, 3⅝c. to 3¾c., nominal, per pound; soap stock, 50 percent loose, ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, March 31, 1933.

Buyers are waiting for developments before placing any important orders at this time. Cottonseed oil offerings are moderately large, and prices seem a shade easier than a week ago. Some believe the market is on the point of stabilizing at this time. Inquiries are still fairly good. Prime crude oil is quoted at 2¾c. to 2⅞c. per pound in the Valley and Southeast; while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted at 2⅝c. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is quoted at 3¾c., delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	21	6	18	6
Monday	21	0	18	0
Tuesday	21	0	18	0
Wednesday	21	0	18	0
Thursday	20	6	17	6
Friday	20	6	17	6

Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils

Chicago Fatty Acids

(Continued from page 44)

barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, double distilled, 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 4¾c. to 5c., barrels, car lots; 5c. to 5¼c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; 3¾c. to 4c., barrels, car lots; 4c. to 4¼c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1⅜c. to 1⅝c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 1¾c. to 2c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ¾c.

STEARIC ACID—Distilled, single press, 7½c. per pound; double press, 8c. to 8½c.; triple press, bags, 10¾c. to 11¼c.

RED OILS — Distilled or saponified, 5⅞c. per pound, drum lots; 6⅜c. to 6⅞c., barrels.

Linseed Oil Exports

Belgium was the only one of the four leading countries exporting linseed oil, which showed a gain in shipments in 1932. The total exports of the four countries dropped from 104,530 metric tons in 1931 to 89,204 tons in 1932. Shipments from the several countries compared as follows:—

	Metric tons — 1932.	1931.
Netherlands	57,166	73,226
Belgium	15,524	10,303
United Kingdom	13,514	14,401
Germany	3,000	6,600

E. H. Little has been made vice-president in charge of sales and advertising for the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Chicago. His appointment to this position follows a period of 18 years in which he has been associated with the company in various positions. Until recently he has been general foreign sales manager for the company.

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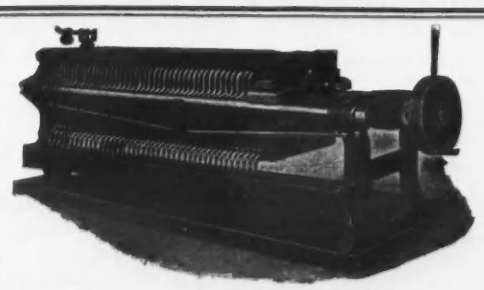

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Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Sharp Advance in Corn Derivatives--Egg Albumen Declines--Common and Plantation Gambier Lower--Sicilian Ground Sumac Prices Lower--Zinc Dust Easy

Demand in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs was highly irregular during the week just closed. Irregular trend of the call could be traced to reduction in the production schedules of some sections of the textile trade and the nearing of an end of the seasonal operations in certain divisions of the tanning trade, as well as to the usual policy of all consumers to slacken purchases at the month-end for inventory purposes. Changes in the market included an advance in the prices for the corn derivatives as well as a reduction in egg albumen, common and plantation gambier and Sicilian ground sumac.

Advance in the quotations for the corn derivatives could be explained by the presence of a firmer tone in the basic grain market as well as a fairly active call for the corn derivatives. Lowering of the quotations for egg albumen was due to the lower silver costs, having an effect because of the fact that China is on a silver monetary basis, together with the fact that demand for albumen has shown a tendency to drag recently. Egg yolk prices continued unchanged. A spotty call was also shown for potato, rice and wheat starch.

Reduction in the prices for common and plantation gambier was the result of recent heavy arrivals here as well as the highly competitive condition of the market. Lowering of the Sicilian ground sumac price could be explained by the arrivals here during the past few weeks of proportions sufficient to alleviate the short position that developed here at the start of March. However, mangrove bark and myrobalans, as well as divi-divi, continued to display a firm tone, with sellers stating that the amount of material on hand was comparatively small. Shoe production in March was expected to compare favorably with February, but operations in certain sections of New England have been hampered over the past few weeks by labor unsettlement. Word at a late hour last week indicated that such labor disturbances were expected to be amicably settled at the start of the week.

The market for the dyestuffs lacked an outstanding feature during the week, with the call clearly reflecting the closer hand-to-mouth buying policy as a result of the nearing of the end of seasonal operations. Rayon trade was reported to have curtailed operations, and the silk mills were operating at a fair level. It was reported that a new stimulus was needed in the buying of cotton cloths to provide mills with sufficient volume of business to sustain the present rate of operations. Zinc dust displayed an easier tone as a result of the downward trend noted in the basic metal. Newspaper advices from Brussels stated that zinc producers decided to prolong the six-months zinc cartel. It was also stated that negotiations would be carried on in July looking toward a renewal of the cartel for two years.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Dextrin, British, gum, 15c. per 100 lbs.
corn, canary, 15c. per 100 lbs.
white, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Starch, corn, pearl, 15c. per 100 lbs.
powdered, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Albumen, egg, edible, 3c. per lb.
Gambier, common, ¼c. per lb.
plantation, ¼c. per lb.
Sumac, Sicilian, ground, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	141.7	141.4	143.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Antimony Salt.—Textile industry continued to restrict orders to small lots, but the rather dull call failed to have a reflection in the market from a price standpoint, with sellers holding firmly to 20c. to 23c. per pound, according to quantity.

Potash Bichromate.—Leading producers indicated that a good amount of material was moved last week, considering the seasonal tapering off in production schedules in certain industries as well as the month end, causing consumers to give consideration to inventories. Prices were without change.

Potash Prussiate.—Business here held up satisfactorily, with the color makers ordering out supplies commensurate with representative production schedules, and prices for the red and yellow articles held unchanged.

Soda Bichromate.—Although consumers continued to practice a conservative policy in the buying of supplies, leading producers reported that March shipments compared favorably with the preceding month, and the market held firm at unchanged levels.

Zinc Dust.—The market for the dust product noted an easing tendency as a result of lower metal costs during the week, but sellers reported that prices were about the same as the preceding week. Newspaper advices from Brussels stated that zinc producers decided to continue the six-months zinc cartel, which curtailed production approximately 45 percent of capacity.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—This market showed little variation from recent previous weeks, with the call confined to the transaction of an occasional small-lot order, but a steady tone ruled the dealings in the paste and seed items.

Archil.—Demand here was narrow again last week, with buyers showing no interest in material other than for urgent needs, but the tone of the market held firm as a result of the limited quantity on hand here. Prices were without change.

Camwood Bark.—This market failed to be enlivened to any extent, with the call in the doldrums, but sellers continued to adhere to 16c. per pound.

Cochineal.—The price position of this market showed no change last week, with the gray article listed at 36c. to 43c. per pound, according to quantity, and the Teneriffe silver item passed at 37c. to 45c. per pound, according to quantity.

Fustic.—Character of the call here indicated that the textile buyers were still practicing the hand-to-mouth buying policy, with the program being heightened to some extent by the termination of the first quarter. Prices for the various sorts of this article held unaltered.

Indigo.—The market for the synthetic material experienced a good call throughout the week just closed, with the dealings featured the presence of a firm tone and prices were in line with previous quotations. Business in the natural product was dull, but no change occurred in the quotations.

Madder.—The call for this merchandise was confined within a narrow range last week, but the tone in the market was steady and sellers were again asking 22c. to 25c. per pound, according to quantity.

Turkey Red Oil.—With certain consuming industries under seasonal influences, the market here registered a good call, and sellers were quoting former prices on the 50 and 75 percent materials.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Sellers here were quoting the market 3c. per pound lower at 74c. to 76c. per pound, according to quantity, for the egg edible material. Lower quotations could be explained by the slow demand. This marks the second consecutive week in which a decline has taken place.

Dextrin.—Sellers here advanced quotations 15c. per 100 pounds, with the new schedule as follows:—British, gum, $3.39 to $3.59 per 100 pounds; $3.24 to $3.34 per 100 pounds for the canary corn, and the white was listed at $3.09 to $3.29 per 100 pounds. No change was uncovered in the potato or tapioca materials.

Egg Yolk.—Quiet continued in evidence here during the week just closed, with the spray material quoted at 42c. to 43c. per pound, according to quantity and the granular article moved through another dull week, but prices held unchanged at 40c. to 41c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch.—Firmness of the basic grain market coupled with a fairly good demand resulted in an advance for the corn derivatives. The market was 15c. per 100 pounds higher, with the schedule as follows:—Corn, pearly, $2.24 to $2.34 per 100 pounds; powdered, $2.34 to $2.45 per 100 pounds, according to quantity. Potato, rice and wheat starches held unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Philippine. — Demand here was termed fair throughout the period under review, with a firm tone ruling the dealings and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Divi-Divi. — A firm tone was a prominent feature in the dealings here during the week, and sellers continued to quote the market at $25.50 to $26.50 per ton.

Gambier.—The market for the common material was fractionally lower at 5c. to 6c. per pound for New York spot and a shipment price of 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound. Singapore cube was listed at 5½c. to 6½c. per pound for spot purchases and a shipment price of 5c. per pound. Plantation was fractionally lower at 7⅝c. to 8c. per pound for the spot position. Lower quotations could be in part attributed to substantial recent arrivals.

Mangrove Bark. — Sellers were quoting this market firmly again last week, with such firmness due to the limited amount of material on hand rather than to any decided betterment in the call.

Myroballans. — There was little to report in this market last week, with the call following an irregular trend, due to the careful maner in which the tanners were purchasing supplies, but process for the J1 shipment as well as the J2 shipment were unchanged at previous values.

Quebracho. — There was no change in this market from a price viewpoint, although the market on the demand side showed a tendency to move at a slower pace with the highly irregular call prompted by tanners to hold down inventories at the close of the initial quarter of the year.

Sumac. — The market for the ground Sicilian sumac was $1 per ton lower at $47 to $49 per ton for New York spot, with an import price of $45 per ton. Lowering of the quotations could be traced to the recent heavy arrivals, tending to alleviate the short position that developed here some few weeks ago.

Wattle Bark. — This market continued slow as far as demand was concerned, with consumers content to remain aloof from the market unless replacements became urgent, but the tone in the market appeared firm, due to the limited amount on hand here.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Obituaries

(Continued from page 16)

istry department at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. She was fifty-seven years old, a native of South Boston. Besides her daughter, her survivors are her husband, Arthur W. Evans, a son and four brothers.

Herman Gill, owner of a string of Western Kenucky oil service stations, Owensboro, Ky., and three employees, were instantly killed and another employee severely injured, when a train struck an auto driven by Gill, near Elizabethtown, Ky., March 28, while the party were returning over detour and unknown roads to Owensboro, from Louisville, where they had attended an oil meeting.

—

John F. Grimes, sales representative for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, at Denver, died March 20 after a long illness. He was fifty-six years old and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife and a daughter survive.

—

John G. Marzel, who had been State geologist for Wyoming for six years up to March 1 when the position was abolished by the legislature, was killed March 23 by a train while crossing a railroad track in Cleveland, Ohio.

—

Abram Rennick, former official of the McCombs Oil & Refining Company, Louisville, died March 29 in a hospital in Lexington, Ky., after three weeks' illness. He was sixty-three years old and at the time of his death was a member of the Kentucky legislature, representing a district in Winchester, in which city he resided.

—

Louis J. St. Germain, president of the Violet Oil Company, New Orleans, died March 21, at his home in Arabi, La. He was forty-six years old. His wife, two daughters and two sons, survive.

—

Arthur B. Seymour, who was for forty-seven years connected with the herbarium of Harvard University, died March 29 at his home in Belmont, Mass. He was seventy-four years old, and a native of Moline, Ill. He was a scientific contributor to the Century Dictionary, and the author of many scientific articles, author of the "Host-Index of the Fungi of North America," and collaborator in other scientific works. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Ornithological Society, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and affiliated with other societies, mostly of local importance. A son, three daughters, and a sister survive.

—

Jerry N. Stinehour, former credit manager for the Diamond Petroleum Company, and its successor, Midcontinent Petroleum Company, at Louisville, and more recently with a Lexington, Ky., business concern, died March 29 in Lexington, at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was forty-five years old. His widow, the former Mary Meredith, of Anchorage, Ky., survives.

—

Herman Lincoln Withington of the sales department of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., died March 23 at his home in that city. He was a native of Boston, twenty-nine years old, and graduated from Dartmouth College. His wife, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland C. Withington of Brookline, Mass, survive.

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Fertilizer Materials

Seasonal Progress and Farm Loans Foster Healthy Improvement in Demand--Foreign Sulphate On Spot Tightens--Organics Strong--Deny Sulphur Tax Rise

The advancing position of the Spring season fostered a healthy improvement in business last week. The presence of cash in the form of Government loans to farmers had a stimulating effect and the open need of spot goods gave fertilizer materials a more active appearance than any week during the season to date. Prices, particularly for the volatile organics, tended stronger. Advances took place last week in foreign sulphate of ammonia for spot or nearby delivery; high-grade ground blood at Chicago; foreign and domestic hoof meal; feeding grade tankage at Chicago; and steamed 1¼ and 60 bone in the West. The only downward movement of the week occurred in dried blood at New York.

Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia were both in more active request. The tangled situation in Chile was the center of interest in the foreign organics rather than a rise fostered by demand.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, high-grade, Chicago, 20c. per unit.
Bone, steamed, 1¼ and 60, Chicago, $1 per ton.
Hoof meal, domestic, Chicago, 5c. to 10c. per unit.
imported, 20c. per unit.
Sulphate of ammonia, imported, spot or nearby, 50c. per ton.
Tankage, feeding grade, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Blood, New York, 10c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
68.7	68.7	68.7	74.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

mer commodity and no developments of importance have come forward from Santiago since the submission of a "friendly" protest by Ambassador Culbertson against the revocation by the Chilean Government of production taxes for the servicing of the Chilean company's bonds and the reassessment of an export tax, the proceeds of which will be used solely for the Chilean Government's revenue. Sulphate of ammonia was said to have been short in the Gulf territory and at certain South Atlantic ports and spot prices were likely to absorb further strength.

Potashes were unfeatured since the increase in discounts sponsored by the suppliers of California muriate a week ago. As yet the importers of potash salts have not determined what measures will be taken to meet the price-cut. Reselling of potash continued on a rather formidable scale in the South and the market was reported soft in spots but interest in this commodity seems to be more closely centered in the possible position of prices for the 1933-1934 season.

The movement to increase the production tax on sulphur in Texas was defeated as had been expected. After representatives of leading sulphur companies threatened to discontinue mining in Texas and concentrate their operations in Louisiana, the committee on revenue and taxation in the Texas legislature reported the measure unfavorably. At almost every recent session of the Texas legislature, an attempt has been made to levy assessments on sulphur production. Only one, the measure which invoked the current tax, was enacted.

After selling at its highest point since December, 1931, dried blood sold off here last week. The Western market was higher, however, and very little material was to be had. There were reports of higher selling prices for domestic castor pomace but they could not be traced to confirmation. According to latest reports there were no stocks of menhaden scrap at Chesapeake Bay factories, and small lots of herring scrap were offered at similar prices to those recently asked for menhaden. Menhaden fishing in the Chesapeake Bay will be resumed in June. Hoof meal advanced for the first time in many months but the movement was more in sympathy with advances in other organics rather than a rise fostered by demand.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—Buyers' takings continued to register a good seasonal growth in both volume and frequency, and, compared with a few weeks back, the market was now rather active. Prices for both Chilean and domestic synthetic material continued steady at the established schedule, as follows:—To fertilizer manufacturers, $23.90 per ton, in bulk; $25.20 per ton in 200-pound bags; and $25.90 per ton in 100-pound bags. To fertilizer dealers, $25.80 per ton in 200-pound bags and $26.50 per ton in 100-pound bags. All quotations were basis ex-vessel at the ports and subject to change without notice. The tangled situation involving the nitrate industry in Chile continued as the center of concern, but no important developments came out of Santiago last week. United States Ambassador Culbertson, acting upon instructions from the State Department and in the interest of American bondholders in the Chilean company, filed "friendly representations" in protest to the recent action of the Chilean Government which revoked the 60 pesos per ton production tax on nitrate, which was to be used in servicing bonds of the Chilean combine and imposed an export tax of 100 pesos per ton which is to be used solely for revenue for the Chilean government. As yet the Chilean Government has not made public its response to this protest. Only 2,467 tons of this material were imported from Chile during February.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — Inquiries and actual purchases were more numerous last week on the advancing position of the season. The spot resale market was stronger. Foreign on spot or nearby was quoted in bulk by re-sellers at $21 to $21.50 per ton, c.i.f. basis, and there were no reports of less than $21 per ton having been taken on sales. Imported material for May shipment from abroad was offered by the first hands at $20 per ton, c.i.f. ports. The domestic product was offered at $21 to $22 per ton, basis ex-vessel at the ports, in bulk, although it was still reported that $20 per ton had been quoted on a port basis for delivery to interior points. February output of sulphate, or its equivalent, as estimated from the domestic operation of by-product coke ovens, was 27,821 tons, compared with 30,278 tons in January and 33,864 tons in February. February imports of sulphate were 42,624 tons against 38,644 tons in January and 19,232 tons in February, 1932. The new supply of sulphate in the first two months of this year, as represented by the sum of imports and estimated domestic production, was 139,367 tons.

LONDON, Mar. 24.—As reported in the late market summary of last week's issue, export sulphate of ammonia, neutral quality, was advanced here to £6 per ton, for prompt shipment in single bags, f.o.b. U.K. ports. Previous quotations were £5 15s. per ton.

Cyanamide.—Receipts from Canada during February were 5,042 tons, according to the Department of Commerce; Japan shipped 252 tons during that month. The total of 5,294 tons compared with 9,461 tons in January and 6,252 tons in February last year. In company with other ammoniates, last week's market was more active and prices were steady at the basis of 97½c. per unit for car lots of the pulverized product, delivered to buyers' plants.

Castor Pomace.—Domestic was held firm at $14 per ton, f.o.b. producing points. A report of a sale at $15 per ton could not be traced to a point of confirmation. Importers continued to quote $16 per ton for April-May shipment from abroad, c.i.f. Southern ports.

Dried Blood.—After a sale at $2 per unit, the New York market underwent a slight retrogression and offerings were made at $1.90 per unit. There was not much interest during the early part of the week. Chicago, however, continued to gather strength and frequent sales were made commencing at $1.65 per unit up to the basis of $1.80 to $2 per unit, which represented the asking position of the market at the close of the week. South American for April shipment was steady at $1.85 per unit.

Fish Scrap.—Unground herring scrap was offered in the Chesapeake area at $2 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis factories but there were no offerings of menhaden scrap. The latter will probably be unavailable until fishing is resumed in June. Fish meal continued unchanged in Baltimore with $29 to $30 per ton quoted to a quiet market.

Hoof Meal.—Both foreign and domestic material were marked upward last week. Domestic in Chicago was named at 85c. to $1 per unit, according to source, an advance of 5c. to 10c. per unit and was the first price movement in some time. Imported was quoted at $1.40 to $1.50 per unit, for shipment, an advance of 20c. per unit. The latter was quite strong. Demand did not give much support to the advances which were probably effected because of seasonal appreciation in prices for other ammoniates.

Nitrogenous Material.—The foreign article was a little stronger although basically unchanged with quotations at $1.50 to $1.60 per unit, basis c.i.f. Atlantic ports. Domestic continued even at $1.50 per unit, f.o.b. East Coast producing points. Small production of the latter has been resumed in certain plants. It was understood that Western sellers were fairly well sold up on current production and the price of $1 per unit was largely nominal.

Tankage.—There was a close interest but very little actual buying in the local market. Unground remained at $1.65 and 10c. per unit-ton while ground was quoted at $1.75 and 10c. per unit-ton. High-grade feeding stocks advanced sharply in Chicago with $2 and 10c. per unit-ton asked. The fertilizer grade in Chicago was unchanged at $1.10 and 10c. per unit-ton. South American was quiet at $1.85 and 10c. per unit-ton. February imports of tankage totaled 1,184 tons against 1,939 tons in February 1932.

Potashes

Since the increase in discounts on 95-98 percent (California) muriate a week ago, potash salts have been unfeatured other than the continuance of a small but steady improvement of spot interest which was fostered by the advance of the Spring season. As reported a week ago California muriate is now available on spot at a discount of 4½ percent from list prices and contract discounts are 10½ percent and 8½ percent, according to the quantity of the total contract tonnage which remains undelivered. Muriate from New Mexico continued at a discount of 5½ percent on spot and 10½ percent on contract. European potash continued unchanged and as yet the importers have not determined what measures will be taken, in any, to meet the increase in the aforementioned discount on California muriate. Officials of the Franco-German syndicate arrived here last week to tour the country and confer with leading fertilizer manufacturers. The resale potash market continued in a soft position with liberal discounts offered by those who had overestimated their requirements. Baltimore, Norfolk and Atlanta were the principal re-selling points.

Phosphates

Steamed 1¼ and 60 raw bone at Chicago took another upward movement last week, but other bone products held unchanged at the advances of a week ago. Phosphate products shared in the seasonal improvements shown by the ammoniates and potashes although business was still far from a point of briskness. Superphosphate continued soft.

Superphosphate.—The market continued soft and subject to shading. Quotations were $6 to $6.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $6.50 to $7 per ton for screened and milled 16 percent material, both, in bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Dicalcium Phosphate. — Quotations for precipitated material testing 38-42 percent, were unchanged at steady at 60c. per unit, for material in bags, c.i.f. Atlantic ports. Buying interest was fair particularly in the New England territory.

Bone Materials.—The price of 1¼ and 60 steamed bone in Chicago advanced another $1 per ton last week. Holders asked $16 to $17 per ton. Other bone products in Chicago held even at the advances of a week ago. Demand was improved. South American raw bone was firm at $20 per ton while Indian raw bone was nominal around $22 to $23 per ton.

Phosphate Rock.—Exports of land pebble rock in February were 47,419 tons, against 55,131 tons in February, 1932, according to the Department of Commerce. Foreign shipments of high-grade hard rock were 1,554 tons against 9,793 tons in February last year. There was no change in either the price or position of rock in last week's market.

Sulphur and Pyrites

As had been generally expected, the proposed increase in the production tax on sulphur in Texas from its present position of 75c. per ton to either $1 or $1.50 per ton, was reported unfavorably to the Texas Legislature by the committee of that body which held hearings on the proposed increase a week ago. At almost every recent session of the Texas Legislature there has been a movement to levy taxes on sulphur production, but only one has been successful, that which placed the present tax of 75c. per ton. Last week's demand for sulphur showed no appreciable improvement over a week ago, but at the same time there has been no retrogression of buyers' wants. The price situation remained unchanged at the basis of $18 per long ton, f.o.b. mines.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Mar. 29, 1933.

As the fertilizer material market nears a close here dealers find it difficult to meet the numerous small demands. In the Gulf territory especially, a shortage in immediately available sulphate of ammonia has developed, resulting in a higher price than it is bringing at South Atlantic ports. The port price at Gulf ports is firm at $22 f.o.b., while the material can be had at $21 to $21.50 per ton at South Atlantic ports.

Increased interest in nitrate of soda is reflected in increased orders. The demand for this material is not as great as anticipated for home mixing. Mixed goods are being offered at a low price, making home mixing less attractive than ordinary.

Mixed goods prices are reported badly demoralized in Alabama, where a price war is raging. Some demoralization is also reported in South Georgia. Authentic reports indicate some shopping of superphosphate at lower than the standard price for the season. Nitrogenous material is reported scarce and is quoted at slightly better price. Foreign tankage at ports is being offered at $1.90 to $2 per unit.

Excellent weather is promoting land preparation. In the coastal plain region cotton planting is in progress.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — $10.10 per ton interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$23.90 bulk, ports, to manufacturers.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$21 to $22 per ton f.o.b. ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL. — $15 to $16 per ton for 7 percent material at interior mills.

NITROGENOUS. — $1.50 unit ammonia, ports.

TANKAGE.—Foreign at ports $1.90 to $2 per unit ammonia and 10c., Chicago f.o.b., $1 and 10c.

CYANIMID. — 97½c. unit delivered to manufacturers.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Mar. 29, 1933.

Developments in the market for crude fertilizer materials during the last week were not of a striking character. The flurry that recently appeared seems to have subsided. Shipment of mixtures is going forward on an augmented scale, but a great deal more will have to be done in this direction before the manufacturers buy crudes in quantity. The current quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Such trading that is likely to occur during the Spring will be in resales, with the quotations around $24.50 per ton or somewhat over $1.85 and 10c. per unit-ton at factory, which would be equal to around $2 and 10c. per unit-ton, Baltimore. No business on herring scrap has yet been booked, with the expected production small. Fish meal is held at $30 to $31 per ton.

TANKAGE. — Quotations vary from $1.75 and 10c. per unit-ton to $2 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

BLOOD.—The ruling figures were $1.75 to $2 per unit.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL. — Both domestic and foreign stocks are at the same level, this being $1.50 per unit, with the demand about as it has been.

GARBAGE TANKAGE. — Quotations were unchanged at $2 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quotations ranged around $20 per ton for domestic and $21 to $21.50 for foreign.

BONE.—A relatively fair turn-over is noted, with the market holding at $18 to $20 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and $21 to $22 for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Mar. 29, 1933.

Firmness in the market for blood, with limited supplies and considerable interest shown in the product continues as a feature in the fertilizer section here. Material available seems considerably depleted and buyers are willing to take out material at whatever levels they can purchase. Offerings remain light. Tankage is firm, but little changed. Bone materials are quiet, but an undertone of firmness is noted here and there, with most quotations unchanged to a shade higher.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $1.65 to $1.75 per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $1.75 to $1.90 and 10c.; 7 to 9 percent, $1.75 to $1.90 and 10c.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $1 and 10c.; lower grade tankage, 90c. to $1; low grade, unground bone tankage, $11 to $13 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, 75c. to 85c., nominal; hoof meal, 85c. to 95c. per unit.

BONE MATERIAL.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $16 to $17 per ton; 3 and 50, $17 to $18; 4½ and 50, $19 to $21; raw bone meal for feeding, $22 to $24, nominal; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $18 to $19; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $15; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $10 to $12 nominal; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $17.50 to $20; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $15 to $17.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 45c. to 47½c.

(Continued on page 57)

German sulphate of ammonia exports increased from 34,517 metric tons in December to 45,703 tons in January. The chief destinations of the January exports were (in tons) Japan, 16,235; China, 11,903; the Netherlands, 7,235; Spain, 4,873; the Philippines, 3,637.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Oil Conference in Washington Attracts Interest--Crude Output Rises--Solvents and Diluents' Prices Hold -- New England Retail Gasoline Advanced

Through the greater part of last week the petroleum market was in a virtual state of suspension with all eyes fixed upon the oil conference in Washington. The conference among representatives of governors of oil-producing states and leading executives in the oil industry was called by Secretary Ickes, of the Interior Department, and the principal accomplishment was the adoption of a plan requesting President Roosevelt to call upon the governors of oil-producing states to close all flush pools until April 15 and to ask Congress for legislation permitting the President to appoint a personal representative to work with state authorities in a concrete program to limit production and importation of oil. The conferees also recommended more stringent regulations to prevent the traffic in "bootleg" or stolen oil sold in violation of Federal pipe-line and gasoline taxes. Oil imports would be limited to the average for the last six months of 1932, under the program adopted by the conference. A recommendation by Secretary Ickes that a "dictator" be selected to control production met with considerable opposition from representatives of the smaller oil companies.

While the conference to improve conditions in the oil industry was being held, actual conditions in the crude oil market were worse. According to reports from Tulsa, a substantial quantity of crude oil was sold last week at thirteen cents per barrel, compared with a posted price of fifty cents per barrel. Midcontinent refined oils were in a stationary position as both buyers and sellers marked time awaiting events in one direction or another.

The group of industrial raw materials derived from petroleum shared the uncertainty of the market for fuels. Spotty buying characterized the petroleum solvents and diluents. Even a small bulge in demand from paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers was insufficient to liven the market. Liquefied petroleum gases were also bought in spotty fashion. Waxes were generally steady, although some of the higher melting points were a little cheaper. Petrolatums were still subject to shading on the white grades while mineral oils were steady and in slightly better demand.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States advanced sharply during the week ended March 25. According to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute, the average was 2,249,650 barrels, compared with 2,126,450 barrels in the preceding week and 2,165,050 barrels for four weeks ended March 25. The average at this time a year ago was 2,163,050 barrels. Last week's average was much higher because of an open flow test by one operator in East Texas. A general open flow test scheduled for that field Thursday was cancelled. Runs of foreign and domestic crude oil to stills during the week ended March 25 averaged 2,085,000 barrels for 59 percent of refinery operation against an average of 1,988,000 barrels for 56.3 percent of operation during the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute from companies controlling 91.6 percent of the nation's output.

Solvents and Diluents

Aside from a small movement of supplies out of Group 3 and East Coast refining points, which were just sufficient to cover the prompt needs of the regular buying trade, the market for petroleum solvents and industrial naphthas was held in sort of a suspended state, with all interest centered upon the activities of the oil conference in Washington. Prices for petroleum solvents were unchanged, although rather nominal at the levels that were established in mid-February. Contract movements were reported as having been slightly better last week, evidencing some seasonal improvement in the paint, varnish and lacquer field.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Spot trading in the Midcontinent market continued rather irregular last week, but the prices were held unchanged at the levels established six weeks ago. Group 3 refiners quoted 5¼c. to 6¼c. per gallon for tankcars, according to specifications.

Lacquer Diluents.—Contract takings were slightly better in some directions last week. Spot buying here and at Group 3 was small. The price situation was unchanged, with 6½c. to 7½c. per gallon named for tankcar lots, according to specifications desired.

Petroleum Thinners. — Prices at Group 3 held but were in a more or less nominal position because of the small volume of buying over last week. Tankcars, according to specifications, were priced at 4c. to 5¼c. per gallon, basis Group 3. Tankcars at the local refineries were offered at 8½c. per gallon.

Rubber Solvents.—The movement out of Midcontinent refinery points was slow and the gallonage in motion toward consuming points was relatively less than for other solvents. Prices held unchanged at the basis of 5¼c. per gallon for tankcars, f.o.b. Group 3.

Stoddard Solvent. — Demand was quite spotty and little improved over a week ago. Quotations for tankcar lots continued unchanged at the Midcontinent refineries, being 4¾c. to 5c. per gallon at refineries. Local refiners continued to name 8½c. per gallon for tankcars.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The Group 3 producers continued to quote the market at 5c. to 7c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, according to specifications. Like other solvents, the demand was quite spotty, but here and there the seasonal improvements in the paint and varnish field were reflected with wider purchasing. Local refiners continued to quote 8½c. per gallon for tankcars.

Hydrocarbon Gases

The demand for liquefied petroleum gases continued to evidence small acceleration here and there. There was no general, constructive pick-up in the market last week, but, in a certain number of individual outlets, industrial users took on supplies with a little more frequency. Other than it affects the general situation, the events of the oil conference in Washington last week were not of important interest to observers of the market for this group of products, as prices for butane, hexane, petroleum ethers and others have been held entirely free from the influences in the general petroleum market.

Butanes.—The demand side of the market continued to display spottiness last week. Prices, however, were held in a steady position at the basis of 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. Group 3.

Heptanes.—The market showed no tendency to deviate from the steady position it has held for several months. Regular industrial buyers continued to operate in spotty fashion, but the prices held at the schedule of 10c. per gallon for the normal grade and 11c. per gallon for the mixed article, both in tankcar quantities, basis Group 3.

Hexane.—This commodity was also free from disturbing influences last week, and, while trade picked up here and there, the market was far from a point of being brisk. The normal industrial grade continued at 11c. per gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. Group 3.

Octanes.—The position of this mixture was not unlike that of other liquefied petroleum gases last week. Spotty demands from the regular consuming trade were continued under a steady price situation which was based at 11c. per gallon for tankcar lots at Group 3.

Pentanes. — The normal industrial grade continued unchanged last week at 7c. per gallon for tankcars, basis Group 3. The usual differentials for drum cars and smaller quantities were still in force and there were no new or important developments to report last week.

Petroleum Ethers.—Fat extractors and other regular consumers continued to buy in very mild fashion last week. Prices continued steady at the long-established schedule which was based at 10c. per gallon for tankcars for the 30-60 degree ether and 11c. per gallon for similar quantities of the 40-75 degree ether.

Propane.—This liquefied petroleum gas was undisturbed through the past week. Demand from industrial buyers continued spotty and the price situation was unchanged at the basis of 7c. per gallon for tankcar lots, f.o.b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils. — Conditions surrounding these oils were unaltered during the past week. Most suppliers reported business slightly better than a week ago but there was no real briskness to the demand. Prices for both Russian and domestic oils were held even at the established levels.

Paraffin Waxes. — Export inquiry continued fair. Domestic buyers, however, were not at all active in the market. White scale continued at 1.95c. to 2c. per pound while yellow was offered at 1.90c. to 1.95c. per pound. Some of the higher melting point waxes for export were slightly easier last week. The 130-132, A.m.p. grade was available for foreign shipment at 3.60c. to 3.70c. per pound; 133-135 A.m.p. was offered at 4.20c. to 4.30c. per pound.

Petrolatum. — Buyers continued to operate in a limited way and because of spotty takings by the regular consuming trade, competition was still a dominant factor in the market. Quoted prices were unchanged but lily white, snow white and cream petrolatums were soft and as in the past few weeks, were subject to fractional shading on orders of size.

Fuels and Lubricants

Advances in tankwagon and retail gasoline prices throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and parts of Connecticut coupled with similar advances in Philadelphia and Western Pennsylvania provided the outstanding feature in the refined oil markets last week. The New York city and New Jersey retail markets were still in a demoralized condition and it is apparent that adjustments will have to be made in these sections before tankcar gasoline prices advance from their current low levels. Jobber buying of gasoline was light here last week. Interest among market factors

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1933 Jan. 1 Apr. 1	1932 Jan. 1-Apr. 1
Commercial crude oil production	189,833,000	198,167,000
	Week ended Apr. 1, 1933	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932
Daily average production	2,277,000	2,153,200
	Week ended Mar. 25, 1933	Week ended Mar. 18, 1933
Motor fuel stocks total	58,747,000	58,306,000
Motor fuel stocks at refineries	40,719,000	40,198,000

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices last week. U. S. motor gasoline was unchanged at leading refinery centers. Service station gasoline prices advanced in Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and parts of Connecticut.

	March 31	March 21	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel	$0.638	$0.638	$0.903
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.0334375	.0334375	.045625
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten marketing centers—including tax), per gallon	.1639	.1629	.1619

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5.

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*New Orleans
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*Oslo
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Philadelphia
*Piraeus
Pladjoe (Palembang)
*Portland (Oregon)
*Port Said
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*Rio de Janeiro
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was centered upon the activities of the oil conference in Washington. Kerosene demand eased off with the betterment of weather conditions while marine fuels moved in routine fashion only. Pennsylvania lubricating oils were extremely dull last week but the prices held without further easement.

Tankwagon Price Changes

BOSTON.—Tankwagon and service station prices for gasoline were advanced 1c. per gallon, March 28, in Boston and throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Standard Oil Company of New York posted the advance. Prices at Boston are now 13c. per gallon.

BUFFALO.—Tankwagon and service station prices for gasoline were advanced 1c. per gallon, March 28, in Buffalo and Niagara Falls, by the Standard Oil Company of New York. New prices are 10½c. per gallon in tankwagons and 11c. per gallon at service station, exclusive of tax.

PHILADELPHIA. — Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices were advanced ½c. per gallon, March 27, in Philadelphia by the Atlantic Refining Company. Prices are now 13½c. per gallon, including tax. Prices in Pittsburgh and Erie were also advanced ½c. per gallon, March 28, making the tankwagon price at the former place 13½c. per gallon and the service station price 14½c. per gallon.

MT. AIRY, N. C.—Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices were reduced 0.2c. per gallon, March 23, by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Posted service station prices, including taxes, are 19.4c. per gallon.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Retail gasoline prices were reduced 1c. to 1½c. per gallon in Northern California, March 27, by the Standard Oil Company of California.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—Jobber buying was light although interest improved toward the end of the week. Prices continued firm at the basis of 4¾c. per gallon for U. S. motor, below 65 octane, in tank-cars at the refineries. Trade-marked gasoline remained at 5c. per gallon, also basis refineries. There was still considerable agitation for higher prices what with some of the smaller factors being unable to compete at current levels. Improvements in retail prices in the New England marketing area and advances in tankwagon and service station prices in a few important sections of Pennsylvania gave the bulk market a better basis for possible advances in prices but leading refiners were apparently waiting for further adjustments to take place before marking up the bulk market. Retail prices in New York City and in New Jersey were still in a shattered position. The export market at the Gulf revealed no change over the past week with U. S. motor at 3½c. per gallon; 60-62,400 e.p., 3⅝c. per gallon; 60-62,390 e.p., 3¾c. per gallon; and 64-66,375 e.p., 3⅞c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—Demand lagged last week and the gallonage moved from local refineries was said to have been less than the preceding week. The price situation held steadily, however, with 5¼c. per gallon named for tankcar quantities of the 41-43 water white product, at the refineries. Pennsylvania refiners continued to quote 4½c. to 4⅝c. per gallon for 45 and 46 water white. The export market at the Gulf was also unchanged last week at 4c. per gallon for prime white and 4⅛c. per gallon for water white.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Marine fuels moved in a routine way last week. There was a sufficient interest in bunker oil to keep the market free from open weakness. Refiners quoted 75c. per barrel for C grade bunker oil, f.o.b. terminals. Diesel oil was also steady at the basis of $1.65 per barrel, also basis terminals.

Lubricating Oils. — Pennsylvania bright stocks held evenly at 15½c. to 16c. per gallon, exclusive of Federal tax. The low pour grades were held at about 2½c. per gallon premium over the regular pour test oils. Neutrals and cylinder oils were not moving in the fashion that had been expected, but the prices were being held in an even position. The movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	71,050
Saturday	9,550
Monday	98,750
Tuesday	112,600
Wednesday	69,750
Thursday	119,700
Total	481,400

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, March 29, 1933.

The Midcontinent market, generally speaking was poised on "dead center" this week as both buyers and sellers awaited further developments in the producing fields as well as those at the conference of oil states' governors and other representatives with Secretary of the Interior Ickes in Washington. Buyers showed little interest in the market and sellers apparently were not overly anxious to move any quantity of refined products.

Jobbers continued to order out sufficient gasoline on their contracts to take care of their current needs, but the plan of putting a little gasoline in storage right along now to take care of the increased demand later in the spring apparently has been checkmated by the conflicting issues in the market. "Wait a little longer" seems to be the watchword of jobbers.

Despite the apparently excessive crude production in East Texas refiners in that district reported there is virtually no distress gasoline being offered. This is due to a fairly steady demand for coastwise shipment, and apparently to an improved demand in the southeast, the East Texas refiners persistently moving on a competitive basis against the Arkansas and Louisiana refiners for that southeastern business.

This steady condition in East Texas tended to keep the other refinery districts on an even keel as far as prices were concerned.

Several large refiners and jobbers have begun looking around for their seasonal kerosene supply. One large refiner has bought approximately 75 cars of kerosene to apply on his orders to regular gasoline customers. Another has bought between 50 and 75 cars, and a third has contracted with a refiner for 75 cars a month during the spring. In addition one large jobber has been in the market the past week for almost 100 cars.

This buying has given support to the kerosene market and prices were well pegged at present levels.

There was little of interest in the distillate market. The gas oils also were dull while the fuel oil market was lifeless. Refiners in all districts seemed anxious to move fuel oil with no takers at any price. Some fuel from East Texas was being offered as low as 9 cents a barrel, f.o.b. the refinery.

This fuel situation has come just at a time when refiners have boosted crude runs somewhat and put more of their production into products other than gasoline. This may be due, however, to their desire to build up a reserve of cracking stock for the spring and summer demand.

Pennsylvania refiners reduced bright stock prices last week and the Midcontinent refiners in some instances met the reduction. This has resulted in a range of ½c. in quotations in the western district.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area, basis group 3 Oklahoma excluding the 1c. Federal tax on gasoline, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES.—Low octane, 3rd grade, U. S. Motor gasoline, 2c. to 2¼c. a gallon; middle octane, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; high octane 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 60-62, 400 e. p., 2⅝ to 2⅜c.; 64-66, 390 e. p., 2¼c. to 2½c.; 64-66, 375 e. p., 2½c. to 2¾c.; 68-70, 350 e. p., 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

NATURAL GASOLINES.—Low gravity, 11-12 pound vapor pressure, 3¼c. to 3⅜c. a gallon; 14-16 pound vapor, 2¾c. to 3c.; 16-18 pound vapor, 2¼c. to 2½c.; 22-24 pound vapor, 2c. to 2¼c.; 26-70 grade, 1⅜c. to 1½c.

KEROSENES. — The 41-43 gravity, water white, 2¼c. to 2⅜c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, 2⅜c. to 2½c.; 44-46 gravity, 2⅞c. to 3c.

DISTILLATES.—Prime white color, 38-40 gravity, zero, good odor, with 175 flash, 600 e. p., 1⅜c. to 2c. a gallon; 38-40 gravity, light straw, zero, good odor with 175 flash, 600 e. p., 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; 36-38 gravity, light straw, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

GAS OILS.—Light straw, 34-36 gravity, zero, good odor, flash under 190, 1¾c. to 2c. a gallon; 32-36 gravity, light straw, 40-50 cold test, 1c. to 1¼c.; 32-36 gravity, dark, high cold test, ugi, ⅞c. to 1⅛c.

FUEL OILS.—High cold test, 18-22 gravity, industrial fuel, no other specifications guaranteed, 22½c. to 27½c. a barrel; 18-22 gravity, zero to 10 cold test, 40c. to 45c.; 22-24 gravity, zero to 25 cold test, 40c. to 45c.; 24-26 gravity, zero to 15 cold test, 45c. to 50c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, 100 to 100 viscosity, 65c. to 70c.; 28-30 gravity, 165 to 100 crude fuel, 60c. to 65c.

BRIGHT STOCKS.—Low cold test, 150 to 160 viscosity, D color, 12¾c. to 13¼c. a gallon; high cold test, 11¾c. to 12¼c.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Mar. 30, 1933.

Petroleum markets have been marking time for the last few days, with the trade more interested in the outcome of the Washington oil conference and the East Texas field developments than in the slow movements of the refined price structure. Meanwhile, gasoline consumption has been picking up in rather good shape, and retail business in various parts of the country is reported good.

Tankcar gasoline has been easy and inclined to weakness. Offerings are revealing large volume, while spot market new buying is slow. Takings of gasoline on contract are fairly good. Tankwagon and service station prices now show signs of a fair degree of stabilization. The natural gasoline market has been weak, with few refiners buying. High gravity gasoline prices are none too strong, with spring at hand.

Kerosene is the strong spot in the whole market. Farm demand is opening up in fairly good shape and supplies in refiners' tanks are strictly limited, compared with last year. Distillates of course are declining in line with the season. Gas oils and zero fuels show little change, but industrial products are quiet and rather easy. Lubricants are in better demand, but prices are weak. Solvents and naphthas are rather soft.

Ruling prices of leading sellers in tankcar lots except as noted are:—

GASOLINE.—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 2c. to 2¼c. per gallon; low octane motor, 2c. to 2⅛c.; middle octane motor, 2⅛c. to 2½c.; high octane motor, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 60-62, 400, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; 64-66, 390, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; 64-66, 375, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; 68-70, 360, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (all tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries):—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c. per gallon, tankcar; 13c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 7c., tankcar; 11.7c., tankwagon; lacquer diluents, 12.2c.; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 9c., tankcar; 15.2c., tankwagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c., tankwagon.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 2½c. to 2⅝c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, straw distillate, 1⅝c. to 1⅞c. per gallon; 36-38, straw zero, 1⅜c. to 1⅝c.; 32-36, straw zero, 1⅜c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 1⅝c. to 1¾c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 1c. to 1⅛c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, 70c. to 75c. per barrel; 26-28, zero, 60c. to 65c.; 24-26, zero, 50c. to 55c.; 24-26, 32½c. to 35c., 18-22, zero, 42½c. to 45c.; 18-22, zero, Chicago switching district, 42½c. to 45c.; 18-22, 27½c. to 32½c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 28, 1933.

Standard solvent quotations remained stationary at 11c. per gallon in tankcar lots. There was a fair call reported, although the banking situation here is blamed for a slowing-up of activity in virtually all departments of the petroleum industry. Naphtha shipments were off; kerosene shipments were fair to good.

U. S. motor gasoline was in fair demand. The price was steady at 4¼c. per gallon at refinery and 11¼c. per gallon delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection. Call for 65-70 octane was moderate, at 4¾c. per gallon at refinery and 11¾c. delivered. Gasoline exports were normal.

Water-white kerosene was steady at 6c. per gallon at refinery and 7c. delivered. The demand was only fair locally.

Bunker C fuel oil was in a slightly improved position so far as demand is concerned, but sales were limited to routine requirements, where stocks were low. This grade was steady at 60c. per barrel, at terminal, and 65c. delivered alongside. Industrial plants in this trading zone maintained a fair demand for this grade at 75c. per barrel, delivered.

Petroleum Czar Urged

(Continued from page 16)

taxes remain in effect, and (b) to instruct the Bureau of Internal Revenue to ascertain, at the time of collecting the tax, the consignor, consignee, destination and quantity being shipped by each refinery, and (c) to instruct the said bureau to transmit the said information to the tax collecting authorities of those States into which the gasoline is to be moved.

5. That the President of the United States be requested fully to endorse the recommendations made herein and to appeal to the States, and to all those engaged in the oil and gas industry, faithfully to co-operate in the enforcement and observance of the said recommendations and in the limitation of production in harmony with a fair allocation of the national consumptive demand.

6. We further recommend that the President submit to Congress a request for emergency legislation authorizing him to appoint a personal representative to co-operate with the duly constituted authorities of the several oil producing States in bringing about a compliance on the part of said States with the program covered by these recommendations, and to advise and co-operate with the industry in complying with that portion of the program recommended for action by the industry; such Act of Congress to be effective during the emergency only, and whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States the emergency in the oil industry has passed, thereupon, by proclamation, the President may declare the emergency ended and the office, thereby created, abolished.

B. To provide a basis for conservation of the oil and gas resources of the United States and the scientific future development of the oil and gas industry therein, the committees are unanimously of the opinion:—

1. That the Government of the United States can aid and assist in the following respects:—

(a) By initiating a comprehensive and scientific study of the entire subject and publishing, as soon as possible, a report of the facts found, conclusions reached and recommendations made with reference thereto.

(b) By imposing an adequate competitive tariff on crude petroleum and the products thereof.

(c) By eliminating the tax on domestic refined products and the Federal pipeline tax.

(d) By vigorous prosecution for evasion of the Federal gasoline tax and pipeline tax if such taxes are to be continued.

(e) By permitting drilling on the public lands to be delayed.

(f) By limiting imports to the average for the last six months of 1932.

(g) By continuing the Federal Oil Conservation Board as an advisory body.

2. That the producing States can aid and assist in the following respects:—

(a) By the enactment, where necessary, of adequate State laws under which conservation can be enforced.

(b) By the issuance of valid orders under such conservation statutes.

(c) By strict enforcement of the orders issued.

(d) By the equitable allocation of the allowed production as between pools.

(e) By limiting production of crude oil to the requirements of the consumer of refined products, or crude petroleum as such.

(f) By reaching an agreement with each other on the total market demand for crude petroleum and a proper allocation of this demand as between the producing States.

Note.—Pending a more complete study of the subject, the production in the United States should for the time being be limited to 2,000,000 barrels per day, allocated as follows:—

	Barrels.
Texas	786,242
Oklahoma	417,690
Kansas	93,366
California	432,432
All other States	270,270

(g) By rigidly enforcing the gasoline tax laws so as to prevent tax evasion, by preventing the diversion of the tax from highway uses, and by a reduction of the tax wherever at all possible.

(h) By encouraging permissive unit operation under voluntary agreements.

3. That the industry can aid and assist in the following respects:—

(a) By actively supporting governmental agencies in their efforts to make and enforce valid orders.

(b) By refraining from producing oil unlawfully and refusing to transport or purchase oil unlawfully produced.

(c) By marketing arrangements with limited areas conforming to the principle announced by the Supreme Court in the Appalachian Coals case.

(d) By diligent efforts to promote permissive unit operation under voluntary agreements.

(e) By avoiding excessive withdrawals from storage.

(f) By limiting drilling to the absolute minimum.

(g) By limiting imports to the average for the last six months of 1932.

C. If the foregoing conservation program is to succeed, the committees respectfully submit that it must be based on a price for crude oil which will allow a margin of profit to the producer and a price for the refined products which will allow a margin of profit for the refinery and the retail dealer.

The last two-thirds of this program was virtually the same as a resolution adopted Monday morning, prior to the convening of the official conference, at a meeting of the various oil and gas associations represented.

The associations approving this resolution were:—

Central Penna. District Oil and Gas Association.
East Texas Land Association.
East Texas Producers and Royalty Owners Association.
General Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.
Independent Petroleum Association of America.
Independent Petroleum Association of Arkansas.
Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Kansas-Oklahoma Division.
Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Louisiana-Arkansas Division.
Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Texas Division.
North Texas Oil and Gas Association.
Oil Producers Sales Agency of California.
Southeastern Ohio Oil and Gas Association.
Texas Oil and Gas Conservation Association.
West Central Texas Oil and Gas Association.
West Virginia Oil and Gas Association.
Middle District Producers Association, Pennsylvania.
American Petroleum Institute.

The Independent Petroleum Association of Texas voted against the resolution, the California Oil & Gas Association did not vote, and the Independent Petroleum Association of California left the meeting before the vote. It was this resolution which caused the split in the independents. A group of producers in California and East Texas charged that Wirt Franklin of Oklahoma, who for several years has been the acknowledged spokesman of the so-called independent oil industry, was supporting measures designed to benefit the major companies and to harm the smaller producers.

This "rump convention" submitted a minority report to Secretary Ickes partly as follows:—

The petroleum industry of the United States is in a more healty condition, than industry generally. It suffers, however, from certain ills, chief among which are monopolistic control, agreements in restraint of trade, price fixing agreements, unfair practices, burdensome taxation, false propaganda and excessive governmental regulation. There is no overproduction of petroleum in the United States today. True conservation of petroleum resources is desired. The duty and right of conserving the petroleum resources is a function of government, exclusively vested in the several sovereign states. It can only be done through a reasonable exercise of the police power which was reserved to the States and never delegated to the national government.

Clarified Lemon Oil Developed

The products department of the California Fruit Growers Exchange has started an extensive sales campaign for a new product which the Exchange has developed, namely, "clarified" lemon oil. This lemon oil, it is emphatically pointed out by the producers makes a clear solution giving it, therefore, many advantages over other types, according to the Exchange. This clarified lemon oil, it is stated, has a finer flavor, aroma and color and when dissolved in alcohol makes a solution that has a true lemon color and is crystal clear. It does not cloud, leaves no sediment, has no filtration and leaves no waste. It is being sold exclusively in the American market by Dodge & Olcott Co. and Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., this city.

Philadelphia Quartz Issues Booklet

The Philadelphia Quartz Company, manufacturer of silicate of soda in various forms, Philadelphia, has issued a 20-page booklet entitled "Curing Modern Concrete Roads." It covers the development of curing with silicate of soda from the road laid in Dallas county, Texas, in 1918 to present-day construction in all parts of the country. In addition, the advantages and cost of silicate curing, and the instructions for application are reviewed. The bulletin is attractively illustrated with many photographs. Copies may be obtained by mentioning the Reporter, addressing the Philadelphia Quartz Company, 121 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Alcohol
Veterans Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, procurement 710, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington for 112 pint bottles of ethyl alcohol.

Asphalt
U. S. Engineer, Detroit

Bids are wanted April 11, circular 47, by the United States engineer office, Detroit, for 85,000 pounds of paving tar.

Bottles
Veterans Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, procurement 672, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for quantities of bottles, jars, tubes, etc.

Creosote Oil
U. S. Engineer, Mobile

Bids are wanted April 6, circular 360, by the United States engineer office, Mobile, Ala., for 1 car, approximately 10,000 gallons, of creosote oil.

Drugs and Chemicals
Veterans Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted April 7, procurement 703, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 12 bottles of extralin pulvules, 36 boxes of spinocain ampules, and 10 boxes of spinocain.

Bids are wanted April 7, procurement 675, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 6 valentine tubes, 20 gross of ointment boxes, 10 gross of ointment boxes, 12 glass syringes, 15 syringes, 6 dozen syringe pipes, 4 gross of ointment boxes, 2 loeb record type syringes, 3 monometer tubes, and 2 sets of connections for use with tubes.

Bids are wanted April 7, procurement 687, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 15 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 7, procurement 682, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 18 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 7, procurement 680, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 9 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 10, procurement 699, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 32 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 10, procurement 694, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 720 jars of woolfat.

Bids are wanted April 11, procurement 691, by the procurement division, veterans administration, Washington, for 100 bottles of oil of cinnamon.

Gasoline
Militia Bureau, Lansing, Mich.

Bids are wanted April 10, circular 7, by the United States property and disbursing officer, militia bureau, Lansing, Mich., for 4,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.

Graphite
Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, schedule 9821, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for quantities of lubricating graphite for eastern and western yards.

Grease
Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, schedule 9825, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for quantities of graphite and lubricating grease for eastern and western yards.

Lard Oil
Springfield Armory, Mass.

Bids are wanted April 5, circular 29, by the commanding officer, Springfield Armory, Mass., for 7,000 gallons of lard oil.

Nitric Acid
Government Printing Office, Washington

Bids are wanted April 5, by the purchasing agent, government printing office, Washington, for 20 carboys of water white nitric acid.

Tar
U. S. Engineer, Detroit

Bids are wanted April 11, circular 48, by the United States engineer office, Detroit, for 6,000 gallons of refined tar.

Varnish
Department of Commerce, Washington

Bids are wanted April 4, procurement 25,201, by the division of purchases and sales, Department of Commerce, Washington, for 100 gallons of asphalt varnish.

Contracts Awarded

Alcohol
Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., procurement 137, February 20, 90,000 pounds of ethyl alcohol, 4.326 cents; 1 percent.

Anilin
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, procurement 41, February 23, 5,000 pounds of anilin, 15 cents.

Fuel Oil
U. S. Engineer, Rock Island

Petroleum Products, Inc., Kansas City, circular 107, March 17, 72,000 gallons of fuel oil, $165.60.

Gasoline
U. S. Engineer, Pittsburgh

Atlantic Refining Company, circular 345, February 1, 5,000 gallons of motor gasoline, 9 cents, and 1,000 gallons of ethyl gasoline, 12 cents.

Iodine Conversion
Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, procurement 41, January 30, for iodine conversion, 35 cents; 2 percent.

Kerosene
Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Pioneer Oil & Refining Company, San Antonio, circular 430, March 31, 7,000 gallons of kerosene, f.o.b. Brooks Field, 3.87 cents, and 14,000 gallons of kerosene, f.o.b. San Antonio, 3.61 cents.

Ocher
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

Apex Color Works, Brooklyn, procurement 322, March 20, 1,500 pounds of ocher paste, type B, 4.2 cents; 2 percent.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or any district, or cooperative office of the bureau and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Borax and boric acid:—Agency, Brussels (3642).

Boxes, paper: for face powder and dusting powder:—Purchase, Toronto (3712).

Cosmetics and manicuring preparations:—Agency, Milan (3667).

Extracts and spices:—Purchase and agency, Panama City (3660).

Gas, liquefied petroleum; in cylinders:—Purchase, Curacao, Dutch West Indies (3675).

Insecticides, agricultural; and weed destroyers:—Purchase and agency, Berlin (3644).

Glass bottles:—Purchase and agency, Panama City (3692).

Jars, cream; and specialty bottles for cosmetics and medicinal lines:—Agency, Toronto (3624).

Lard:—Agency, Paris (3654).

Lard:—Agency, Oslo, Norway (3672).

Lubricating oils:—Purchase, Milan (3708).

Manganese, ilmenite, zirconium, rutile vanadium, cobalt, nickel, silver, lead, copper, chrome, asbestos, monazite, wolfram, and molybdenite:—Purchase and agency Hamburg (3619).

Manure, pulverized sheep:—Purchase, Toronto (3669).

Medicinal soaps:—Agency, Buenos Aires (3627).

Olive oil:—Purchase and agency, Panama City (3660).

Phosphates, trisodium and disodium:—Agency, Montreal (3668).

The Pease Laboratories, Inc., which specializes in biological, chemical and sanitary investigations, this city, has prepared a statement outlining in brief fashion the numerous activities in which it engages for clients. This shows that the organization, which is a research institution, is available to business and industry for investigation of problems in the fields of chemicals, drugs, cosmetics, dentrifices, soaps, foods, beverages, confections, tobaccos, milk, ice creams, antiseptic and sanitary products.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, ACETIC ANHYDRIDE—23 dms, 1 cs, Jungmann & Co, Victoria, Hamburg
CRESYLIC—67 dms, 53,600 lbs, Monsanto Chem Works, Scythia, Liverpool
OXALATE—14 cks, 5,082 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Victoria, Hamburg
SALICYLIC ESTER—3 cs, E Fougera & Co, American Importer, London
STEARIC — 200 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,462 lbs, Binney & Smith Co, Black Fern, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
553 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
ADEPS LANAR, ANHYD—29 dms, C Tennant Sons, Scythia, Liverpool
AGAR AGAR—150 bls, 30,000 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, President Jackson, Kobe
25 bls, 5,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, President Jackson, Kobe
10 bls, 2,000 lbs, Bingham & Co, President Jackson, Kobe
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—25 cks, 12,812 lbs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
DUCK—20 cs, Consumers Import Co, President Jackson, Shanghai
28 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Wichita, Shanghai
ALCOHOL, AMYL—1 carboy, 160 lbs, Eimer & Amend, Victoria, Hamburg
ALOE—48 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Ausonia, Southampton
ALUMINA HYDRATE—10 cks, 2,882 lbs, Lake Dye & Chem Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
AMMONIA NITRATE—20 cks, 12,148 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SULPHATE — 500 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Veendam, Rotterdam
SULPHOCHTHYOLATE—5 cs, Gane & Ingram, Champlain, Havre
ANISE—50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Examiner, Malaga
ANNATTO SEED—52 bgs, Yomachichi, Madras
50 bgs, Ed Long Chem Co, Colombia, Kingston
ANTIMONY REGULUS—500 cs, Arnhold & Co, Wichita, Hankow
ARGOLS—630 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, President Polk, Genoa
ARROWROOT—200 bbls, Barclay Bank, Fort St George, St Vincent
5 bbls, J R Cummins, Fort St George, St Vincent
ARSENIC—45 cks, A F Stauff & Co, Cypria, Sete
ARTISTS' MATERIAL—7 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Veendam, Rotterdam
ASPHALT—95 dms, Flintkote Co, Porsander, Suez
3 bbls, 1 cs, Alfred Hague & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
BALSAM—10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Santa Teresa, La Libertad
BONEMEAL—1,103 bgs, Goulard & Olen, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
470 bgs, 50,388 lbs, Bradley & Baker, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3,000 bgs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, W A Foster & Co, New York, Hamburg
BREWERS' PITCH—20 cs, P H Petry & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
10 cs, 1 pkg, P H Petry & Co, Bremen, Bremen
BRISTLES—4 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
25 cs, Dupont Viscoloid Co, President Jackson, Shanghai
16 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Jackson, Kobe
100 cs, Orleans Bros, President Jackson, Kobe
6 cs, 1 ck, Chestnut, Cooper & Co, Inc, American Importer, London
5 cs, F W Von Stade, Wichita, Shanghai
1 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Wichita, Shanghai
15 cs, Ausonia, London
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, Charles Happel, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
BUCHU LEAVES—5 bls, Ausonia, Southampton
CALAMUS ROOT—42 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
CALCIUM, HYDRATE—110 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
NITRATE—500 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp, Bergensfjord, Berlin
TARTRATE—500 bgs, 111,760 lbs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Exanthia, Piraeus
CAMPHOR, REFINED—250 cs, McKesson & Robbins, President Jackson, Kobe
CANARY SEED—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exarch, Casablanca
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Victoria, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J T Connor Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Black Diamond Seed Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Wood & Selick, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 165,000 lbs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Black Fern, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy Levis Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, H A Johnson & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
640 bgs, 70,400 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, E E Marks & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
CARBON DECOLORIZING—500 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—36 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Yomachichi, Colombo
CASEIN—60 bgs, 10,117 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CASSIA—239 bls, Catz American Co, Poisander, Batavia
292 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, Poisander, Padang
83 bls, P H Petry & Co, Poisander, Padang
250 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Tweedbank, Hongkong
100 bls, Arnhold & Co, Silvercypress, Canton
100 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Wichita, Hongkong
CASSIA—150 bls, Wah Young Co, Wichita, Hongkong
100 bls, Bingham & Co, Wichita, Hongkong
FISTULA—2 cs, Catz American Co, Poisander, Macassar
CASTOR BEANS—4,200 bgs, 14,700 bu, W R Grace & Co, Yomachichi, Bombay
11,239 bgs, 39,336 bu, Argenti & Co, Yomachichi, Cocanada
CELERY SEED—30 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, President Polk, Marseilles
CHALK, BLOCK—510,000 kilos, Taintor Trading Co, Collamer, Dunkirk
PRECIPITATED—50 cks, 12,755 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Silvercypress, Genoa
660 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
50 cks, 12,755 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exarch, Genoa
CHEMICALS—10 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, Ausonia, London
100 dms, 19,883 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Victoria, Hamburg
401 cs, 59,180 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Victoria, Hamburg
4 pkgs, Eli, Lilly & Co, Victoria, Hamburg
97 dms, 40,103 lbs, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Victoria, Hamburg
1 cs, American Shipping Co, Victoria, Hamburg
2 cs, 336 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Victoria, Hamburg
19 cs, 200 dms, 1 keg, 34 cks, 546 bbls, Victoria, Hamburg
25 cs, A G Nickstadt Co, New York, Hamburg
70 cks, 59,122 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 cks, Wm Neuberg, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 kegs, 24 cs, 5 cks, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
12 cs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Champlain, Havre
2 cs, Balnes Prod Corp, Champlain, Havre
3 cs, W L Newberry, Champlain, Havre
41 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Bergensfjord, Oslo
43 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
120 bbls, H H Rosenthal Co, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
10 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
22 pkgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
4 cs, Bayer Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 cks, Ferd Van Gersten, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
46 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
6 cks, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
12 pkgs, 20 cks, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
1 cs, Akatos, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4 cs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 kgs, 6,080 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
40 bbls, 10,868 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
500 bgs, 110,770 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, Byk, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
6 dms, 5,553 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, 279 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 crbys, 3,341 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
30 dms, 7,277 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
38 bgs, 6,879 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, Hoffmann La Roche Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
46 cks, 1 dm, Jungmann Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 ck, Hannon Color Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 ck, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
24 cs, 5 cks, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 dms, Wood-Niebruhe Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
50 cks, 12,980 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Black Tern, Rotterdam
26 dms, Royal Bank of Canada, Black Tern, Rotterdam
1 dm, 349 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Black Tern, Rotterdam
9 cs, 49 pkgs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
124 dms, 52,813 lbs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
2 cs, Bayer Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
5 cs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
275 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Frederick VIII, Oslo
40 cs, J Personeni, President Polk, Genoa
1 cs, 1 bbl, Bayer & Co, Bremen, Bremen
28 cks, Anglo South Amer Trust Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
25 dms, Wood, Niebuhr & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
5 cks, Hummel & Robinson, Veendam, Rotterdam
96 dms, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
50 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
58 crbys, 10 cs, 5 dms, 16 cks, Veendam, Rotterdam
13 cks, 1 cs, S Frankel, Olympic, Southampton
8 cs, J Cornet, Champlain, Havre
CHINOSOL—2 cs, 187 lbs, Chinosol Prod Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CHLOROPHYL, COPPER — 1 cs, Harshaw Chem Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CHROME, ORE—2 cs, Socony Vacuum Corp, Exanthia, Salonica
CINCHONA PROD—65 pkgs, R W Greeff & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
CLAY—413 bgs, Milton Greenebaum, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
900 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
700 bgs, Guy C Foster, Scythia, Liverpool
CLOVES—3 bls, Ausonia, London
COALDUST—20 cks, 4,840 lbs, Alpha Lux Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—15 cks, General Aniline Works, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
16 cks, General Aniline Works, Black Tern, Rotterdam
121 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
DERIVATIVES — 64 cks, General Aniline Works, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
16 cks, General Aniline Works, Black Tern, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, Moon Mfg & Trading Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Tweedbank, Colombo
200 bgs, New Brunswick, Lagos
COCOA BEANS—210 bgs, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Lagos
4,740 bgs, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Apapa
6,400 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Accra
5,600 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Winnebah
2,400 bgs, Wood & Selick, New Brunswick, Takoradi
500 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Winnebah
250 bgs, W & A Leaman, Martinique, Port de Paix
700 bgs, Fort St George, Trinidad
1,500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Commack, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Amor, Porto Cabello
200 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Colombia, Guayaquil
50 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Colombia, Guayaquil
113 bgs, Dannemiller Coffee Co, Coamo, San Juan
65 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Teresa, Bahia
32 bgs, R Desvernine, Caracas, Maracaibo
33 bgs, Lopez & Mangual, Caracas, Maracaibo
15 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Caracas, Maracaibo
100 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Caracas, Porto Cabello
800 bgs, Caracas, Porto Cabello
2,000 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Caracas, La Guayra
4,313 bgs, W & A Leaman, Veendam, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Southern Cross, Trinidad
300 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Southern Cross, Trinidad
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Southern Cross, Trinidad
250 bgs, Southern Cross, Trinidad
COCONUT—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, De Giorgio Fruit Co, Amapala, Kingston
1,016 bgs, 101,600 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Platano, Porto Castilla
120 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Platano, Porto Castilla
258 bgs, 25,800 lbs, Park, Holtorf & Co, Fort St George, St Lucia
200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, J Simon & Co, Colombia, Kingston
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Lundt & Co, Colombia, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Geo W Cole & Co, Colombia, Kingston
3,181 bgs, 318,100 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Colombia, Kingston
400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Colombia, Kingston
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Pitman & Schepp, Colombia, Kingston
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Buenaventura, Cristobal
DESIC—100 cs, Franklin Baker Co, Poisander, Colombo
300 cs, J H Vavasseur & Co, Tweedbank, Colombo
CODLIVER MEAL—775 bgs, Consumers Import Co, Frederick VIII, Aarhus
COLORS—6 cs, 1,273 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
6 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Champlain, Havre
ARTIST'S—5 cs, M Grumbacher, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
11 cs, M Grumbacher, Veendam, Rotterdam
BEER—10 kgs, 6,366 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
BRONZE—1 cs, Devoe & Raynolds, Veendam, Rotterdam
DRY—30 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
EARTH—40 cks, 25,203 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
25 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
COPRA—56 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Colombia, Kingston
CUMIN SEED—30 bgs, President Polk, Marseilles
CUTCH—2,712 bgs, Philippine Cutch Corpn, President Polk, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONES—202 cs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, President Polk, Genoa
DERRIS ROOT—8 bgs, Meht & Daniels, Tweedbank, Batavia
DEXTRIN—250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 bgs, Charles S Tanner, Veendam, Rotterdam
YELLOW—5 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
DRUGS—3 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
27 bgs, President Polk, Bombay
DYES, ALIZARIN—13 cks, 9 jugs, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
ANILIN—11 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
14 bbls, L & R Organic Prod Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
2 kegs, National Aniline & Chem Co, President Polk, Bombay
7 bbls, The Ciba Co, Inc, Bremen, Bremen
3 cs, American Analine Prod Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
14 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, Champlain, Havre
17 pkgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Champlain, Havre
31 pkgs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Champlain, Havre
20 cks, The Geigy Co, Inc, Champlain, Havre
122 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
ETHYL CHLORIDE—6 cs, A J Bracher & Co, Victoria, Hamburg
FENNEL SEED—25 bgs, Amtorg Trading Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—38 bgs, Ausonia, London
FILTER COMPOUND—10 bbls, 1,144 lbs, F Bing, Inc, Victoria, Hamburg
PAPER—11 bls, National Freight Co, Exeter, Marseilles
25 bls, A Giese & Sons, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
11 bls, 8 cs, Carl Schleicher & Scholl, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
10 cs, Rohner-Gehrig Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 cs, E Fougera & Co, Olympic, Southampton
7 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, Ausonia, London
FISHMEAL—550 bgs, Consumers Import Co, Frederik VIII, Aarhus
FLAXSEED—4 bbls, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, President Polk, Manila
FLEASEED—133 bgs, Associated Laboratories, Inc, President Polk, Bombay
210 bgs, Rene Moelhausen, President Polk, Bombay
FLEASEED—668 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, President Polk, Bombay
76 bgs, President Polk, Bombay
50 bgs, President Polk, Marseilles
FULLER'S EARTH—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, American Importer, London
2 cs, Thomas & Pierson, American Importer, London
GAMBIER—425 cs, E E Androvette, Poisander, Belawan Deli
304 bgs, Tweedbank, Singapore
GELATIN—5 cs, 1,592 lbs, Paul Puttmann, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
250 bgs, C M Van Stalk, Veendam, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—60 bgs, Barclay Bank, Santa Marta, Kingston
525 bgs, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Freetown
361 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Brunswick, Freetown
290 bgs, New Brunswick, Freetown
56 bgs, McCormick & Co, Colombia, Kingston
60 bgs, J A Manton, Colombia, Kingston
13 bgs, Barclay Bank, Colombia, Kingston
14 bgs, Ramon Miranda, Coamo, Santo Domingo
GLASS PLATE—1 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
WINDOW—10 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
16 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Scythia, Liverpool
1 cs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Bremen, Bremen
GLUE—11 cks, 300 bgs, 32,868 lbs, N L Lederer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
200 bgs, 22,440 lbs, Harry Bierschenk Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
10 kgs, 5 bbls, C M Van Stolk, Black Tern, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, President Polk, Marseilles
4 cks, Arabol Mfg Co, Francisco, Hull
25 cs, E F Morley & Co, Francisco, Aberdeen
200 bgs, N L Lederer, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Veendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Harry Bierschenk Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Thomas Dunn & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN—26 dms, A G Nickstadt & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
10 dms, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
10 dms, Chase Natl Bank, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
20 dms, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
10 dms, A G Nickstadt & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, E Fougera & Co, American Importer, London
20 dms, A G Nickstadt & Co, Victoria, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—1,066 bgs, National City Bank, Tweedbank, Colombo
63 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Champlain, Havre
GREASE WOOL—20 pkgs, 8,404 lbs, Michel Export Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
20 bbls, N I Malmstrom & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
5 dms, E Fougera & Co, American Importer, London
GUM, ACACIA—4 cs, T A Hedley, Scythia, Liverpool
ARABIC—150 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Polk, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Tweedbank, Port Sudan
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Tweedbank, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Tweedbank, Port Sudan
COPAL—342 baskets, O G Innes Corp, Poisander, Macassar
182 baskets, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Poisander, Macassar
DAMMAR—100 cs, 550 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Tweedbank, Batavia
50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silvercypress, Singapore
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Silvercypress, Singapore
210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Silvercypress, Singapore
1 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silvercypress, Batavia
200 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Silvercypress, Batavia
102 cs, 448 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Polk, Singapore
GAMBOGE—9 cs, F B Ross & Co, Tweedbank, Singapore
INDUSTRIAL—30 cs, President Polk, Marseilles
KARAYA—266 bgs, Consumers Import Co, President Polk, Bombay
67 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Polk, Bombay
OLIBANUM—25 cs, 20 bgs, Tweedbank, Port Sudan
24 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Polk, Bombay
SANDARAC—8 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Cypria, Casablanca
SHIRAZ—261 bgs, Richards Chem Works, President Polk, Bombay
TRAGACANTH—33 cs, 110 bgs, Ausonia, London
GYPSUM—1 bbl, American Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CALCINED—421 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Francisco, Hull
HARDENING, POWDER—40 dms, R F Downing & Co, American Importer, London
HENBANE LEAVES—20 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
HENNA LEAVES—65 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, President Polk, Alexandria
183 bls, President Polk, Alexandria
11 bls, President Polk, Bombay
INDIGO—1 ck, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
INK, PRINTING—4 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
2 cs, American Express Co, American Importer, London
IRISH MOSS—10 bgs, Champlain, Havre
IRON ORE—10 cks, 6,811 lbs, T H Deutz & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
25 dms, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
OXIDE—24 cks, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
4 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Navemar, Malaga
8 bbls, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Navemar, Malaga
1 ck, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Veendam, Rotterdam
SAND—2 bgs, Leetch & Co, Francisco, Aberdeen
SULPHIDE—10 cs, 2,420 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
LACQUER—2 cs, M Grumbacher, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

LEAD IODIDE—30 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, President Polk, Manila
NITRATE—8 cks, Scythia, Liverpool
LEAVES MEDICINAL—34 bgs, Peek & Velsor Inc, Examiner, Seville
LICORICE ROOT—55 bgs, 6,635 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Exanthia, Izmir
LITHOPONE — 200 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
PASTE—1 cs, Schenker & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
MACE—10 cs, Catz American Co, Poisander, Macassar
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—50 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Scythia, Liverpool
CARBONATE—10 cs, A Hurst & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—25 dms, Speiden, Whitfield & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE — 30 bgs, 4 cs, Cuban American Manganese Corp, Amapala, Santiago
MANGROVE BARK — 1,739 bgs, Norwegian Amer Line Agency, Bergensfjord, Oslo
MENTHOL—25 cs, Lambert Pharm Co, President Jackson, Kobe
MERCURY, BISULPHATE — 35 kilos, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, President Polk, Manila
MINERAL, WHITE—280 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Francisco, Hull
100 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Francisco, Hull
MOLASSES—425,000 gls, American Molasses Co, Elizabeth Kellogg, Havana
SUGAR BEET—180 bbls, 125,015 lbs, Lundt & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—183 bgs, Catz American Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Ausonia, London
MYROBALANS — 4,004 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Yomachichi, Bombay
1,848 bgs, National City Bank, Yomachichi, Bombay
4,000 pkts, National City Bank, Yomachichi, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—665 bgs, 113,471 lbs, Victoria, Hamburg
470 bgs, White Tar Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
2,487 bgs, M H Carney & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
NATIVE ROOT—23 bgs, P J Frawley, Colombia, Corinto
NICKEL SULPHATE—10 bbls, Philipp Bros, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
NICKEL-AMMONIA SULPHATE — 10 bbls, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
NUTS, KOLA—100 bgs, D Steengrafe, Santa Marta, Kingston
NUTMEGS—107 cs, Gravenhorst & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Fort St George, Grenada
350 bgs, Fort St George, Grenada
NUX VOMICA—70 bgs, Yomachichi, Cocanada
OCHER, POWD—20 bbls, Robinson-Wagner Co, Navemar, Alicante
OIL, ALMOND—10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Examiner, Palermo
ANISE—27 dms, Wah Young Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, President Jackson, Hongkong
10 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, President Polk, Hongkong
BAY—3 cs, Lautier Fils, Coamo, San Juan
5 cs, J H Rodriguez & Co, Coamo, San Juan
CAJEPUT—2 dms, Poisander, Macassar
CANANGA—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Silvercypress, Batavia
3 dms, C G Euler, Silvercypress, Batavia
CASSIA—5 dms, Manhattan Trust Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
CELERYSEED—1 cs, Rohner-Rehrig Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
CHINAWOOD—100 dms, Chase Natl Bank, President Jackson, Hongkong
100 dms, S L Jones & Co, President Jackson, Shanghai
213 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wichita, Hankow
170 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Wichita, Shanghai
100 dms, Chase Natl Bank, Wichita, Shanghai
CINNAMON LEAF—5 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Tweedbank, Colombo
5 dms, J H Vavasseur & Co, Tweedbank, Colombo
CITRONELLA—12 dms, Chase Natl Bank, Poisander, Colombo
34 dms, Catz American Co, Tweedbank, Batavia
4 dms, Nederlandsche Handel My, Tweedbank, Batavia
5 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Tweedbank, Colombo
11 dms, Volkart Bros, Silvercypress, Colombo
4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Silercypress, Batavia
12 dms, A M Todd, Silvercypress, Batavia
2 dms, J H Vavasseur & Co, President Polk, Colombo
COCONUT—520 tons, Philippine Refg Co, Silvercypress, Cebu
453 tons, Philippine Refg Co, Silvercypress, Manila
COD—600 bbls, J D Irwin & Co, Francisco, Hull
100 bbls, Robt Badcock & Co, Francisco, Hull
CODLIVER—25 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Bergensfjord, Oslo
25 dms, Bergensfjord, Oslo
110 dms, Gunning & Gunning, Bergensfjord, Oslo
450 bbls, Scott & Bowne, Bergensfjord, Bergen
100 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Bergensfjord, Bergen
100 dms, 50 cks, Consumers Import Co, Bergensfjord, Bergen
100 dms, Bergensfjord, Bergen
50 bbls, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, Bergensfjord, Bergen
415 dms, P R Dreyer, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
220 dms, P R Dreyer, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
50 bbls, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
150 cks, E M Javitz & Sons, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
170 dms, 51 cs, 100 bbls, C L Huisking & Co, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
100 dms, Kachurin Drug Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
110 bbls, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
150 dms, Gerhard & Hey, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
125 bbls, Bankers Trust Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
937 dms, President Roosevelt Hamburg
CROTON—3 cs, Rohner-Gehrig Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—24 cs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
6 cs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, Navemar, Seville
4 dms, Navemar, Malaga
6 cs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
11 cs, 5 dms, 1 ck, President Polk, Marseilles
6 cs, Veendam, Rotterdam
83 cs, 4 cks, Champlain, Havre
FISH—1 cs, P R Dreyer, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
FUEL—2,914,379 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Samuel I Brown, Aruba
45,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, James McGee, Aruba
60,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, James McGee, Aruba
OIL, FUEL—68,252 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Herbjorn, Curacao
64,299 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Pecten, Curacao
93,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Bolivar, Aruba
HAARLEM—25 cs, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
LAVENDER—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, President Polk, Marseilles
4 cks, President Polk, Marseilles
LIME—7 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Fort St George, Dominica
10 cs, American Express Co, Ausonia, London
LUBRICATING—4 dms, Texas Co, American Importer, London
MINERAL—450 dms, Schliemann & Co, Albera Ballin, Hamburg
OLIVE—100 dms, National City Bank, Exanthia, Piraeus
100 dms, Smith-Weihmann Co, Inc, Exanthia, Piraeus
100 dms, Smith-Weihmann Co, Inc, Exanthia, Mytilene
300 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Exanthia, Mytilene
120 dms, Import & Trading Corpn, Exanthia, Mytilene
50 dms, E M Sargeant Co, Exanthia, Mytilene
65 dms, Schroeder Bros, Inc, Exanthia, Mytilene
100 dms, Douredoure Bros, Exanthia, Mytilene
25 dms, D Merdjimekis, Exanthia, Mytilene
250 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exanthia, Mytilene
530 cs, Navemar, Genoa
85 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Navemar, Malaga
40 bbls, 10 cs, Navemar, Malaga
50 bbls, W A Taylor & Co, Navemar, Malaga
25 bbls, F Romeo & Co, Navemar, Malaga
25 bbls, Starko Co, Navemar, Malaga
15 bbls, Geo Lueders & Co, Navemar, Malaga
25 bbls, Navemar, Malaga
10 dms, Venice Import Co, Navemar, Seville
100 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, Navemar, Seville
65 dms, 2,072 cs, Navemar, Seville
325 cs, Silvercypress, Genoa
25 dms, Schroeder Bros, President Polk, Genoa
2,149 cs, 85 dms, President Polk, Genoa
35 dms, President Polk, Marseilles
330 cs, Olympic, Southampton
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exarch, Piraeus
200 dms, Bank of Athens, Exarch, Piraeus
50 dms, E M Sargeant Co, Exarch, Piraeus
135 cs, Exarch, Bari
1,525 cs, Exarch, Leghorn
60 dms, Antolini & Co, Exarch, Leghorn
125 dms, Banca Com'l Italian Trust Co, Exarch, Malaga
100 dms, First National Bank, Exarch, Malaga
50 dms, Exarch, Malaga
619 cs, Rex, Genoa
ORANGE—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, President Polk, Marseilles
PALM—787 tons, National City Bank, Poisander, Belawan Deli
675,000 kilos, United Africa Co, Tweedbank, Belawan Deli
606,000 kilos, National City Bank, Tweedbank, Belawan Deli
91,000 kilos, Tweedbank, Belawan Deli
165 tons, Cie Francais del Afrique Occid, New Brunswick, Port Harcourt
89 tons, Cie Francais del Afrique, New Brunswick, Calabar
507 tons, G B Ollivant, New Brunswick, Calabar
262 tons, Aries Co, New Brunswick, Cotonou
94 cks, Cleveland Trust Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL—50 dms, United Africa Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PATCHOULI—13 cs, Poisander, Penang
PEANUT—5 dms, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN—1 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, President Polk, Marseilles
POPPYSEED—6 dms, Fezandie & Sperrle, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
RESIDUE—11 cs, Fries Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5 bbls, Universal Oil Prod Co, Scythia, Liverpool
2 bbls, Winkler Rock Engineering Co, Scythia, Liverpool
54 dms, S K Ketler, Francisco, Hull
ROSEMARY—6 dms, Geo Silver Import Co, Examiner, Alicante
ROSEWOOD—6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Southern Cross, Trinidad
SULPHUR—150 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Exanthia, Mytilene
STORAX—50 bbls, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, Augustus, Rhodes
SUNFLOWERSEED—50 dms, I R Boody & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
106 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
35 cks, Korbro Oil Corp, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
TEASEED—54 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wichita, Hankow
TANNER'S—10 bbls, Draeger Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
VARNISH—7 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
VEGETABLE—20 cs, 2,477 lbs, Fries Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 dms, Francisco, Hull
OPIUM—30 cs, 6.058 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Exanthia, Izmir
10 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, President Polk, Marseilles
PAINT—1 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
PAPRIKA—65 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Navemar, Alicante
75 cs, 5 bgs, Navemar, Alicante
25 cs, Mutual Spice Co, Navemar, Alicante
50 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Navemar, Alicante
25 bgs, M P Kuezor & Co, Navemar, Alicante
25 bgs, 25 cs, Muanne, Inc, Navemar, Alicante
PAW PAW JUICE—17 cs, Chase Natl Bank, Olympic, Southampton
PEAT, MOSS—383 bls, Half Moon Mfg & Trading Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—733 bgs, Poisander, Batavia
121 bgs, Tweedbank, Oosthaven, Port Said
476 bgs, Barber S S Line, Tweedbank, Oosthaven
250 bgs, Catz American Co, Tweedbank, Oosthaven
255 bgs, Silvercypress, Oosthaven
WHITE—83 bgs, Tweedbank, Batavia
PETROLEUM—79,337 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Beaconstreet, Caripito
107,490 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Victolite, Las Piedras
79,061 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Thalia, Caripito
PHOSPHOR—50 cs, 6,606 lbs, International Selling Corp, Collamer, Havre
PITCH—20 cs, 2,842 lbs, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
54 dms, A Hurst & Co, Francisco, Hull
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, E E Marks & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 165,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J T Connor Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, H A Johnson Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
240 bgs, 26,400 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Veendam, Rotterdam
POTASH—65 bgs, International Selling Corp, Navemar, Genoa
CAUSTIC—74 dms, Innis Speiden & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
CHLORATE—100 bbls, 24,558 lbs, International Selling Corp, Collamer, Havre
1,500 cks, 369,600 lbs, Uniform Chemical Product Co, Victoria, Hamburg
MURIATE—68,835 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—28 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
PUMICE, LUMP—4,433 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exarch, Canneto
POWDERED—240 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exarch, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, McKesson & Robbins, President Jackson, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,940 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Commack, Buenos Aires
1,010 bgs, Otto Lasker, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—25 bottles, Lo Curto & Funk, Ausonia, London
RAPESEED—50 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Dureya Seed Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
30 bgs, 6,600 lbs, T T Horton & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 bgs, 11,000 Otto Gerdau Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
RESIN—25 cs, 3,392 lbs, Victoria, Hamburg
ROCKSALT—355,600 kilos, First National Bank, Victoria, Hamburg
ROOT MEDICINAL—10 bls, Eli Lilly & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
ROSE WATER—25 pkgs, George Silver Import Co, President Polk, Marseilles
SEED MEDICINAL—14 bgs, Eli Lilly & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, American Shipping Co, Tweedbank, Suez
59 bdls, President Polk, Colombo
SESAME SEED—10 bgs, G Monracade & Sons, President Polk, Alexandria
120 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Wichita, Shanghai
SHELLAC—15 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
15 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
13 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, Yomachichi, Calcutta
100 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Yomachichi, Calcutta
SILICON CARBIDE—42 cks, D C Andrews & Co, Bergensfjord, Eydehaven
SOAP—20 dms, Rohner, Gehrig Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
225 cs, Conti Prod Corp, Exarch, Leghorn
SODA, CAUSTIC—1 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, Ausonia, London
SULPHATE—200 dms, 94,160 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SULPHITE—50 dms, 20,435 lbs, L W Moritz Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
SOLVENT—64 dms, C L Read & Co, Fort St George, St Croix
STARCH, POTATO—1,050 bgs, 231,000 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
RICE—270 bgs, 60,280 lbs, P A Gaynor & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
55 cks, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
STEARIN—67 bgs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Scythia, Liverpool
PITCH—100 dms, A V Berner & Co, Francisco, Hull
STEATITE, POWDERED—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, President Polk, Bombay
50 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, President Polk, Bombay
TALC—1,000 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Navemar, Genoa
400 bgs, 88,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Navemar, Genoa
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exarch, Genoa
TAMARINDS—20 bbls, J L Hopkins & Co, Fort St George, Antigua
40 bbls, Fort St George, Antigua
TANKAGE—303 bgs, 124,801 lbs, Anewalt-Schmitt, Inc, Commack, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—1,826 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Poisander, Sourabaya
FLOUR—2,735 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Poisander, Sourabaya
988 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Poisander, Batavia
288 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tweedbank, Cheribon
450 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tweedbank, Bataiva
500 bgs, Joe Lowe Corp, Silvercypress, Batavia
510 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silvercypress, Batavia
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silvercypress, Cheribon
250 bgs, Champlain, Havre
PEARL—980 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Poisander, Sourabaya
SEED—469 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Poisander, Sourabaya
SIFTINGS—846 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Poisander, Sourabaya
TEAWASTE—2,000 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Yomachichi, Calcutta
TERPINEOL—1 dm, Geo Lueders & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
THYME LEAVES—34 bls, President Polk, Marseilles
TOLU BALSAM—23 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, New York, Hamburg
TUBA ROOT—29 bls, National City Bank, President Polk, Singapore
UMBER—35 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Scythia, Liverpool
UREA—500 bgs, 51,293 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp, Black Tern, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
UVA URSI—84 bgs, H W Henning & Son, Navemar, Alicante
VALONIA—1,745 bgs, 223,520 lbs, J A Barkey & Co, Exarch, Izmir
EXTRACT — 343 bgs, 59,967 lbs, Tannin Corp, Exanthia, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Fort St George, Guadeloupe
195 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Polk, Marseilles
22 cs, President Polk, Marseilles
56 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
VARNISH—10 cs, Phoenolin Paint Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1 cs, Charles Happel, Victoria, Hamburg
VIOLET ULTRAMARINE—9 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—922 bgs, Leslie & Andersen, Veendam, Rotterdam
WAX, BEES—21 bgs, 4,312 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Exanthia, Izmir
21 bgs, President Polk, Port Said
50 bgs, D Steengrafe, San Bruno, Santiago
76 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Ausonia, London
CARNAUBA—112 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Commack, Pernambuco
23 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Commack, Pernambuco
113 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Commack, Pernambuco
MINERAL—1 cs, Texas Co, President Polk, Manila
30 bgs, Lunham & Reeve, New York, Hamburg
MONTAN—40 bgs, 6,670 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
134 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—20 bgs, Schliemann Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
35 bgs, 7,801 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
VEGETABLE — 20 bgs, A Hurst & Co, American Importer, London
WHITE LEAD—10 dms, Haas Bros, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
WHITING—271 bgs, 44,704 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Black Tern, Rotterdam
WOODFLOUR—1,140 bgs, B L Soberski, Bergensfjord, Oslo
240 bgs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
225 bgs, B L Soberski, Bergensfjord, Fredrikstad
YEAST—175 cks, 21,945 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
67 crts, 13,690 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
45 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
41 cs, Victoria, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—50 cks, 13,585 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
45 bgs, 1 ck, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
100 bbls, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, President Polk, Marseilles
100 bbls, Orbis Product Trading Co, President Polk, Marseilles

New York Transit Imports

BRONZE POWDER—2 cs, Illinois Bronze Powder Co, Bremen, Bremen, Chicago
CASSIA—318 bls, David G Evans Coffee Co, Wichita, Hongkong, St Louis
GELATIN—2 cs, American Express Co, Bremen, Bremen, Rochester
GLASS, WINDOW—650 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg, Rochester
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—8 cs, Schofield, Donald Co, Scythia, Liverpool, Detroit
OIL, OLIVE—32 dms, President Polk, Genoa, Pittsburgh
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Sokol Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam, Chicago

Baltimore Imports

BLOOD, DRIED, GRD—847 bgs, Satartia, Montevideo
BONES—91 tons, Swift & Co, Satartia, Montevideo
MEAL—8,000 bgs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—89 cks, 51 dms, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
2,064 cks, Cypria, Sete
FERROMANGANESE — 2,904 bbls, Electro Metallurgical Co, Mexicano, Sauda
GLUE—100 bgs, Cypria, Marseilles
ILMENITE SAND—1,000 tons, City of Bedford, Calcutta
MOLASSES—16,214,908 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Carrabulle, Macoris
OIL, PALM—1,023 tons, National City Bank of N Y, Simaloer, Belawan Deli
POTASH—46 cks, Harshaw Chemical Co, City of Baltimore, Bremen
500 bgs, C Tennant & Sons, City of Bedford, Calcutta
KAINIT—2,608 tons, N V Potash Export My, Schurbek, Antwerp
SULPHATE—313 tons, N V Potash Export My, Schurbek, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, International Products Corp, Satartia, Montevideo
5,169 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Satartia, Montevideo
SILICOMANGANESE—330 cs, Wm H Muller & Co, Mexicano, Gothenburg
TANKAGE—2,441 bgs, Swift & Co, Satartia, Montevideo
2,176 bgs, H J Baker Bro, Satartia, Montevideo
ZIRCON SAND—20 bgs, City of Bedford, Calcutta

Boston Imports

BARYTES—200 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Exarch, Genoa
BONE MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,927 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
BONES—678 bgs, 74,000 lbs, Rogers Manufacturing Co, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
CHEMICAL—1 cs, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Norwegian, Liverpool
COCOA BEANS—7,200 bgs, 542,332 lbs, West Calumb, Bahia
DYE, ALIZARIN—2 cks, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Scythia, Liverpool
ANILIN—2 dms, 16 kgs, 1 bx, 1 cs, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Norwegian, Liverpool
2 cks, 3 kegs, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Scythia, Liverpool
GLASS, WINDOW—5 cs, 1,929 lbs, Stone & Downer, Lehigh, Hamburg
GLUE, POWD—100 bgs, Bank of New York & Trust Co, Scythia, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK, FISH—2 bbls, John Nagle Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
41 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
124 bgs, Francisco, Aberdeen
1 bbl, Irving Usen Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
3 bbls, J R Poole, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE—275 bgs, J B Moors Co, Incemore, Liverpool
121 bgs, Norwegian, Manchester
815 bgs, J B Moors Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
132 bgs, Norwegian, Liverpool

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GLYCERIN, CRUDE — 68 dms, 52,569 lbs, Stone & Downer, Exarch, Genoa
GUM, ARABIC—100 bgs, 22,487 lbs, Mahsud, Port Sudan
LECITHIN—5 cs, 1,448 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPS—7 cs, 1 ton, 2 qrs, 25 lbs, United Drug Co, Clairton, Liverpool
MOLASSES—500 bbls, Moyra, Demerara
OIL, COD—150 cks, Marden Wild Corp, Incemore, St Johns, N F
235 cks, Incemore, St Johns, N F
75 dms, Marden Wild Corp, Incemore, Halifax
200 cks, from Newfoundland
LUBRICATING—20 dms, 9,127 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
MINERAL — 75 dms, 34,722 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
OLIVE, SULPH—250 bbls, 114,327 lbs, Exarch, Messina
PALM — 781 tons, 9 cwts, 2 qrs, 15 lbs, United Africa Co, Francisco, Hull
SKI — 1 cs, Oscar Hambro Co, Malaren, Hango
SPERM—70 dms, 14 tons, 7 cwts, 21 lbs, C H Powell Co, Clairton, Glasgow
150 bbls, 80 dms, 43 tons, 18 cwts, 3 qrs, Clairton, Glasgow
POTASH CHLORATE—200 bbls, 49,383 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Lehigh, Hamburg
PUMICE—30 bgs, 2 cks, 4,400 lbs, Conkey & Co, Exarch, Canneto Lipari
POWDERED—250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Conkey & Co, Exarch, Canneto Lipari
620 bgs, 92,703 lbs, Exarch, Canneto Lipari
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,100 bgs, 118,378 lbs, International Products Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—20 bgs, American Express Co, Incemore, Liverpool
SAGO FLOUR—80 bgs, 5 tons, Scythia, Liverpool
SHELLAC, GARNET LAC—30 bgs, Mahsud, Calcutta
SOAP—300 cs, Lockwood, Brackett & Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
400 cs, 30 tons, Lockwood, Brackett & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
100 bxs, 4,226 lbs, Conti Products Corp, Exarch, Leghorn
TOILET — 1 cs, Lever Bros Co, Scythia, Liverpool
SODA HYDROSULPHITE — 20 kgs, Lever Bros Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
60 kgs, 3 tons, 8 cwts, 2 qrs, 8 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
SOOT—30 kgs, 1 ton, 10 cwts, American Express Co, Clairton, Glasgow
SOYBEAN FAT—10 cs, 1,323 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
TALC—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Exarch, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,019 bgs, Aaron D Weld's Sons, Chattanooga City, Pasoeroean
2,000 bgs, Merchants National Bank, Chattanooga City, Pamanoekan
TAR—3 bbls, Oscar Hambro Co, Malaren, Hango
TRAGASOL—200 cks, 25 sx, J P Marston Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
100 cks, J P Marston Co, Scythia, Liverpool
TURPENTINE, VENICE—1 cs, 3 qrs, 20 lbs, Clairton, Manchester
VARNISH—2 cs, 154 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
WAX, MONTAN—134 bgs, 22,156 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
ZINC OXIDE—56 cks, 5 tons, 11 cwts, 3 qrs, 5 lbs, American Express Co, Scythia, Liverpool

Gulfport Imports

ASPHALT—1,500 tons, Nordvangen, Maracaibo
CALCIUM NITRATE—15,000 bgs, Tortugas, Norwegian ports

Houston Imports

PAINTS—9 pkgs, Margaret Lykes, Ponce

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—2 pkgs, 30 lbs, Wales, Kobe
1 bl, 20 lbs, Akabisan, Yokohama
AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Japan
AMMONIAC, SAL—20 cks, 11,200 lbs, Loch Katrine, Berlin
BATH SALTS—3 cs, 80 lbs, Transshipped, London
BLOOD, DRIED—20 cs, 2,240 lbs, West Nilus, Buenos Aires
BONE MEAL—448 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
CANARY SEED—979 bgs, 132,730 lbs, West Nilus, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,510 lbs, Loch Katrine, Amsterdam
CASSIA—70 pkgs, 7,780 lbs, Nansenville, Hongkong
CHALK, CRUDE—242,500 lbs, Tacoma, Copenhagen
200 tons, Loch Katrine, London
CHILLIES—75 bgs, 7,500 lbs, Wales, Kobe
COCOA BEANS—500 sx, 66,140 lbs, Hoyanger, Bahia
COCONUTS—100 bgs, 15,000 lbs, Loch Katrine, Canal Zone
COLORS, ARTIST'S—210 lbs, Loch Katrine, London
COPRA MEAL—2,000 bgs, 199,580 lbs, Silverhazel, Manila
1,120 sx, 112,000 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Manila
500 bgs, 49,890 lbs, Silverhazel, Manila
1,120 sx, 112,000 lbs, Nansenville, Manila
DRUGS, CRUDE—2 cs, 120 lbs, Tatsuta, Yokohama
FERTILIZER COMPOUND—3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Japan
GINGER ROOT—18 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Transshipped, London
GLASS, SHEET—34 cs, 6,450 lbs, Tacoma, Prague
4 cs, 7,900 lbs, Tacoma, Brussels
WINDOW—50 cs, 12,820 lbs, Tacoma, Prague
HEMPSEED MEAL—2,500 sx, 250,880 lbs, Bordeaux, Kobe
INK—2 cs, 80 lbs, Akabisan, Yokohama
INCENSE—200 lbs, Bordeaux, Nagoya
INSECTICIDES—9 cs, 360 lbs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
LINSEED MEAL — 1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wales, Kobe
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Kobe
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Bordeaux, Tokyo
MEDICINAL PREPS—30 cs, 530 lbs, Bordeaux, Yokohama
1 cs, 60 lbs, Tatsuta, Yokohama
OIL, CODLIVER—75 dms, Tacoma, Bergen
LUBRICATING — 40 bbls, Tacoma, Copenhagen
MINERAL, WHITE — 25 pkgs, Tacoma, Ghent
PAPRIKA, GRD—30 pkgs, 3,300 lbs, Transshipped, Alicante
PARAFFIN, REFD—454 bgs, 60,040 lbs, Silverhazel, Batavia
PEAT MOSS—150 bls, 15,680 lbs, Tacoma, Hamburg
PEPPER—100 pkgs, 14,950 lbs, Silverhazel, Dutch East Indies
10 bgs, 1,600 lbs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, 5,510 lbs, Loch Katrine, Amsterdam
POTASH SULPHATE, CRUDE—200 sx, 22,400 lbs, Bordeaux, Tokyo
RICE FLOUR—3 cs, 150 lbs, Akabisan, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES — 5 pkgs, 2,250 lbs, Loch Katrine, Zagreb
SALTPETER—112 pkgs, 49,380 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—1 cs, 100 lbs, Bordeaux, Yokohama
SOAP, TOILET—260 lbs, Transshipped, London
1 cs, 50 lbs, Tacoma, Frankfort
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—10 pkgs, 4,850 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
STARCH, POTATO—3 cs, 150 lbs, Akabisan, Yokohama
50 pkgs, 10,910 lbs, Loch Katrine, Amsterdam
TOILET PREPS—4 cs, 160 lbs, Akabisan, Yokohama
1 cs, 60 lbs, Tatsuta, Yokohama

Mobile Imports

SALTCAKE—510,000 kilos, San Pedro, Antwerp

New Orleans Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,000 tons, Armour Fertilizer Works, Nemaha, Rotterdam
BAUXITE ORE, CRSHD—2,749 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Corp, Austvangen, Paramaribo
BONE MEAL—882 sx, Giulia, Fiume
CHEMICALS—163 sx, George William Rueff, Nemaha, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—100 sx, J Meyer, Austvangen, Kingston
150 ex, Barclays Bank, Austvangen, Kingston
CREOSOTE—5,002 tons, Utilitas, Salzaette
994 tons, America Creosote Works, Utilitas, London
FULLER'S EARTH—300 sx, West Celeron, London
GLUE—1 cs, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
GUM, CHICLE—388 sx, William Wrigley, Jr, Co, Tegucigalpa, Alvaro Obregon
ILMENITE SAND—2,998 tons, Steel Mariner, Colachel
OIL, CHINAWOOD—450 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Sales Corp, Ruth Kellogg, Shanghai
COCONUT—1,000 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Sales Corp, Ruth Kellogg, Manila
CODLIVER—10 dms, McKesson-Parker-Blake Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
300 dms, A Huisking, Vasaholm, Aalesund
OLEOMARGARIN—8 cs, Aluminum Line, Vasaholm, Oslo
PAINT—25 cs, Aluminum Line, Vasaholm, Oslo
POTASH CHLORATE—150 cks, Irving Trust Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
SALT—536 tons, Sapinero, Barcelona
SAGE LEAVES—92 bls, Giulia, Trieste
SHEEP DIP, POWD—375 cs, West Celeron, London
SHELLAC—20 sx, Steel Mariner, Calcutta
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—15 bbls, Wiegand, Bremen
TAPIOCA—15 sx, West Celeron, London

Norfolk Imports

BLOOD, DRIED—100 bgs, 110,237 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, Satartia, Buenos Aires
BONES—837 bgs, 89,477 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
1,685 bgs, 153,000 lbs, Hafleigh & Co, Satartia, Buenos Aires
MEAL—2,000 bgs, 204,158 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,200 bgs, 233,748 lbs, International Products Co, Satartia, Buenos Aires
7,412 bgs, 791,545 lbs, Tannin Corp, Satartia, Buenos Aires
SALT, FISHERY—1,298 tons, Heinen, East Harbor

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—25 dms, Lehigh, Dundee
AMMONIAC, SAL—50 cks, Lehigh, Hamburg
BONE MEAL—1,120 bgs, Scanstates, Gdynia
CHROME ORE—4,616 tons, Electro Metallurgical Co, Baron Ramsay, Salonica
GREASE, WOOL—25 bbls, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
MAGNESIA, CALC—10 cs, Schofield, Donald Co, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
MEDICINAL PREPS—9 cs, Maihar, Calcutta
MENTHOL—24 cs, Harriman Bank & Trust Co, Hokuroku, Kobe
75 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Hokuroku, Osaka
MOLASSES—1,425,729 gls, North American Trading & Importing Co, Winnetou, Nuevitas
NAPHTHALENE—226 bgs, Barrett Co, Lehigh, Hull
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER—1,100 bgs, Lehigh, Hull
OIL, CASTOR—25 dms, Lehigh, Hull
11 bbls, Lehigh, London
OLIVE, FOOTS—50 bbls, Savoia, Palermo
OLIVE, SULPH—100 bbls, Brown Bros Harriman & Co, Savoia, Palermo
200 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Examiner, Seville
PERILLA—75 dms, Hokuroku, Kobe
VEGETABLE—25 dms, Lehigh, Hull
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,574 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfpoint, Las Piedras
108,133 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
70,239 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Frontenac, Tampico
RED OXIDE—239 bbls, F B Vandegrift & Co, Examiner, Malaga
SHELLAC—25 cs, Chase National Bank, Maihar, Calcutta
SOAP, COLD CREAM—8 cs, International Clearing House, Lehigh, London
SODA BICARBONATE—110 dms, Lehigh, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—40 cs, Lehigh, London
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Simaloer, Tandjong-Priok
275 bgs, National City Bank, Simaloer, Sourabaya
ZINC OXIDE—918 bgs, 52 cks, Manchester Exporter, Manchester

Port Arthur Imports

GREASE—2 cs, Beth, Preston

San Francisco Imports

BLUE, BALL—10 cs, Modavia, Liverpool
BRISTLES—43 cs, Frederick H Cone & Co, Inc, Oregon, Tientsin
BRUSHES—2 cs, Owl Drug Co, President Jackson, Kobe
CHEMICALS—189 csks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corpn, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
41 csks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corpn, Laurits Swenson, Oslo (for Oakland)
CINNAMON—25 bls, Volkart Bros, Inc, President Jackson, Hongkong
COCOA BEANS—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
100 bgs, Modavia, Liverpool
COCONUT, DESIC—445 cs, Philippine Desiccated Cocoanut Corpn, President Jackson, Manila
6,725 cs, The Franklin Baker Co., President Jackson, Manila
1,339 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc., President Jackson, Manila
COCONUT, DESIC—1,044 cs, Wood & Selick, Inc, President Jackson, Manila
CONDIMENTS—20 cs, Wieland Bros, Ltd, President Jackson, Hongkong
COPRA MEAL—500 bgs, Taylor Milling Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
GINGER ROOT—143 cs, Fung Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
10 cs, Yee Wo, President Jackson, Hongkong
10 cs, Him San Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
45 cs, Wing Hop Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
10 cs, Kwong Kee Chan, President Jackson, Hongkong
31 cs, Shun Yuen Hing, President Jackson, Hongkong
2 cs, Lun Chong Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
5 cs, Sang Wo, President Jackson, Hongkong
3 cs, Wing Yee Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
5 cs, Sui Lee Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
5 cs, Ti Hang Lung Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
10 cs, Wo Kee Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
50 csks, 15 cs, Shun On Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
GUM, COPAL—32 bgs, President Jackson, Hongkong
INK—5 cs, Kwong Kee Chan, President Jackson, Hongkong
1 cs, Hee Tai Wo & Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
INSECTICIDE—2 cs, A H Scott Co, Chichibu, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, Fung Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
2 cs, Yee Wo, President Jackson, Hongkong
6 cs, Yee Chong Lung, President Jackson, Hongkong
17 cs, Tin Bow Tong, President Jackson, Hongkong
1 cs, Sang Wo, President Jackson, Hongkong
2 cs, Wing Yee Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
3 cs, Kwong Yick, President Jackson, Hongkong
MENTHOL—7 cs, Chichibu, Kobe
MUSTARD SEED—268 bgs, Pacific Ranger, Manchester
274 bgs, L & R Millen, Oregon, Tientsin
311 bgs, McCormick & Co, Inc, Oregon, Tientsin
632 bgs, R T French Co, Oregon, Tientsin
311 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Oregon, Tientsin
OIL, CHINAWOOD—50 dms, Chichibu, Shanghai
308 tons, W R Grace & Co, President Jackson, Shanghai
CITRONELLA—12 dms, President Jackson, Colombo
4 dms, Chichibu, Colombo
FISH, HARDENED—15 bgs, Chichibu, Kobe
MEDICINAL—2 cs, Kwong Kee Chan, President Jackson, Hongkong
PEANUT—125 cs, Fung Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
50 cs, Him Sang Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
13 cs, Lun Chong Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
20 cs, Wing Yee Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
11 cs, Hee Tai Wo & Co, President Jackson, Hongkong
40 cs, Shun On, President Jackson, Hongkong
RAPESEED—150 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Chichibu, Kobe
50 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Chichibu, Kobe
SESAME—5 cs, Shun Yuen Hing, President Jackson, Hongkong
PEANUTS, SHELLED—375 bgs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Oregon, Dairen
1,500 bgs, Bowes & Co, Ltd, Oregon, Dairen
UNSHELLED—900 bgs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Oregon, Dairen
RAPESEED—705 bgs, S Jackson & Son, Inc, Oregon, Kobe
SOAP—1 cs, Chichibu, Yokohama
SOYBEAN MEAL—1,000 bgs, Sperry Flour Co, Oregon, Dairen
3,000 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Oregon, Dairen
500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Oregon, Dairen
STARCH—30 cs, Fung Chong, President Jackson, Hongkong
20 cs, Yee Wo, President Jackson, Hongkong
15 cs, Kwong Yick, President Jackson, Hongkong
8 cs, Shun On, President Jackson, Hongkong
SUNFLOWER SEED—315 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Oregon, Dairen
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, Kwong Yick, President Jackson, Hongkong
5 cs, The Swedish Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires, Stockholm
ZINC OXIDE—12 csks, Pacific Ranger, Manchester

Tampa Imports

CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Tortugas, Norwegian Ports

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACID, DRY—(Hamburg) 11,529 lbs, Hamburg
MURIATIC—(Amapala) 3,560 lbs, Guantanamo; 7,200 lbs, Santiago; (Munargo) 19,159 lbs, Havana; (Ponce) 12,000 lbs, Guanica
SULPHUR—(Ancon) 909 lbs, Corinto
AMMONIA—(Ponce) 4,649 lbs, San Juan
ANHYDROUS—(Coldbrook) 19,664 lbs, Santos; 19,397 lbs, Montevideo
ANTIMONY REGULUS—(Ayurnoca) 4,749 lbs, Santos
ASPHALT—(City of Dalhart) 46,263 lbs, Bombay; 4,697 lbs, Calcutta; (Independence Hall) 97,276 lbs, Havre; (Caledonia) 2,512 lbs, Glasgow; (Exochorda) 43,130 lbs, Marseilles; (Capetown) 279,219 lbs, Hamburg
SOLID—(Artigas) 46,170 lbs, Manchester
BALSAM—(Exochorda) 567 lbs, Marseilles
BLACK, BONE—(Capetown) 11,346 lbs, Hamburg
BLUE, LAUNDRY—(Pastores) 3,585 lbs, Porto Colombia
CASEIN—(American Trader) 1,150 lbs, London
CHEMICALS—(Scythia) 12,835 lbs, Liverpool; (Hamburg) 2,272 lbs, Hamburg
COALTAR—(Ancon) 1,660 lbs, Buenaventura; (Pastores) 5,830 lbs, Porto Alegre; (American Trader) 2,630 lbs, London
CORN SYRUP—(Cameronia) 45,097 lbs, Glasgow; (City of Birmingham) 60,020 lbs, Calcutta; 75,106 lbs, Madras; (San Juan) 13,274 lbs, San Juan; (Algic) 18,910 lbs, Buenos Aires
CORNFLOUR—(Steel Navigator) 105,390 lbs, Manila
DEXTRIN, CORN—(Lagaholm) 2,225 lbs, Norrkoeping; (City of Delhi) 7,896 lbs, Sydney; (Steel Navigator) 9,165 lbs, Shanghai
DYES—(Taybank) 4,860 lbs, Hongkong; 93,184 lbs, Shanghai; (City of Dalhart) 6,671 lbs, Bombay; (Jean Jadot) 10,168 lbs, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 3,328 lbs, Rotterdam; (Hamburg) 2,559 lbs, Hamburg; (Steel Navigator) 12,010 lbs, Manila
FERTILIZER—(San Juan) 250,000 lbs, Guanica; (Ponce) 150,000 lbs, Guanica
FILTER, SAND—(Scythia) 37,800 lbs, Liverpool
FISHMEAL—(Black Heron) 55,000 lbs, Rotterdam
GASOLINE—(Castor) 4,125 gls, Porto Plata; (Capilio) 5,000 gls, Santos; 5,000 gls, Rio Grande
GLUCOSE—(Artigas) 12,054 lbs, Manchester
GLUE—(Lagaholm) 1,160 lbs, Stockholm
GRAPHITE—(Scythia) 10,574 lbs, Liverpool
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Cameronia) 32,946 lbs, Glasgow; (City of Dalhart) 23,293 lbs, Karachi; 12,000 lbs, Madras; 15,769 lbs, Calcutta; (Executive) 14,247 lbs, Genoa; (Independence Hall) 2,526 lbs, Dunkirk; (Aquitania) 1,448 lbs, Southampton; (Scythia) 57,332 lbs, Liverpool; (Caledonia) 11,900 lbs, Glasgow; (Black Eagle) 4,359 lbs, Zurich; (Henry Horn) 130,106 lbs, London; (Artigas) 34,501 lbs, Manchester; (Ancon) 3,810 lbs, Cristobal; (City of Birmingham) 50,186 lbs, Bombay; 24,016 lbs, Calcutta; 8,162 lbs, Karachi; 16,026 lbs, Rangoon; (Stavangerfjord) 13,348 lbs, Oslo; (Munargo) 3,091 lbs, Havana; (Pastores) 28,338 lbs, Cartegena; (Ponce) 880 lbs, San Juan; 1,821 lbs, Ponce; (Black Heron) 871 lbs, Rotterdam; (Castor) 962 lbs, Barahona; (City of Delhi) 26,488 lbs, Sydney; 8,816 lbs, Fremantle; (Hamburg) 48,642 lbs, Hamburg; (American Trader) 27,179 lbs, London; (Drottningholm) 2,856 lbs, Gothenburg; (Coldbrook) 1,096 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Motomar) 28,416 lbs, Genoa; (Musa) 984 lbs, Porto Cortez; (Steel Navigator) 6,446 lbs, Shanghai; (Marengo) 26,815 lbs, Hull; 165,410 lbs, Newcastle; (Algic) 13,561 lbs, Santos
INK, PRINTING—(Hamburg) 1,240 lbs, Hamburg
INSECTICIDE—(Cameronia) 12,127 lbs, Glasgow; (Scythia) 23,144 lbs, Liverpool; (Executive) 4,700 lbs, Turin; (Exochorda) 13,951 lbs, Tunis; 45,334 lbs, Algiers; (Algic) 4,429 lbs, Buenos Aires
IRON OXIDE—(Coldbrook) 19,900 lbs, Buenos Aires
KEROSENE—(Ancon) 1,420 gls, Port au Prince; (Guayaquil) 1,000 gls, Port au Prince; (Castor) 2,750 gls, Puerto Plata
LACQUER—(Executive) 8,741 lbs, Genoa
COLORED—(Exochorda) 1,591 lbs, Marseilles
LARD—(Cameronia) 250,936 lbs, Glasgow; (Independence Hall) 53,080 lbs, Havre; 39,490 lbs, Dunkirk; (Scythia) 238,986 lbs, Liverpool; (Aquitania) 38,538 lbs, Southampton; (Caledonia) 79,716 lbs, Glasgow; (Black Eagle) 94,981 lbs, Antwerp; (Artigas) 190,417 lbs, Manchester; 16,000 lbs, Liverpool; (Henry Horn) 97,750 lbs, London; (San Juan) 31,370 lbs, San Juan; (Stavangerfjord) 40,797 lbs, Oslo; (Lagaholm) 4,650 lbs, Gefle; 11,267 lbs, Malmo; (Jean Jadot) 230,453 lbs, Antwerp; (Exochorda) 6,300 lbs, Marseilles; (Ponce) 42,000 lbs, Ponce; 3,100 lbs, Guanica; 5,199 lbs, Arecibo; (Guayaquil) 11,850 lbs, Guayaquil; 10,478 lbs, Port au Prince; (Black Heron) 35,030 lbs, Rotterdam; (Hamburg) 109,302 lbs, Hamburg; 6,200 lbs, Stettin; 20,150 lbs, Helsinki; (Drottningholm) 3,150 lbs, Gothenburg; (Capetown) 706,325 lbs, Hamburg; (American Trader) 901,285 lbs, London; (Marengo) 45,500 lbs, Hull; 566,800 lbs, Newcastle
LEAD ACETATE—(Ponce) 1,750 lbs, San Juan
BLUE—(Lagaholm) 5,743 lbs, Gothenburg
RED—(Munargo) 2,310 lbs, Havana
WHITE—(Stavangerfjord) 20,674 lbs, Oslo
LINSEED CAKE—(Jean Jadot) 453,913 lbs, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 2,056,435 lbs, Rotterdam; (Hamburg) 228,424 lbs, Hamburg; (Black Eagle) 3,004,508 lbs, Antwerp
LITHOPONE — (American Trader) 8,600 lbs, London
MAGNESIA SULPHATE—(Amapala) 6,400 lbs, Santiago
METHANOL—(Henry Horn) 2,200 gls, London; (City of Delhi) 660 gls, Melbourne; 3,520 gls, Sydney
NAPHTHA—(City of Delhi) 550 gls, Brisbane; 2,750 gls, Melbourne; 2,200 gls, Sydney
OIL, CASTOR—(San Juan) 945 lbs, San Juan; (Ponce) 478 lbs, San Juan
CORN—(Castor) 5,029 lbs, Barahona; (Musa) 2,313 lbs, Puerto Barrios
EDIBLE—(San Juan) 21,770 lbs, San Juan; 1,180 lbs, Fajardo; 2,950 lbs, Ponce; (Ponce) 3,383 lbs, San Juan
ESSENTIAL—(Exochorda) 267 lbs, Marseilles
FLOTATION—(City of Delhi) 990 gls, Brisbane; 3,740 gls, Melbourne
LUBRICATING—(Cameronia) 7,490 gls, Glasgow; (Taybank) 2,750 gls, Manila; (City of Dalhart) 7,425 gls, Karachi; 12,650 gls, Bombay; 22,095 gls, Madras; 1,925 gls, Rangoon; 16,330 gls, Calcutta; (Executive) 1,470 gls, Genoa; (Independence Hall) 3,360 gls, Havre; 9,450 gls, Dunkirk; (Scythia) 29,275 gls, Liverpool; (Caledonia) 12,084 gls, Glasgow; (Artigas) 78,335 gls, Manchester; (Henry Horn) 20,768 gls, London; (Ancon) 1,760 gls, Porto Colombia; 715 gls, La Libertad; 700 gls, La Union; 3,725 gls, Cristobal; (City of Birmingham) 7,425 gls, Karachi; 5,225 gls, Madras; 18,039 gls, Rangoon; 5,000 gls, Cocanada; 56,815 gls, Cochin; 1,100 gls, Aden; (San Juan) 1,050 gls, San Juan; 660 gls, Guanica; (Stavangerfjord) 756 gls, Haugesund; 2,638 gls, Trondhjem; 13,657 gls, Bergen; 7,338 gls, Oslo; (Lagaholm) 3,960 gls, Gothenburg; 1,050 gls, Stockholm; 1,650 gls, Malmo; (Gyda) 550 gls, Demerara; (Amapala) 660 gls, Kingston; (Cuyamapa) 1,540 gls, Santiago; (Tuscaloosa City) 8,720 gls, Vancouver; (Exochorda) 2,730 gls, Marseilles; 6,300 gls, Oran; 2,200 gls, Algiers; 2,052 gls, Naples; (Munargo) 1,650 gls, Havana; (Ponce) 550 gls, San Juan; (Capetown) 2,530 gls, Malmo; 1,650 gls, Copenhagen; (Black Heron) 5,900 gls, Rotterdam; 1,264 gls, Amsterdam; (Castor) 1,100 gls, Barahona; 3,300 gls, Santo Domingo; (City of Delhi); 22,660 gls, Brisbane; 50,600 gls, Melbourne; 70,565 gls, Sydney; 9,900 gls, Adelaide; 12,320 gls, Fremantle; (Hamburg) 52,668 gls, Hamburg; (Santa Ana) 1,320 gls, Amapala; (American Trader) 18,732 gls, London; (Capillo) 630 gls, Santos; 3,174 gls, Porto Alegre; (Drottningholm) 915 gls, Gothenburg; (Coldbrook) 4,980 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 11,850 gls, Santos; 3,575 gls, Montevideo; 6,845 gls, Buenos Aires; (Santa Barbara) 2,500 gls, Colon; 550 gls, Balboa; 1,735 gls, La Libertad; 2,475 gls, Guayaquil; 6,050 gls, Buenaventura; 7,220 gls, Callao; 6,490 gls, Mollendo; 400 gls, Bolivia; 605 gls, Valparaiso; 3,025 gls, Talcahuano; (Motomar) 15,330 gls, Genoa; (Musa) 1,130 gls, Porto Barrios; 1,650 gls, Porto Cortez; 3,685 gls, Tela; (Marengo) 15,155 gls,

LUBRICATING OIL (Continued):
Newcastle; (Algic) 1,980 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 4,590 gls, Santos; 1,265 gls, Montevideo; 4,400 gls, Buenos Aires
NEATSFOOT—(Hamburg) 9,387 lbs, Hamburg
OLEO — (Cameronia) 28,215 lbs, Glasgow; (Caledonia) 35,490 lbs, Glasgow; (Black Eagle) 23,379 lbs, Antwerp; (Henry Horn) 224,075 lbs, London; (Stavangerfjord) 56,065 lbs, Haugesund; 36,500 lbs, Bergen; 11,963 lbs, Drammen; (Lagaholm) 36,545 lbs, Gothenburg; 70,655 lbs, Stockholm; (Amapala) 7,015 lbs, Santiago; (Jean Jadot) 20,443 lbs, Antwerp; (Capetown) 67,418 lbs, Hamburg; (Black Heron) 138,623 lbs, Rotterdam; (Hamburg) 22,537 lbs, Hamburg; (American Trader) 45,216 lbs, London; (Drottningholm) 46,612 lbs, Gothenburg
PINE—(Lagaholm) 12,335 lbs, Stockholm
RED—(Stavangerfjord) 2,636 lbs, Aalesund
SPINDLE—(Cameronia) 2,520 gls, Glasgow
TRANSFORMER—(Stavangerfjord) 1,100 gls, Trondhjem; 1,375 gls, Bergen; (City of Birmingham) 1,900 gls, Madras
WORMSEED—(Hamburg) 435 lbs, Hamburg; (Black Heron) 148 lbs, Rotterdam
PAINT—(City of Dalhart) 1,688 lbs, Genoa; (Ayuruoca) 1,595 lbs, Pernambuco; (Ancon) 3,250 lbs, Panama; (San Juan) 2,005 lbs, San Juan; 3,526 lbs, Guanica; (Lagaholm) 1,939 lbs, Malmo; (Pastores) 1,120 lbs, Port Prince; (Ponce) 2,315 lbs, Mayaguez; (Drottningholm) 3,119 lbs, Stockholm; (Coldbrook) 833 lbs, Santos; 3,019 lbs, Buenos Aires
ASPHALT — (Independence Hall) 9,376 lbs, Havre
ENAMEL—(Lagaholm) 1,194 lbs, Helsingfors
PREPARED—(Musa) 1,016 lbs, Tela
THINNER—(Stavangerfjord) 275 gls, Oslo; (Munargo) 300 gls, Havana; (Coldbrook) 360 gls, Montevideo; (Santa Barbara) 200 gls, Colon; 500 gls, Guayaquil
PALM CAKE—(Capetown) 407,610 lbs, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—(Cameronia) 22,483 lbs, Glasgow; (Executive) 127,499 lbs, Genoa; 33,450 lbs, Leghorn; 8,920 lbs, Naples; (Ayuruoca) 11,099 lbs, Santos; 11,099 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 11,099 lbs, Antonia; 11,099 lbs, Pelotas; (Scythia) 24,470 lbs, Liverpool; (Caledonia) 22,746 lbs, Glasgow; (Black Eagle) 100,349 lbs, Antwerp; (Artigas) 90,655 lbs, Manchester; (Stavangerfjord) 13,382 lbs, Oslo; (Lagaholm) 36,345 lbs, Gothenburg; (Exochorda) 147,183 lbs, Naples; (Guayaquil) 70,539 lbs, Guayaquil; 36,795 lbs, Porto Colombia; (Drottningholm) 44,599 lbs, Gothenburg; (Coldbrook) 4,460 lbs, Santos; (Santa Barbara) 67,615 lbs, Champerico; 65,642 lbs, Buenaventura; 164,416 lbs, Arica; 81,245 lbs, Valparaiso; (Henry Horn) 218,242 lbs, London; (Steel Navigator) 255 lbs, Shanghai; (Marengo) 42,618 lbs, Newcastle; (Algic) 11,522 lbs, Rio Janeiro
REFINED—(Black Eagle) 40,040 lbs, Antwerp; (Black Heron) 222,444 lbs, Rotterdam
SCALE—(City of Dalhart) 62,307 lbs, Calcutta; (Drottningholm) 26,083 lbs, Gothenburg; (Henry Horn) 38,642 lbs, London; (Black Eagle) 30,266 lbs, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, REFINED—(City of Dalhart) 25,000 gls, Karachi; 50,000 gls, Bombay; (City of Birmingham) 21,000 gls, Rangoon; 55,000 gls, Cocanada; 100,000 gls, Cochin; (San Juan) 2,100 gls, San Juan; 7,500 gls, Ponce; 1,000 gls, Mayaguez; (Castor) 11,000 gls, Porto Plata; 11,000 gls, Sanchez; 4,000 gls, Macoris; 2,500 gls, Barahona
PHENOL—(Henry Hern) 4,840 gls, London; 4,290 gls, Liverpool
PITCH—(Exochorda) 111,335 lbs, Marseilles; (Black Heron) 117,782 lbs, Rotterdam
POTASH, BICHROMATE—(Exochorda) 8,766 lbs, Alexandria
ROSIN—(American Trader) 4,394 lbs, London
SACCHARIN—(City of Dalhart) 2,223 lbs, Madras
SENEGA ROOT—(Executive) 629 lbs, Genoa
SOAP—(San Juan) 6,160 lbs, Arroyo; 16,800 lbs, Mayaguez; (Ponce) 2,800 lbs, San Juan; 67,355 lbs, Ponce; 11,450 lbs, Aguadilla; 2,800 lbs, Arecibo; (Hamburg) 5,875 lbs, Gothenburg
LAUNDRY—(Ponce) 42,431 lbs, San Juan; 8,625 lbs, Jobos; 6,450 lbs, Mayaguez; (Musa) 6,500 lbs, Tela
SODA, BENZOATE—(Jean Jadot) 1,242 lbs, Antwerp
BICARBONATE—(City of Dalhart) 53,245 lbs, Karachi; (Executive) 11,928 lbs, Genoa; (Munargo) 8,481 lbs, Havana; (Coldbrook) 45,696 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Musa) 6,015 lbs, Puerto Barrios
CAUSTIC — (Taybank) 10,153 lbs, Manila; 67,592 lbs, Hongkong; (City of Dalhart) 35,167 lbs, Karachi; 35,868 lbs, Bombay; 47,824 lbs, Karachi or Bombay; (Ayuruoca) 229,015 lbs, Santos; 50,892 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 5,088 lbs, Antonina; 25,445 lbs, Pelotas; (Ancon) 18,025 lbs, Panama; (Munargo) 113,555 lbs, Havana; 10,755 lbs, Santiago; (Guayaquil) 14,380 lbs, Guayaquil; 47,030 lbs, Buenaventura; (Castor) 32,884 lbs, Puerto Plata; (City of Birmingham) 75,186 lbs, Karachi
SILICATE—(Guayaquil) 7,471 lbs, Panama
SULPHATE—(Amapala) 4,150 lbs, Santiago
STARCH, CORN—(City of Dalhart) 204,630 lbs, Calcutta; 141,500 lbs, Bombay; (Caledonia) 3,535 lbs, Glasgow; (City of Birmingham) 124,000 lbs, Calcutta; (San Juan) 789 lbs, San Juan; (Stavangerfjord) 61,050 lbs, Oslo; (Ponce) 2,123 lbs, Ponce; (Drottningholm) 33,840 lbs, Gothenburg; 21,600 lbs, Stockholm; (De Grasse) 3,750 lbs, Gibraltar; (Musa) 1,080 lbs, Tela
STEARIN, OLEO — (Cameronia) 12,136 lbs, Glasgow; (Caledonia) 19,204 lbs, Glasgow; (Stavangerfjord) 5,388 lbs, Stavanger; (Exochorda) 23,865 lbs, Marseilles
SULPHUR—(Guayaquil) 30,480 lbs, Amapala
TALC—(American Trader) 22,400 lbs, London; (Marengo) 14,265 lbs, Newcastle
TALLOW — (Executive) 180,436 lbs, Genoa; (Pastores) 11,790 lbs, Port Prince; (Castor) 22,970 lbs, Samana
TANNING EXTRACT — (Independence Hall) 7,006 lbs, Havre; (Coldbrook) 37,375 lbs, Montevideo
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—(Aquitania) 1,638 lbs, Southampton
TURPENTINE—(Ayuruoca) 3,000 gls, Rio de Janeiro; (City of Delhi) 450 gls, Adelaide; (Coldbrook) 2,000 gls, Buenos Aires; (Algic) 2,500 gls, Buenos Aires
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—(Henry Horn) 1,130 lbs, London; (Tuscaloosa City) 246 lbs, Vancouver

Clearance Dates

Algic, February 28; Amapala, February 24; American Trader, February 17; Ancon, February 15; Aquitania, February 28; Artigas, February 20; Ayuruoca, February 25; Black Eagle, February 21; Black Heron, March 3; Byron, March 17; Caledonia, February 24; Cameronia, March 10; Capetown, March 3; Capillo, February 17; Castor, March 3; City of Birmingham, February 16; City of Dalhart, March 3; City of Delhi, March 10; Coldbrook, January 30; Cuyamapa, March 1; De Grasse, March 14; Drottningholm, March 17; Executive, February 2; Exochorda, March 6; Guayaquil, February 21; Gyda, February 10; Hamburg, March 8; Henry Horn, March 15; Independence Hall, February 2; Jean Jadot, March 3; Lagaholm, March 10; Marengo, February 23; Motomar, March 2; Munargo, March 2;

CLEARANCE DATES (Continued):—
Musa, February 3; Pastores, March 1; Ponce, February 24; San Juan, February 17; Santa Ana, March 9; Scythia, March 3; Stavangerfjord, March 7; Steel Navigator, February 28; Taybank, March 7; Tuscaloosa City, March 17

Baltimore Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—6,600 lbs, Capulin, Hamburg
ASPHALT, SOLID—(Winona County), 11,751 lbs, Manchester; 132,520 lbs, Liverpool
COALTAR, CRUDE—(Tampico), 3,610 tons, Blaye; 3,001 tons, Rouen
PITCH—6,520 tons, Porsanger, Calais; 1,925 tons, Nyhavn, Santander
COLOR, DRY, RED—3,200 lbs, Ward, Manila
DEXTRIN—60,200 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
DISINFECTANT—183 lbs, Ward, Manila
OIL, LUBRICATING — 104 bbls, Winona County, Manchester
PAINT, MIXED—5 cs, 20 buckets, Ward, Honolulu
POLISH, METAL—725 lbs, San Marcos, Colon
REDUCING LIQUID—110 gls, McKeesport, Havre
SODA BICHROMATE — 56,000 lbs, Winona County, Manchester; 40,000 lbs, Argentino, Buenos Aires
TOILET PREPS—618 lbs, Ward, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Argentino, March 20; Capulin, March 20; McKeesport, March 17; Nyhavn, March 20; Porsanger, March 23; San Marcos, March 15; Tampico, March 23; Ward, March 17; Winona County, March 16

Beaumont Exports

BLACK, CARBON—(Cripple Creek) 302 cs, Glasgow; 200 cs, Avonmouth; 210 cs, West Ekonk, Havre
GASOLINE—105,631 gls, Henri Desprez, Havre
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—1 cargo, Athelsultan, Yokohama; 12,683 tons, 6,844 bbls, Henri Desprez, Havre
SOAPSTOCK—(Cripple Creek), 200 bbls, Glasgow; 100 bbls, Avonmouth
WAX—762 bgs, West Ekonk, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Athelsultan, March 4; Cripple Creek, March 8; Henri Desprez, March 17; West Ekonk, March 10

Boston Exports

ACID, SULPHURIC—15 cbys, 2,270 lbs, La Perla, Havana
ALUMINA SULPHATE—400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, La Perla, Havana
BAKING POWDER—17 bxs, 510 lbs, Belle Isle, St John's, N F
BLACKING, ALCOHOLIC—1 cs, 8 lbs, Commack, Montevideo
CEMENT, CAN — 14 dms, 1 bx, 1,807 lbs, Matra, London
RUBBER—10 bbls, 2,940 lbs, Commack, Buenos Aires
DEXTRIN—30 bgs, 6,000 lbs, La Perla, Havana
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR—6 bbls, 300 gls, La Perla, Havana
DRESSING, LEATHER—1 bbl, 365 lbs, Matra, Leicester
SHOE—17 cs, 1,549 lbs, Commack, Buenos Aires; 1 bx, 86 lbs, La Perla, Havana
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—1 cs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth; 2 bxs, 400 lbs, La Perla, Havana
FERTILIZER MATERIAL—56 bls, Black Hawk, Antwerp
GASOLINE—50 bbls, 2,700 gls, Belle Isle, St Pierre
GLAUBER'S SALT—125 bbls, 100 kegs, 47,500 lbs, La Perla, Havana
GLUE—1 bx, 10 lbs, La Perla, Port Limon, C R; 24 cs, 1,392 lbs, Matra, London
INK, MARKING—1 cs, 33 lbs, Black Hawk, Zurich
WRITING—5 pkgs, 258 lbs, Belle Isle, St John's, N F
LARD—1,130 bxs, 62,150 lbs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam
LEATHER BLEACH—2 kegs, 80 lbs, Commack, Montevideo
LINING COMPOUND—2 dms, 880 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
MEDICINAL PREPS—275 bxs, 1,375 gls, Matra, London
NITROGENOUS MATERIALS—26,808 lbs, Black Hawk, Amsterdam
POLISH, SHOE—2 straps, 256 lbs, Commack, Buenos Aires; 6 ctns, La Perla, Havana
SODA, CAUSTIC—25 dms, 10,000 lbs, Belle Isle, Halifax
SILICATE—1 can, 5 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
TALLOW, INED—600 bbls, 240,043 lbs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam; 170 bbls, 66,295 lbs, Exeter, Marseilles
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 160 lbs, Belle Isle, St John's, N F
TURPENTINE, GUM—5 bbls, 256 gls, Evangeline, Moncton, N B; 10 dms, 520 gls, Belle Isle, Halifax
VANILLA BEANS—1 cs, 103 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
WAX, SEALING—2 cs, 693 lbs, Matra, London
SHOE—7 cs, 1 bx, 407 lbs, Commack, Montevideo; 6 cs, 600 lbs, Black Hawk, Zurich; 10 cs, 250 lbs, La Perla, Havana

Clearance Dates

Belle Isle, March 18; Black Hawk, March 17; Commack, March 16; Exeter, March 21; Evangeline, March 16 and 21; La Perla, March 18; Matra, March 20; Yarmouth, March 22.

Corpus Christi Exports

COTTON LINTERS—632 bls, Georgia, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—67,385 bbls, Motrix, Sete

Clearance Dates

Georgia, March 11; Motrix, March 15.

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—(Cody) 5 tons, Barcelona; 5 tons, Marseilles
COTTONSEED MEAL—250 tons, Topeka, Oslo; (City of Omaha) 225 tons, Hamburg; 325 tons, Bremen
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—47 tons, Cody, Marseilles; 10 tons, City of Omaha, Hamburg
OIL, LUBRICATING—3 tons, Cody, Barcelona
SULPHUR—(Christian Knudsen) 1,000 tons, Ocean Falls; 1,500 tons, Port Alice; 1,800 tons, Woodfibre; 3,000 tons, Neidenfels, Harburg; 550 tons, Henry F Whiton, James' Island, B C

Clearance Dates

Christian Knudsen, March 21; City of Omaha, March 20; Cody, March 18; Neidenfels, March 23; Topeka, March 18; Henry F Whiton, March 21

Gulfport Exports

ROSIN—300 bbls, Yaka, Hamburg

Clearance Date

Yaka, March 14

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—(Fernbrook) 80 tons, Yokohama; 125 tons, Kobe; 20 tons, Cody, Barcelona; 25 sx, 1,175 cs, San Jose, Havre; (Mercian) 1,397 cs, 600 bgs, Liverpool, Manchester; (Patrick Henry) 50 tons, Yokohama; 10 tons, Kobe; 5 tons, Shanghai; (Grandon) 75 tons, Bremen; 45 tons, Hamburg
COTTONSEED MEAL—1,062 sx, Mercian, Liverpool
DRUGS—9 cs, Margaret Lykes, San Juan
FERTILIZER—155 tons, Margaret Lykes, San Juan
OIL, LUBRICATING—50 dms, Fernbrook, Yokohama
SULPHUR—30 tons, Margaret Lykes, San Juan

Clearance Dates

Cody, March 17; Fernbrook, March 17; Grandon, March 23; Margaret Lykes, March 22; Mercian, March 21; Patrick Henry, March 21; San Jose, March 18

Jacksonville Exports

LARD—46 trcs, Daytonian, Manchester
ROSIN—(Daytonian) 1,500 bbls, Liverpool; 1,129 bbls, Manchester
TURPENTINE—100 bbls, Daytonian, Liverpool

Clearance Date

Daytonian, January 30

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—(Winnipeg) 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Havre; 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Nantes; 1 bbl, 330 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
AMMONIA SULPHATE—60 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
ASPHALT — 172 bgs, 40,050 lbs, Kwansai, Yokohama; (Norfolk) 50 bgs, 10,090 lbs, Yokohama; 152 bgs, 30,020 lbs, Kobe
ROAD—500 dms, 244,540 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
BLACK, CARBON—36 cs, 13,310 lbs, President Monroe, Singapore
BORATE ORE—2,455 bgs, 556,200 lbs, California, Barcelona; 8,768 bgs, Schwaben, Bremen; 7,578 bgs, 994,840 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, London; (Winnipeg) 2,502 bgs, 44,040 lbs, Dunkirk; 2,480 bgs, 444,760 lbs, Antwerp
BORAX—(Kwansai) 400 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Yokohama; 600 bgs, 30 cks, 73,920 lbs, Osaka; (Chichibu) 600 bgs, 66,900 lbs, Osaka, 400 sx, 44,600 lbs, Yokohama; 1 cs, 100 lbs, Molokai, Yavaros
COMMERCIAL—1,000 sx, 111,250 lbs, Peter Maersk, Osaka
GRANULAR—720 bgs, 81,930 lbs, Kwansai, Yokohama; 720 bgs, 81,360 lbs, California, Marseilles; 1,000 bgs, 113,700 lbs, Silversandal, Osaka; (Winnipeg) 1,500 bgs, 169,500 lbs, Havre; 400 bgs, 45,200 lbs, Dunkirk; 600 bgs, 67,800 lbs, Antwerp
BORON MINERAL — 1,799 sx, 250,440 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
CARBON BISULPHIDE—5 dms, 500 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
DIOXIDE, SOL—1 bx, 2,460 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CATTLE HORNS—179 sx, 10,960 lbs, Peter Maersk, Osaka
CEMENT—3 dms, 1,500 lbs, Malolo, Kanai
RUBBER—5 cans, 30 lbs, Malolo, Kanai
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—7 pkgs, 170 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CHILI POWDER—4 crts, 150 lbs, Admiral Senn, Vancouver
CITROUS JUICE—2 bbls, 980 lbs, President Pierce, Honolulu
CLAY, GRD—6 sx, 300 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
CLEANING COMPOUND— 6 dms, 3,010 lbs, President Monroe, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—10 bls, 5,200 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
DRUGS, CRUDE—12 cs, 200 lbs, and 220 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
ENAMEL—1 cs, 60 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
FIRECLAY—1 sx, 100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GASOLINE—(Peter Maersk) 2,020 cs, Hongkong; 4 cs, Shanghai; 6,000 cs, Manila; 1,200 cs, Cebu; 1,200 cs, 10 dms, Leikanger, Bolivia
GLUCOSE—60 bbls, Tai Yang, Manila
GREASE—3 pkgs, 170 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CUP—(Peter Maersk) 4 dms, 1,000 lbs, Manila; 10 dms, 4,060 lbs, Cebu
LUBRICATING—4 dms, 1,190 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
INFUSORIAL EARTH—300 bgs, 29,130 lbs, Silversandal, Manila; (Winnipeg) 23 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Havre; 122 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Dunkirk
INSECTICIDE—27 sx, 2,700 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
AGRICULTURAL—4 ctns, 200 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
IODINE, CRUDE—100 kgs, 11,390 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
KEROSENE — 24 dms, Golden Coast, Melbourne; 1,500 cs, Grays Harbor, Hollo; (Peter Maersk) 4 cs, Shanghai; 5,000 cs, Hollo; 600 cs, Leikanger, Bolivia; 400 cs, Tai Ping Yang, Colon
LACQUER—3 cs, 180 lbs, Silversandal, Shanghai; 3 cs, 180 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas; (Malolo) 11 cs, 700 lbs, Honolulu; 2 cs, 70 lbs, Hilo
PIGMENTED—5 ctns, 300 lbs, Malolo, Hilo
THINNER—26 cs, 2,080 lbs, Silversandal, Shanghai; 6 kegs, 260 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas; (Malolo) 1 dm, 450 lbs, Honolulu; 4 cs, 200 lbs, Hilo
LARD SUBSTITUTE—(Malolo) 623 crts, 196 cans, 36,860 lbs, Honolulu; 4 ctns, 65 cans, 3,060 lbs, Honolulu; 6 cans, 15 pls, 1,320 lbs, Hilo; 20 cs, 720 lbs, Kahului; 20 cs, 900 lbs, Lahaina
LEAD ARSENATE—1 ctn, 20 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LEAD, RED—5 pls, 250 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
WHITE—20 pls, 500 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
LEMON AND LIME JUICE—1 bbl, 500 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
MEDICINAL PREPS — 25 bxs, 1,100 lbs, Schwaben, Stockholm; 3 bxs, 140 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila; 110 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
MEDICINES, POULTRY—1 crt, 320 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
STOCK—12 ctns, 120 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
MILK POWDER—3 cs, 130 lbs, Molokai, Hermosillo
NICOTINE SULPHATE—2 dms, 100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
OIL, COTTONSEED, REFD—50 dms, Silversandal, Yokohama
DIESEL — 34,000 bbls, Athelduke, Japan; 9,784 bbls, La Placentia, Vancouver
FUEL—5,446 bbls, Kwansai, Osaka; (Athelduke), 41,694 bbls, Japan; 13,332 bbls, Osaka; 9,969 bbls, Tai Yang, Manila; 4,500 cs, West Ira, Santos; 59,991 bbls, D G Scofield, Tocopilla; 16,957 bbls, La Placentia, Vancouver
OIL, LUBRICATING—29 dms, Golden Coast, Melbourne; 7 dms, 4 cs, Somerville, Hongkong; (Peter Maersk), 185 dms, Manila; 95 dms, Cebu; 11 dms, President Pierce, Honolulu; 11 bbls, 3 cs, 6 pkgs, Malolo, Honolulu
OLEO—4 dms, Malolo, Honolulu
PAINT—10 kegs, 10 ctns, 1,240 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
MIXED—(Malolo), 5 cs, 30 ctns, 1,820 lbs, Honolulu; 1 ctn, 20 lbs, Hilo
PASTE—2 ctns, 30 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PEAT MOSS—1 bl, 30 lbs, Malolo, Hilo
PEPPER—5 sx, 880 lbs, Molokai, Hermosillo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—1 dm, California, Berre; 83,245 bbls, Ontariolite, loco; 51,047 bbls, La Placentia, loco
POLISH—6 pkgs, 340 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SHOE—9 ctns, 210 lbs, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver; 18 ctns, 700 lbs, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver; 2 ctns, 110 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
POTASH MURIATE—5,000 bgs, 1,120,000 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
PUTTY—3 cs, 12 pkgs, 2,040 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SAGO—5 sx, 1,100 lbs, Molokai, Hermosillo
SESAME MEAL—20 sx, 2,020 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SOAP—4 bxs, 250 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
FISH OIL—2 cs, 160 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
FLAKED—(Malolo), 20 cs, 880 lbs, Honolulu; 8 cs, 300 lbs, Kahului
GRANULATED—(Malolo), 50 cs, 1,730 lbs, Honolulu; 1,320 lbs, Kahului; 13 cs, 280 lbs, Paia
LAUNDRY—(Malolo), 216 cs, 10,400 lbs, Honolulu; 103 cs, 6,700 lbs, Hilo; 155 pkgs, 12 cs, 9,390 lbs, Kahului; 90 pkgs, 5,970 lbs, Port Allen
POWDER—50 bbls, 12,500 lbs, President Monroe, Cagauan de Misamis; 100 ctns, 5 bxs, 5,480 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SHAVING—160 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
TOILET—(Malolo), 46 pkgs, 830 lbs, Hawaiian Islands; 170 cs, 4,590 lbs, Honolulu; 80 lbs, Hilo; 65 cs, 3,720 lbs, and 1,250 lbs, Kahului
SOLVENT—1 dm, 5 cs, Peter Maersk, Manila
SOYBEANS—(Malolo), 140 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Honolulu; 25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, Port Allen
TOILET PREPS—4 cs, 350 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila; 210 lbs, President Monroe, Rizal; (Malolo), 860 lbs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, 10 ctns, 4 bxs, 1,530 lbs, Honolulu
WASHING POWDER—21 pkgs, 3,840 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
WINE TONIC—104 cs, 2,340 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Admiral Senn, March 13; Athelduke, March 10; Benjamin Franklin, March 17; California, March 6; Chichibu, March 10; Dorothy Alexander, March 13 Golden Coast, March 5; Grays Harbor, March 13; Kwansai, March 13; La Placentia, March 18; Leikanger, March 9; Malolo, March 4 Molokai, March 14; Norfolk, March 9; Ontariolite, March 15; Peter Maersk, March 7; President Monroe, March 13; President Pierce, February 27; Ruth Alexander, March 16; D G Schofield, March 18; Schwaben, March 10; Silversandal, March 6; Somerville, February 2; Tai Ping Yang, March 16; Tai Yang, March 14; West Ira, March 2; Winnipeg, March 13

Mobile Exports

BARK, MEDIC—6 bls, Yaka, London
COTTON LINTERS—130 bls, Yaka, Hamburg; (West Madaket), 160 bbls, Liverpool; 247 bbls, Manchester
GLUCOSE—137 bbls, Yaka, Antwerp
LARD—(Yaka), 9,500 bxs, 1,000 trcs, Hamburg; 225 bbls, Rotterdam; 25 bbls, Antwerp; 3,500 bxs, London; (West Madaket), 6,700 bxs, 250 trcs, Liverpool; 1,750 cs, 900 trcs, Manchester; 1,750 bxs, Avonmouth
ROSIN—(Yaka), 85 bbls, Bremen; 1,487 bbls, Hamburg; 250 bbls, London; 225 bbls, Rotterdam; 25 bbls, Antwerp; (Dalvangen), 5 bbls, Puerto Cabello; 20 bbls, La Guaina; 250 bbls, West Madaket, Manchester
SOAP—10 dms, Yaka, Hamburg
STARCH—290 bgs, Yaka, Hamburg
CORN—872 bgs, West Madaket, Manchester
TURPENTINE—(Yaka), 250 bbls, Hamburg; 250 bbls, London

Clearance Dates

Dalvangen, March 17; West Madaket, March 16; Yaka, March 17

New Orleans Exports

ACID, ACETIC—4 dmjns, Munplace, Progreso
AMMONIA BICARBONATE — 10 dms, Munplace, Progreso
ASPHALT, GILSONITE — 210 sx, Ingram, Hamburg
BAKING POWDER—33 ctns, Zacapa, Bocas del Toro; 126 cs, 75 ctns, Choluteca, Belize; 5 cs, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
BLACK, CARBON—(Topeka) 25 cs, Dunkirk; 111 cs, Gothenburg; 787 cs, Ingram, Bremen/Hamburg; (Breedijk) 363 cs, Rotterdam; 5 cs, Amsterdam; 165 cs, Fernbrook, Yokohama; (Delfshaven) 350 cs, Bremen/Hamburg; 50 cs, Rotterdam; (Delsud) 35 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 88 cs, Santos; 880 sx, 130 cs, Buenos Aires; 6 sx, Dalhem, Buenos Aires; (Sutherland) 8 cs, Antwerp; 505 cs, London; 30 cs, Newcastle; (Georgia) 180 cs, Rotterdam; 45 cs, Copenhagen; 72 cs, Elmsport, Liverpool/Manchester; (Tugela) 29 cs, Oslo; 14 cs, Gothenburg
CALCIMINE—20 kgs, Comerio, San Juan
CALCIUM ARSENATE—20 dms, Zacapa, La Union
PHOSPHATE—11 bbls, Munplace, Progreso
CHEMICALS—12 bbls, 17 sx, 2 cs, Munplace, Progreso
COLORS—6 bbls, Munplace, Progreso
CORN FLOUR—3 sx, Choluteca, Belize
OILMEAL—10,500 sx, Ingram, Hamburg
COTTON LINTERS—400 bls, Ingram, Bremen; 35 bls, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 683 bls, Delfshaven, Hamburg; 617 bls, Elmsport, Liverpool
COTTONSEED CAKE — 1,700 tons, Georgia, Aalborg
MEAL—4 sx, Atenas, Puerto Barrios
FERTILIZER—50 sx, Zacapa, Cristobal
GASOLINE—(Baja California) 50 cs, 80 dms, Bluefields; 4 dms, 35 cs, Cape Gracias; (Choluteca) 310 cs, 150 dms, Belize; 100 dms, Puerto Barrios; 25 cs, Livingston; 7,817 tons, Glittre, Avonmouth/Coryton/Grangemouth; 30 dms, Walter D Munson, Havana
GLASS, PLATE—(Dalhem) 13 cs, Montevideo; 34 cs, Buenos Aires; 4 cs, Rosario; 12 cs, La Plata
GLUCOSE — 67 bbls, Sutherland, Newcastle; (Elmsport) 120 bbls, Liverpool; 240 bbls, Manchester
GLUE—41 sx, Munplace, Progreso
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Zacapa) 5 half dms, 12 qtr dms, 10 pails, 25 dms, Havana; 19 cs, Cristobal; 4 cs, 1 dm, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
KEROSENE—325 cs, Comerio, San Juan; 20 ctns, 38 dms, Zacapa, Puerto Limon; 460 cs, Baja California, Bluefields; (Choluteca) 3 dms, Puerto Barrios; 10 dms, Stann Creek; 20 dms, Walter D Munson, Havana

LARD — (Comerio) 702 tubs, 1,843 pkgs, 960 tins, 15 cs, San Juan; 900 tins, 220 pkgs, Santo Domingo City; 25 tubs, St Thomas; 340 pkgs, Jobos; 330 pkgs, Guanica; 25 tubs, Yabucoa; 1,261 pkgs, 1,020 tins, 1,261 pkgs, 15 cs, 25 tubs, Ponce; 25 buckets, 2,444 pkgs, Mayaguez; 50 buckets, 25 crts, 50 tins, Aguadilla; 430 tins, 25 tubs, Arecibo; 55 pkgs, 5 cs, Arroyo; 9,000 cs, 84 trcs, Ingram, Hamburg; 10,150 cs, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 2,450 cs, Antwerp; 50 tins, 1 ctn, 1 cs, Munplace, Progreso; (Zacapa) 1,100 tins, 20 ctns, Panama; 35 crts, Baja California, Bluefields; 115 tins, 305 crts, Choluteca, Belize; 700 tins, Atenas, Puerto Barrios

OIL, COCONUT—5 dms, Zacapa, Panama
CODLIVER—15 bbls, Munplace, Progreso
COTTONSEED—70 dms, Munplace, Progreso
COTTONSEED, SOLID — 75 ex, Munplace, Progreso
FUEL—200 dms, Choluteca, Belize; 120 dms, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
GAS—418 tons, Svaneholm, Malmo
LINSEED—13 pkgs, 2 dms, Comerio, San Juan
LUBRICATING—60 bbls, Topeka, Dunkirk; (Ingram) 333 bbls, Hamburg; 25 bbls, Bremen; 1,215 bbls, Breedijk, Amsterdam; 41 tons, Dramatist, Liverpool; (Delsud) 33 cs, Santos; 290 dms, Buenos Aires; (Dalhem) 776 dms, Buenos Aires; 50 dms, Montevideo; (Zacapa) 80 dms, 73 qr dms, Havana; 18 dms, Cristobal; (Baja California) 2 dms, 2 cs, Bluefields; 8 cs, Cape Gracias; 10 dms, Choluteca, Belize; 400 bbls, Sutherland, Newcastle; 100 dms, Fernbrook, Yokohama; 65 bbls, Georgia, Copenhagen; (Elmsport) 65 bbls, Liverpool; 45 bbls, Manchester; 2 dms, 20 ctns, 4 cs, Atenas, Puerto Cortez; 81 bbls, Tugelo, Gothenburg
OLEO—300 trcs, Ingram, Hamburg
REFINED—25 ctns, Zacapa, Puerto Limon; 125 cs, Baja California, Bluefields; 600 cs, 100 dms, Choluteca, Belize
PAINT—9 cs, Comerio, Arecibo; 8 cs, Zacapa, Havana; (Sutherland) 95 bbls, London; 400 bbls, Newcastle; (Baja California) 1 cs, 1 dm, 1 ctn, Cape Gracias; 4 dms, 6 cs, 8 ctns, Bluefields; 1 dm, 1 cs, Munplace, Progreso
PARAFFIN — 58 tons, Georgia, Copenhagen; (Tugela) 102 sx, Oslo; 40 sx, 762 bbls, Gothenburg; 50 sx, Atenas, Puerto Barrios; 204 sx, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 86 bbls, 255 sx, Delsaven, Hamburg; (Delsud) 1,280 sx, Buenos Aires; 150 sx, Montevideo; (Dalhem) 150 sx, Montevideo; 962 sx, Buenos Aires; 164 sx, Rosario; (Zacapa) 50 sx, Havana; 257 sx, Puerto Colombia; 129 sx, Guayaquil; (Sutherland) 98 sx, Antwerp; 240 sx, London
PEANUTS—28 sx, Choluteca, Belize
PETROLATUM—186 bbls, Topeka, Oslo
PETROLEUM GAS—15 cyls, Ingram, Hamburg
PINENE—270 dms, Sutherland, London
POTASH CHLORATE—200 cs, Munplace, Progreso
ROSIN—100 bbls, Fernbrook, Osaka; (Delfshaven) 175 bbls, Hamburg; 75 bbls, Rotterdam; 30 dms, Delsud, Rio de Janeiro; 200 bbls, Dalhem, Buenos Aires; (Zacapa) 150 sx, Puerto Colombia; 8 bbls, Panama; (Sutherland) 50 bbls, Rotterdam; 120 bbls, London; 200 bbls, Newcastle; 100 bbls, Tugela, Oslo
SOAP—(Comerio) 65 cs, San Juan; 90 cs, Aguadilla; 10 cs, 100 ctns, Baja California, Bluefields
COTTONSEED OIL—(Elmsport) 200 bbls, Liverpool; 1,150 bbls, Manchester
STARCH—550 sx, Breedijk, Amsterdam-Rotterdam; 432 sx, Elmsport, Manchester
STEARIN—35 trcs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
TALLOW, INED—2 dms, Munplace, Progreso
TANNING EXTRACT—585 containers, Fernbrook, Shanghai
TRIPOLI—600 sx, Elmsport, Manchester
TURPENTINE—(Delsud) 205 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 50 cs, Montevideo; 300 cs, Zacapa, Cristobal

Clearance Dates

Atenas, February 27; Baja California, February 27; Breedijk, March 3; Choluteca, March 1; Comerio, March 18; Dalhem, February 27; Delfshaven, March 15; Delsud, February 17; Dramatist, March 10; Fernbrook, March 7; Elmsport, March 4; Georgia, March 22; Glittre, March 3; Ingram, March 16; Munplace, February 20 and March 10; Sutherland, March 14; Svaneholm, March 18; Topeka, March 4; Tugela, March 17; Walter D Munson, March 18; Zacapa, March 3.

Norfolk Exports

BARK, MEDIC—1 bl, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
COPRA CAKE—950 bgs, 225,215 lbs, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
CORN OILMEAL—1,500 bgs, 151,125 lbs, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, H C Flood, Roseau
HERBS, MEDIC—4 bls, 525 lbs, and 1 bl, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
LEAVES, MEDIC—3 bls, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
MICA, PULV—100 bgs, 10,100 lbs, City of Hamburg, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

City of Hamburg, March 16; H C Flood, March 20

Orange Exports

SULPHUR—540 bgs, Almeria Lykes, Vera Cruz

Clearance Date

Almeria Lykes, March 17

Pensacola Exports

ROSIN, GUM—300 bbls, West Madaket, Manchester; 80 bbls, Yaka, Antwerp
WOOD—25 bbls, West Madaket, Liverpool; (Yaka), 50 bbls, 40 dms, Rotterdam; 25 bbls, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

West Madaket, March 11; Yaka, March 13

Philadelphia Exports

BENZENE—2,900 dms, England, Kobe
FIRECLAY, GRD—61 dms, Black Hawk, Rotterdam
FLUIDEXTRACT—2 cs, Santa Rosa, Columbia
GASOLINE—25 cs, Clan Macbrayne, Durban
GLUE, LIQ—5 cs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam
GREASE—(Clan Macbrayne) 20 cs, Capetown; 5 cs, 50 buckets, East London; 20 buckets, Durban; 25 buckets, Lourenco Marques
LUBRICATING—5 cs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM—(Black Hawk) 6 dms, Rotterdam; 5 cs, 20 pails, Antwerp
LICORICE MASS—50 cs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam
LINSEED CAKE—2,158 bgs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
MEDICINAL PREPS—23 ctns, Santa Rosa, Columbia
OIL, COTTONSEED—125 cs, Tuscaloosa City, Vancouver
ILLUMINATING—(Clan Macbrayne) 200 cs, Beira; 1,300 cs, Capetown; 2,000 cs, East London; 1,000 cs, Durban; 2,100 cs, Lourenco Marques; 400 cs, Mossel Bay; 1,500 cs, Port Elizabeth
LUBRICATING—1 cs, 156 dms, 30 bbls, Tuscaloosa City, Vancouver; (New York City) 80 bbls, Bristol; 66 bbls, Cardiff; (City of Oran) 830 pkgs, Karachi; 1,924 pkgs, Bombay; 2,134 pkgs, Calcutta; 398 pkgs, Rangoon; 361 pkgs, Madras; (Black Hawk) 95 cs, Antwerp; 200 bbls, 15 pkgs, 6 dms, Rotterdam; (Clan Macbrayne) 691 pkgs, 30 cs, Beira; 1,380 pkgs, 60 dms, Capetown; 860 pkgs, East London; 1,195 pkgs, 50 cs, 100 dms, Durban; 788 pkgs, 30 cs, Port Elizabeth; 5,405 pkgs, 100 dms, Lourenco Marques
TRANSFORMER—(City of Oran) 3 pkgs, Bombay; 10 pkgs, Calcutta; (Clan Macbrayne) 5 pkgs, Durban; 50 pks, Lourenco Marques
PARAFFIN, REFD—51 bgs, 10 pkgs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam
PETROLATUM—109 pkgs, Clan Macbrayne, Lourenco Marques
RESIN, SYN—8 bbls, Tuscaloosa City, Vancouver
SOAP, LAUNDRY—5,000 bxs, Tuscaloosa City, Vancouver
WAX—50 bgs, New York City, Bristol

Clearance Dates

Black Hawk, March 20; City of Oran, March 9; Clan Macbrayne, March 14; England, March 22; New York City, March 17; Santa Rosa, March 13; Tuscaloosa City, March 15

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—(Jeff Davis), 898 dms, Fremantle; 85 dms, Adelaide; 700 dms, 175 bbls, Sydney; 2,773 dms, Melbourne; (Springbank), 20 cs, 2,250 dms, Cape Town; 125 dms, 5 cs, East London; 30 cs, Durban; 600 dms, 25 cs, Lourenco Marques
LIQUID—2 bxs, Springbank, Mombassa; 10 cs, Husvik, Kingston
SOLID—176 bbls, Jeff Davis, Fremantle; (Quistconck), 2,960 dms, Genoa; 1,970 dms, Catania; (Husvik), 4 dms, Kingston; 50 dms, Pointe a Pitre; 2 dms, Santo Domingo City
GASOLINE—(Springbank), 10,000 cs, Port Louis; 10,000 cs, Beira; 6,000 cs, Mikidini; (Husvik), 18 dms, Georgetown; 100 bbls, Port au Prince; 200 cs, Sanchez; 200 cs, Pointe a Pitre; 500 cs, Fort de France; 50 cs, Santo Domingo City
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Jeff Davis), 165 dms, Fremantle; 5 dms, Adelaide; 125 dms, 30 cs, Sydney; 315 dms, Brisbane; 165 dms, 10 cs, Melbourne; (Springbank), 15 bbls, 30 dms, 140 cs, 250 pails, Cape Town; 10 dms, 350 cs, Port Elizabeth; 50 dms, 680 cs, 750 pails, Durban; 5 bbls, 15 dms, 185 cs, 25 pails, East London; 15 bbls, 130 dms, 110 cs, Port Louis; 5 bbls, 195 dms, 695 cs, Lourenco Marques; 5 bbls, 125 dms, 150 pails, 25 cs, Beira; 20 dms, 25 cs, Dar es Salaam; 25 dms, 15 cs, 10 pails, Tanga; 30 dms, Mombassa; 100 kgs, 25 cs, Mikidini; (Husvik), 65 dms, 225 cs, Kingston; 34 dms, 44 cs, Port au Prince; 9 dms, 10 cs, Cape Haitien; 30 dms, 15 cs, Puerto Plata; 5 dms, Sanchez; 3 dms, 4 cs, Santo Domingo City; 5 cs, Jacmel; 5 bbls, Quistconck, Genoa
INK, STENCILING—3 bxs, Jeff Davis, Sydney
KEROSENE—(Springbank), 3,000 cs, Lourenco Marques; 4,200 cs, Beira; 1,000 cs, Mikidini; (Husvik), 5,050 cs, 320 bbls, Kingston; 2,000 cs, 600 bbls, Port au Prince; 1,000 cs, 50 bbls, Gonaives; 750 cs, 60 bbls, Cape Haitien; 31,000 cs, Puerto Plata; 1,550 cs, Sanchez; 300 cs, Pointe a Pitre; 1,500 cs, Fort de France; 1,200 cs, La Romana, 1,700 cs, San Pedro de Macoris; 4,930 cs, 50 bbls, Santo Domingo City; 300 cs, 100 bbls, Jacmel; 100 bbls, Aux Cayes
OIL, DIESEL—(Springbank), 800 dms, Dar es Salaam; 350 dms, Tanga; 1,025 dms, Mikidini
LUBRICATING—(Jeff Davis), 1,370 dms, Fremantle; 1,030 dms, Adelaide; 3,210 dms, 1 cs, Sydney; 1,430 dms, Brisbane; 2,030 dms, Melbourne; (Springbank), 145 dms, 325 cs, Cape Town; 150 dms, 65 cs, Port Elizabeth; 150 dms, 125 cs, East London; 460 dms, 450 cs, Durban; 1,005 dms, 135 cs, Port Louis; 520 dms, 4,373 cs, Lourenco Marques; 260 dms, 620 cs, Beira; 158 dms, 10 cs, Dar es Salaam; 85 dms, 20 cs, Tanga; 500 dms, 10 cs, Mombassa; 275 dms, 83 cs, Mikidini; 70 bbls, Quistconck, Genoa; (Husvik), 25 dms, Port au Prince; 5 dms, Gonaives; 15 dms, 10 cs, Cape Haitien; 95 dms, Puerto Plata; 10 cs, Sanchez; 46 dms, 30 cs, Santo Domingo City; 5 dms, Jacmel; 220 dms, 225 cs, Kingston
PAINT—2 dms, Jeff Davis, Sydney
PARAFFIN—25 cs, Jeff Davis, Brisbane; 418 bgs, Delvalle, Buenos Aires; (Springbank), 265 bgs, Cape Town; 20 cs, Mombassa
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—(Delvalle), 139 bbls, 136 cs, Fernambuco; 250 dms, 275 cs, Montevideo; 846 dms, 335 cs, 55 kgs, Buenos Aires; 247 bbls, 129 cs, 10 half bbls, 1 dm, Rio de Janeiro; 609 bbls, 415 cs, 35 kgs, Santos
SULPHUR—(Delvalle), 1,600 sx, Rio de Janeiro; 180 bgs, Santos
CRUDE—1 sx, Delvalle, Santos
WAX—(Husvik), 5 bgs, Cape Haitien; 125 bgs, Santo Domingo City; 10 bgs, Port au Prince
DRESSING, LIQUID—5 cs, Husvik, Port au Prince
WOOD PRESERVATIVE—15 cs, Husvik, Port au Prince

Clearance Dates

Delvalle, March 8; Husvik, March 20; Jeff Davis, March 7; Quistconck, March 14; Springbank, March 9

San Francisco Exports

ACETONE—3 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ACID, BATTER—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
BORIC—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CITRIC—1 ctn, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MURIATIC—60 cbys, Manoa, Kaanapali
OXALIC—1 bbl, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SALICYLIC—1 kg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHURIC—1 cby, Maunganui, Papeete
ALCOHOL—5 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
DENATURED—2 cs, 1 bbl, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 bbl, President Grant, Honolulu
AMMONIA—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ANHYDROUS—10 cyls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CARBONATE—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHATE—2,000 bgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ANTISEPTIC—3 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ARTISTS' MATERIALS—2 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BAKING POWDER—3 cs, Mariposa, Pago Pago; 5 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
BENZENE—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BLUE, WASHING—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BONE MEAL—10 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BRUSHES—(Manoa), 2 bxs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Kahului; 1 cs, Paia; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
BUTTERMILK, DRIED—6 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CALCIMINE—9 ctns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
CANARY SEED—8 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CARBON DIOXIDE—3 cyls, Maunganui, Wellington
TETRACHLORIDE—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CEMENT, ASBESTOS—50 bgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PLASTIC—2 bxs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ROOFING—6 bxs, 13 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CHARCOAL—20 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CHEMICAL GLASSWARE—(Manoa), 1 ctn, Hawaiian Islands; 1 ctn, Paahau; 279 ctns, Honolulu
CHEMICALS—2 cs, Maunganui, Wellington; 1 ctn, 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—(Manoa), 200 cs, Honolulu; 1 cyl, Hawaiian Islands
CLEANSER—(Manoa), 848 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Paia; 5 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
COCONUT, DESIC—(Manoa), 1 cs, Paahau; 1 cs, Honolulu
COLOR, DRY EARTH—4 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
COPRA MEAL—20 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
COTTONSEED MEAL—10 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
DENTIFRICE—(Manoa), 86 pkgs, Hawaiian Islands; 80 cs, Honolulu
DEODORANT—5 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
DISINFECTANT—(Manoa), 5 pkgs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 dm, Honolulu
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES—(Manoa), 358 pkgs, Hawaiian Islands; 49 cs, Honolulu; 50 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
DYE, COALTAR—3 ctns, President Grant, Honolulu; 3 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
EMBALMING FLUID—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ENAMEL—21 bxs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; (Maunganui), 5 cs, Auckland; 5 cs, Christchurch; 5 cs, Wellington
ETHER—8 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ETHYLENE—1 cyl, Maunganui, Wellington
FIRE EXTINGUISHER LIQUID—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
FIRECLAY—1 kg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
FISH MEAL—16 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
FLAVORING EXTRACT—(Manoa) 14 cs, Hilo; 41 cs, Honolulu; 5 cs, Mariposa, Pago Pago; 5 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
GELATIN—1 dm, Manoa, Honolulu
GLANDULAR PRODUCTS—1 ctn, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
GLAUBER'S SALT—1 keg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
GLUE—5 cs, Manoa, Honolulu
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Manoa) 4 dms, 6 pails, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Honolulu; 10 cs, San Pedro, Auckland; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
HEMPSEED—1 sk, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
HOPS—(Manoa), 1 bl, Paia; 10 cs, Hilo; 10 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Kahului
INK, INDELIBLE—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PRINTING—7 dms, 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 6 dms, Ruth Alexander, Victoria
STENCIL—1 cs, Manoa, Kahului
WRITING—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
INSECTICIDE—1 cs, Manoa, Kahului
KEROSENE—60 cs, Mariposa, Pago Pago; 30 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
LACQUER—(Manoa) 11 ctns, Hawaiian Islands; 8 cs, Kahului; 1 cs, Honolulu; (Maunganui), 10 kegs, 10 cs, Auckland; 8 cs, Christchurch; 15 cs, 4 kegs, Wellington
POLISH—(Maunganui) 1 cs, Auckland; 1 cs, Christchurch
THINNER—6 bxs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LARD—7 cs, Manoa, Paahau
COMPOUND—3 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, 450 crts, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SUBSTITUTE—1 cs, Mariposa, Pago Pago; 3 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Manoa) 10 cs, Kahului; 6 cs, Paia; 20 cs, Kaanapali; 41 cs, Hawaiian Islands
LEAD IN OIL—(Manoa) 20 pails, Hawaiian Islands; 30 pails, Kahului
WHITE—2 kegs, Manoa, Hilo
WHITE IN OIL—14 kegs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LINSEED MEAL—14 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LYE—99 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—1 keg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MALTED MILK—1 cs, Manoa, Paahau; 3 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
MARBLE DUST—1 sk, Manoa, Honolulu
MEDICINAL PREPS—7 cs, 20 ctns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 8 pkgs, Maunganui, Papeete
VETERINARY—1 cs, Maunganui, Christchurch; 4 ctns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
METHANOL—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MILK POWDER—(Manoa) 2 bbls, 3 sks, Hawaiian Islands; 2 bbls, Honolulu; 10 cs, Hilo; 1 bbl, Kahului; 10 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
NAPHTHA—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
NITROUS OXIDE—19 cyls, Maunganui, Wellington
OIL, CASTOR—1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
COMPRESSOR—4 bbls, Pleasantville, Hongkong
COTTONSEED—27 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands; 45 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CYLINDER—44 bbls, Pleasantville, Hongkong
DIESEL—65 bbls, Mariposa, Tutiula; 5,095 bbls, Maunalei, Honolulu
FUEL—9,800 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 3,519 bbls, Maunalei, Kahului; (San Pedro) 31,800 bbls, Moji; 37,400 bbls, Osaka; 4,848 bbls, Pleasantville, Hongkong; 20 dms, Maunganui, Rarotonga
FURNACE—47,494 bbls, Salsaas, Colon
LINSEED—(Manoa) 1 dm, 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 ctns, 20 pails, Kahului; 3 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
LINSEED, BOILED—10 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LUBRICATING—1 cs, Mariposa, Pago Pago; (Manoa) 40 dms, 12 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Paia; (San Pedro), 60 dms, 120 cs, Moji; 105 dms, Osaka; (Maunganui) 150 dms, Sydney; 1 cs, 2 dms, Papeete; 1 bbls, Admiral Wiley, Vernon
MINERAL—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
NEATSFOOT—(Manoa) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Paia
PAINT—15 dms, Maunganui, Wellington
SALAD—(Manoa), 1 dm, Honolulu; 85 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
TRANSMISSION—5 bbls, 2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WHITE MINERAL—1 bbl, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
OLEOMARGARIN—16 cs, 2 tubs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
OXYGEN—(Maunganui), 3 cyls, Papeete; 13 cyls, Wellington
PAINT—(Manoa), 439 cs, 42 kegs, 1 dm, Hawaiian Islands; 29 pkgs, Paia; 1 dm, Kaanapali; 12 cs, Honolulu
IN OIL—(Manoa), 128 ctns, 57 dms, 20 pails, Hawaiian Islands; 60 pkgs, Kahului
LIQUID—2 dms, 39 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MIXED—2 cs, 2 kegs, Mariposa, Pago Pago; (Manoa), 19 cs, 14 kegs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Hakalau; 31 cs, Honolulu; 136 cs, Hilo; (Maunganui), 2 cs, Rarotonga; 3 cs, Auckland; 15 cs, 6 kegs, Papeete
PASTE—(Manoa), 6 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 dms, Paia; 5 kegs, Hilo; 5 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
REMOVER—(Manoa), 2 cs, 1 bx, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Paia; (Maunganui), 1 cs, Auckland; 1 cs, Christchurch; 1 cs, Wellington
PARAFFIN—672 bgs, Maunganui, Wellington
PASTE—(Manoa), 7 cs, Hilo; 261 cs, Honolulu; 36 ctns, Kahului
STATIONER'S — 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WALLPAPER—2 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PEAT MOSS—50 bls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PERFUMERY — 12 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLATUM—1 bbl, 3 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—(San Diego), 20,000 bbls, Kawasaki; 52,000 bbls, Kawasaki (laden at Monterey)
REFINED—50 cs, Maunganui, Rarotonga
POLISH, FURNITURE—(Manoa), 58 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Paahau; 1 cs, Kahului; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
SHOE—(Manoa), 6 cs, Kahului; 14 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
SILVER—3 cs, President Grant, Honolulu; 4 pkgs, Manoa, Honolulu
POLISHING COMPOUND—3 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Maunganui, Wellington
PROCAINE—2 ctns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
PUTTY—(Manoa), 12 kegs, Hawaiian Islands; 20 cs, Kahului; 5 kegs, Honolulu; (Maunganui), 1 cs, Auckland; 1 cs, Christchurch; 1 cs, Wellington
RAPESEED—1 sk, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
RESIN—12 dms, Maunganui, Melbourne
ROSIN, GUM—10 bbls, Maunganui, Wellington
SALT—(Manoa), 370 sks, Hawaiian Islands; 50 pkgs, Paia; 25 sks, 29 bls, Kahului; 5 bls, 5 cs, 10 kegs, Kaanapali; 25 bls, 40 sks, Hilo; 50 bls, Honolulu
SHELLAC—7 ctns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—2 bxs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SOAP—(Manoa), 2 ctns, Hawaiian Islands; 285 cs, 8 bbls, Honolulu; 2 bbls, 127 bxs, Hilo; 120 bxs, Kahului; 66 cs, Kaanapali
GRANULATED—10 ctns, Manoa, Honolulu
LAUNDRY — (Manoa), 107 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 60 cs, Kahului; 30 cs, Paia; 71 cs, Kaanapali; 50 cs, Honolulu; 10 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
LIQUID—30 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MEDICINAL—2 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
POWDER—(Manoa), 2 bbls, 30 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Paahau; 3 cs, Paia
SCOURING—1 cs, Mariposa, Pago Pago; (Manoa), 6 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Paahau; 5 cs, Kaanapali
TOILET—1 cs, Mariposa, Pago Pago; (Manoa), 339 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 9 cs, Honolulu
VETERINARY — 1 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SODA ASH—3 bbls, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
BICARBONATE—(Manoa), 1 bbl, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Pala
CAUSTIC — 25 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
COMPOUND—153 dms, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SAL—5 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
SILICATE—1 bbl, President Grant, Honolulu
SOLDERING COMPOUND—3 bxs, Manoa, Hilo
SOLVENT, BATHROOM—4 cs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
CLEANERS'—1 dm, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
DRAIN-PIPE—5 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
SOYBEANS—20 bgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
MEAL—10 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SPONGES—1 bl, Manoa, Honolulu
STARCH—3 cs, Manoa, Paahau; 8 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
CORN—(Manoa), 44 cs, Honolulu; 2 cs, Kahului; 10 cs, President Grant, Honolulu; 6 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
STAIN, SHINGLE—20 dms, 8 kgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHUR—272 sks, Maunganui, Sydney
DIOXIDE—1 cyl, Maunganui, Papeete
SURGICAL DRESSING — (Manoa), 18 ctns, Honolulu; 1 cs, Kahului; 17 cs, Hawaiian Islands
TALC—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
TANKAGE—10 sks, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
TOILET PREPS—146 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands; (Manoa), 19 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 20 cs, Honolulu; 77 cs, Hilo; 3 cs, Kaanapali; 6 cs, President Grant, Honolulu
TURPENTINE—(Manoa), 428 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, 1 dm, Kahului; 50 cs, Maunganui, Wellington
UVA URSI LEAVES—1 bg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
VANILLA EXTRACT—(Manoa), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Honolulu
VARNISH—18 ctns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
STAIN—1 bx, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
THINNER—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
WASHING COMPOUND—10 ctns, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
WATERPROOFING COMPOUND—1 bx, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands
WAX—4 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
FLOOR—(Manoa), 5 ctns, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Paahau; 3 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—1 kg, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
YEAST—148 pkgs, Manoa, Hawaiian Islands
ZINC CHLORIDE—2 cs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver

Clearance Dates

Admiral Wiley, February 15; Manoa, February 7; Mariposa, February 8; Maunalei, February 9; Maunganui, February 15; Pleasantville, February 14; President Grant, February 10; Ruth Alexander, February 14; Salsaas, February 15; San Diego, February 16; San Pedro, February 14

Savannah Exports

COTTON LINTERS—340 bls, Evanger, Hamburg
OYSTER SHELLS—50 tons, Evanger, London
ROSIN, GUM—(Evanger) 1,557 bbls, London; 1,751 bbls, Rotterdam; 4,183 bbls, Hamburg; (Nelson Traveler) 46 bbls, Valparaiso; 40 bbls, Buenaventura; 20 bbls, Vasaholm, Santiago
WOOD—1 bbl, Vasaholm, Havana

TURPENTINE, GUM—(Evanger) 20,100 gls, London; 10,000 gls, Rotterdam; 12,650 gls, Hamburg; 275 gls, Vasaholm, Central Hershey
WOOD—316 gls, Vasaholm, Havana

Clearance Dates

Evanger, March 9; Nelson Traveler, March 8; Vasaholm, March 13

Tampa Exports

SULPHUR—7,675 tons, Luossa, Rotterdam; 1,319 tons, Tortugas, Gdynia; 3,333 tons, Ogontz, Pasages
GROUND—300 bgs, Florida, Havana

Clearance Dates

Florida, March 16; Luossa, March 15; Ogontz, March 18; Tortugas, March 16

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—77,875 bbls, C J Barkdull, Baytown
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,684 bbls, Walter Miller, Baytown; 115,064 bbls, Charles Pratt, Baytown; 143,676 bbls, W S Farish, Baytown

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT, GILSONITE—900 sx, Medina, New York
BLACK, CARBON—1,200 cs, Henry Mallory, New York; 1,200 sx, Medina, New York
OIL, FUEL—4,500 bbls, Petroleum No 2, Houston
SULPHUR—(Henry Whiton), 750 tons, Oakland; 200 tons, Longview; 1,200 tons, Portland; 600 tons, Hoquiam; 1,000 tons, Port Angeles; 400 tons, Bellingham; 1,025 tons, Everett; 750 tons, Tacoma; 1,000 tons, Dupont

Los Angeles Coast Trade

CLEANING SOLVENT—4,469 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum/Seattle
GASOLINE—17,677 bbls, Java Arrow New York; 58,000 bbls, R J Hanna, Richmond; 4,439 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum/Seattle; 45,219 bbls, Warwick, Martinez; 25,015 bbls, Kewanee, Aven; 3,550 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 36,136 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, San Francisco; 51,660 bbls, Kekoskee, Seattle; 55,558 bbls, Arizona, San Francisco; 5,293 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego
KEROSENE—4,351 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum/Seattle
OIL, DIESEL — 15,605 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum/Seattle; 410 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 1,259 bbls, Arizona, San Francisco
FUEL—71,217 bbls, Mojave, Portland; 20,806 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum/Seattle; 69,889 bbls, Huguenot, Seattle; 50,112 bbls, Brazos, San Diego; 54,027 bbls, Torres, San Francisco; 1,165 bbls, Dan F Hanlon, Reedsport; 30,753 bbls, El Segundo, San Diego; 66,169 bbls, J A Moffett, Seattle; 22,608 bbls, Montebello, Tacoma
FURNACE—78,582 bbls, Java Arrow, New York; 4,868 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum/Seattle
GAS—75,651 bbls, Nevada, Port Arthur
ROAD—54,494 bbls, Montebello, Seattle
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—78,751 bbls, Los Angeles, Port San Luis; 66,169 bbls, J A Moffett, Richmond; 60,128 bbls, La Placentia, Port San Luis; 79,014 bbls, Montebello, Por San Luis; 80,971 bbls, La Brea, Port San Luis; 113,000 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond; 76,781 bbls, Tejon, Oleum

Port Arthur Coast Trade

GASOLINE—6,817 bbls, Texaco 146, Corpus Christi

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—16 dms, Wallingford, Portland
BORIC—26 tons, K I Luckenbach, New York
ALCOHOL, DENATURED—1 dm, Wind Rush, Newark
ALUMINA SULPHATE—250 bgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland; 667 pkgs, Wallingford, Long View
APRICOT KERNELS—100 bgs, Panaman, New York
BLUE, WASHING—695 cs, Admiral Cole, Portland
BORAX—12 tons, Virginia, New York
BRUSHES—1 cs, Virginia, New York
CANDLES—15 cs, Willboro, Seattle
CASEIN—600 bgs, Wind Rush, Portland, Maine
CEMENT, ALUM—1 keg, Willboro, Tacoma
PIPE-FITTING—1 cs, Willboro, Seattle
RUBBER—2 bxs, Willboro, Seattle
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—750 cs, Nabesna, Los Angeles; (Wind Rush) 1,000 cs, Bridgeport; 625 cs, Portland, Maine; 45 tons, President Jackson, New York; (K I Luckenbach) 27 tons, New York; 22 tons, Boston; 36 tons, Virginia, New York
CLEANING COMPOUND—9 cs, Willboro, Seattle; 9 cs, Montanan, Portland
COCONUT, DESIC—970 cs, Panaman, New York; 16 tons, San Gabriel, Baltimore; (President Jackson) 3,575 cs, New York; 35 cs, Los Angeles; 24 tons, Virginia, New York
COLOR, BUTTER—2 cs, Montanan, Portland
DENTIFRICE—5 cs, Montanan, Portland
DISINFECTANT—1 dm, Willboro, Seattle
DRUGS, CRUDE—1 ctn, Willboro, Seattle
VETERINARY—1 cs, Willboro, Seattle
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—29 cs, Point Salinas, New Orleans; 3 cs, Panaman, Los Angeles; 24 cs, Willboro, Seattle; 53 cs, Montanan, Portland
EMBALMING FLUID—8 cs, Willboro, Seattle
FERTILIZER—200 bgs, Trinidad, Portland; 105 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
FISH MEAL—2,000 sks, Wind Rush, Albany
FORMALDEHYDE—2 cs, Montanan, Portland
GASOLINE—80,000 bbls, David McKinley, New York; 45,000 bbls, Warwick, Los Angeles; 33,000 bbls, Kewanee, Los Angeles
GLUE—35 tons, President Jackson, New York
DRY—29,550 lbs, President Jackson, New York
GRAPHITE—1 cs, Willboro, Tacoma
GREASE, LUBRICATING—20 bbls, 40 half bbls, 80 qr bbls, 20 pails, La Purisima, Los Angeles; 4 dms, 8 pails, Willboro, Seattle
HEMPSEED—326 bgs, Panaman, Philadelphia
HOPS—25 bls, Point Salinas, New Orleans
INK, WRITING—10 cs, Willboro, Tacoma
INSECTICIDE—1 dm, 1 ctn, Point Salnas, Beaumont
LACQUER—6 cs, Willboro, Seattle
REDUCER—3 bxs, Willboro, Seattle
LARD—180 cs, Lake Frances, Seattle
LEAD IN OIL—10 kegs, Willboro, Seattle
TETRAETHYL—10 dms, Willboro, Seattle
LIME—75 sks, Admiral Senn, Wilmington
LITHARGE—92 dms, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
MAGNESIA—1 bbl, 4 cs, Willboro, Seattle
MEDICINAL PREPS—20 cs, Willboro, Seattle; 23 cs, Mananan, Portland
MILK POWDER—250 sks, 81 bbls, Point Salinas, Houston
SUGAR—16 tons, K I Luckenbach, Philadelphia
MUSTARD SEED—(San Gabriel) 585 bgs, New York; 311 bgs, Baltimore
OIL—935 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Willbridge; (Brookings), 500 bbls, Portland; 2,400 pkgs, Willbridge; (Caddopeak), 23 tons, Tacoma; 23 tons, Seattle; 500 pkgs, Wallingford, Linton
CODLIVER, POULTRY—10 pails, Willboro, Seattle
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Willboro, Seattle
FUEL—45,000 bbls, Paul Shoup, Gaviota; 72,000 bbls, Frank G Drumm, Portland
GAS—4,000 bbls, La Purisima, Los Angeles.
LUBRICATING — 2,878 bbls, La Purisima, Los Angeles; 119 dms, Wind Rush, Philadelphia; 5 pkgs, 115 dms, Willboro, Seattle; 1,200 bbls, Warwick, Los Angeles
PAINT—499 pkgs, 59 kgs, 34 cs, Point Salinas, New Orleans; 1,747 pkgs, Trinidad, Portland; (Willboro), 1 cs, Seattle; 2 cs, Tacoma; 15 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle; 550 pkgs, Wallingford, Portland; 200 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
IN OIL—54,000 lbs, Admiral Laws, Seattle; (Willboro), 12 bxs, Seattle; 10 cs, Tacoma
PASTE—18 pails, Willboro, Seattle
PEANUTS, SHELLED—1,500 bgs, San Gabriel, Albany
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE—11,000 bbls, La Purisima, Los Angeles
PRODUCTS—(Phyllis), 14 tons, Long View; 16 tons, Marshfield; 120,000 lbs, Admiral Laws, Seattle
POLISH, METAL—6 cs, Willboro, Seattle
POLISHING COMPOUND—10 cs, Willboro, Seattle; 4 cs, Montanan, Portland
QUICKSILVER—5 tons, Virginia, New York
SALT—(Hamlin F McCormick), 600 pkgs, Seattle; 1,200 pkgs, Tacoma; 300 pkgs, Brookings, Astoria; (Phyllis), 15 tons, Portland; 15 tons, Marshfield; 145,000 lbs, Admiral Laws, Bellingham; 175 sks, Admiral Wood, Portland; 16 tons, Caddopeak, Everett; (Lake Frances, 400 sx, Tacoma; 1,600 pkgs, Seattle
SALTCAKE—2,000 sks, Lake Frances, Port Townsend
SESAME SEED, YELLOW—100 bgs, K I Luckenbach, Boston
SHEEP MANURE—27 tons, Virginia, New York
SOAP—200 sks, Nabesna, Los Angeles; 700 bxs, Wapama, Los Angeles; 2 cs, Willboro, Seattle; 17 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle; 4 cs, Montanan, Portland
TOILET—15 cs, Willboro, Seattle
SODA ASH—77 bbls, 80 kgs, 100 bgs, 80 cs, Willboro, Seattle
BICARBONATE—123 cs, Willboro, Seattle
CAUSTIC—40 bgs, 10 bgs, 4 dms, Willboro, Seattle
SILICATE—220 sks, Brookings, Long View
SPRAY, TREE—160 dms, Wallingford, Portland
STAIN, WOOD—2 cs, Willboro, Seattle
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—2 cs, Willboro, Tacoma; 6 cs, Montanan, Portland
TALLOW—3 bbls, La Purisima, Los Angeles
TOILET PREPS—20 cs, Willboro, Tacoma
VARNISH—77 cs, Willboro, Seattle
WATER, MINERAL—10 cs, Point Salinas, Houston
WAX, FLOOR—321 bxs, Willboro, Seattle
YEAST, DRY—128 bgs, Wind Rush, New York

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—7,400 tons, Nor M S Buesten, clean, Black Sea/Montevideo, 16s, prompt
13,000 tons, Nor M S Ida Knudsen, dirty, Abadan/Swansea, 15s, option, U K, Bordeaux/Hamburg, range, 15s 6d, April
8,500 tons, Dan M S Aase Maersk, dirty, Batoun/Ceuta, 5s 6d, April
1,000 tons, Nor M S Strix, clean, Constanza/White Booth Roads, 8s 6d, prompt
2,000 tons, Nor M S John P Pedersen, clean, Constanza, Grangemouth, private terms, prompt
3,000 tons, Nor M S ———, clean, Constanza/Dublin, 8s 10½d, combined p c to Preston, 9s 3d, April
70,000 bbls, Nor M S Mendocino, fuel oil, Aruba, two ports, North Side Cuba, 10c, prompt
7,000 tons, Sw M S Oljaren, dirty, Black Sea, Denmark, 7s 6d, April
7,500 tons, Nor M S Chr Th Boe, gas oil, Black Sea/U K-Continent, prompt, March/April
1,230 tons, Ital S S Riva Ligure, clean, Constanza, Etang de Bene, £1,150, April
11,000 tons, Br M S Laurelwood, clean, Russian Black Sea/Shanghai, 13s 6d, April
9,000 tons, Nor M S Sveve, clean, Russian Black Sea/Shanghai, 13s 6d, April
11,000 tons, Nor M S Fosna, clean, Russian Black Sea/Shanghai, 13s 6d, April
10,000 tons, Nor M S Sildea, clean, Black Sea/Continent, 6s 3d, April
8,500 tons, Dan M S ———, Maersk, crude, Trinidad, 8s 6d, Curacao/Aruba, 8s 9d, Port Said, Alexandria, Istanbul, May
8,000 tons, Nor M S Nyholm, dirty, Black Sea, Continent, 7s 6d, April
8,500 tons, Nor M S Polartank, crude, Trinidad, etc/Mediterranean, 9s, April
8,000 tons, Nor M S Leisten, crude, Trinidad, etc/Mediterranean, 9s, April
7,500 tons, Nor M S Sommerstad, clean, Constanza, 6s 6d, Russian Black Sea, 6s 9d, Northern States, 7s 3d, U S Gulf, 8s 9d, French Atlantic, April
7,800 tons, Nor M S Varg, lubricating oil, Northern States and U S Gulf, one port, UK, 11s, March, April
11,500 tons, Nor M S Noreg, crude, U S Gulf/U K-Continent, 8s 4½d, April, May
9,000 tons, Nor M S Havsten, crude, Tampico, Nynashamn, 10s 6d, end March
8,000 tons, Ger M S Kattegat, gas oil, U S Gulf, Beckton (River Thames), lumpsum, £4,000, April
5,000 tons, Du M S Dordrecht, lubricating oil, U S Gulf/Havre, London & Birkenhead, 15s, April
8,300 tons, ——— S S ———, crude, Venezuela/Port de Bouc, 8s, April
11,500 tons, Nor M S Drafn, dirty, Gulf/Teneriffe, 6s 9d, April, 10s 25d
7,000 tons, Nor M S Beaumont, clean, North Atlantic, 7s, Gulf, 8s 9d, U K-Continent, April
4,958 tons, Sw M S Procyon, dirty, Gulf/Port de Bouc, 9s 6d, March, April loading
4,398 tons, Du M S Moordrecht, clean, Gulf U K/Continent, prompt, May loading
9,000 tons, Nor M S Norvinn, clean, Constanza, London or Hemixon, 6s 3d, end March
4,000 tons, Ital S S Ramona, gas and fuel oil, Constanza/Rouen, lumpsum, £1,450, prompt
10,000 tons, Nor M S Vigrid, crude, Trinidad, 8s 6d, Curacao/Aruba, 8s 9d, Port Said, Alexandria, Istanbul, May

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended March 29, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—
Celery seed, 40 bags, filthy.
Cumin seed, 100 bags, filthy.
Disinfectant, 2 packages, false therapeutic and insecticidal claims.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 case, not U.S.P.
Medicinal preparation, 1 case, false therapeutic and composition claims.
Medicinal preparations, 12 cases, false therapeutic claims.
Nutmegs, 354 bags, moldy and wormeaten.

Detentions at San Francisco

Detentions of articles offered for importation at San Francisco during the week ended March 25, included, because of findings of the Food and Drug Administration, the following, for the reasons stated:—
Codliver oil, 100 barrels, not U.S.P.
Medicinal preparations, 2 cases, 3 pieces, false and fraudulent therapeutic claims.
Sesame seed, 600 bags, filthy.

Fertilizer Materials

(Continued from page 48)

San Francisco Fertilizers

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27, 1933.

The buying tempo on fertilizers here abated somewhat last week, compared with the previous period, but the market generally continued to remain steady, with an isolated case or two of slightly higher quotations. Dealers reported that business continued to concentrate around organic materials, such as fish meal, tankage and cracklings, with the bulk of interest in the former, with the materials in practically all cases being ordered out for immediate shipment. The present buyer interest coming at this time is seasonally late, it is observed, and sellers are quite frank to state they cannot expect much good business before buying opens up for late summer and fall delivery.

Ruling prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $28.50 per ton ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $27.50 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco; 200-pound bags, $27.55 per ton ex-warehouse Oakland, or $26.80 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco; bulk lots quoted at $26.75 per ton ex-warehouse Oakland, or $25.50 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic sulphate of ammonia in bulk, quoted at $25.50 per ton; bags, $26.50 per ton, delivered California ports for prompt shipment; Japanese offered for immediate shipment at $24 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — Quoted nominally at 50c. per unit, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from Japan, with domestic material in southern California available at the same figure.

FISH MEALS.—Fish meals active at the following quotations: Locally manufactured, quoted at $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco for prompt shipment, with second grade offal meal quoted at $19.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; Monterey sardine meal quoted at $25 to $26.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey; Japanese sardine meal quoted at $24 per ton, April shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE.—Local packing house material is quoted at $1.85 and 10c. per unit-ton, with stocks reported scarce. Argentine and New Zealand material quoted at the same figure.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed bone meal quoted at $20 to $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic quoted at $1.80 per unit of ammonia with stocks scarce. Argentine and New Zealand material quoted nominally at the same price, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

CRACKLINGS. — Renderers' hard pressed beef cracklings quoted at 47½c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

Ammonia Sulphate Imports Into Japan Are Proposed

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1933.

A shortage in the supply of sulphate of ammonia in Japan is expected, and it is reported that H. Ahrens & Co. will import 25,000 tons of this material during April and May. According to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Tokyo, 12,000 tons of the sulphate will be imported into Japan proper; 5,000 tons into Korea; and 8,000 tons into Formosa.

Stock in the Manchurian Chemical Industry Company, a new subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which will operate sulphate of ammonia plants, was offered to the Japanese public in February, the Department of Commerce is informed. The capital of the company is 25,000,000 yen, and the public was offered 100,000 shares of 50-yen stock, the railway holding 250,000 shares, and 150,000 shares being taken by other promoters. The Toyo Nitrogen Company is reported to be interested in this enterprise, as the concern has never manufactured nitrogen but has a large fund accumulated through royalties on imports of nitrogen produced by the Haber patent which the company held before the Japanese government took over the patent in 1932.

Fulton Resigns as Sales Head of Davison Chemical

Chester A. Fulton, president of the Southern Phosphate Corporation, who was appointed director of sales for the Davison Chemical Company last December, has resigned from that position, but continues as chief executive

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Chester A. Fulton

of the Southern Phosphate Corporation, which has been affiliated with the Davison Chemical Company because of the latter's agreement to purchase the stock holdings of several of Southern's large stockholders.

The Southern Phosphate Corporation, one of the largest producers of raw Florida pebble phosphate, does an extensive domestic and foreign business in this commodity, which is used principally in the manufacture of super-phosphate for commercial fertilizers. The Davison Chemical Company on February 13 was placed in receivership. This in no way affects the Southern Phosphate Corporation, which has always been conducted as an independent corporation.

Davison Chemical Claims Must Be Filed by May 31

Receivers for the Davison Chemical Company have notified all creditors of the company that all claims and demands against the company must be filed on or before May 31 with the clerk of the Federal district court at Baltimore. Creditors failing to observe this notice will be barred from participating in any distribution of money and proceeds of the receivership estate, it was stated.

Dead Sea Potash Plans

Palestine Potash, Ltd., holder of the concession for the extraction of minerals from the water of the Dead Sea, recently stated that it expected to produce 10,000 tons of potash, bromine, and other materials in the ensuing fiscal year. The company increased its working force from 300 to 400 during 1932, and many of the workmen were on an overtime basis, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul at Jerusalem.

Palestine Potash, Ltd., recently announced a public issue of shares.

Hercules Powder Publication

In the current issue of the Hercules Powder Company's monthly publication, The Hercules Mixer, there is an exceptionally interesting and informative article devoted to "How Hercules Serves the Construction Industry." Unusually fine photographs illustrates the article. In addition there are several other good items, and there is the usual number of pages devoted to employee gossip and activities.

Goodrich Co. Tells of Farm Plan

The story of a co-operative farm plan sponsored by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, is presented in an attractively printed and finely illustrated pamphlet which the company has issued under the title, "Industrial Co-operative Gardening." The pamphlet constitutes a comprehensive report of a project which the company evolved and carried out for the benefit of its employees under its factory management. As a result of the activity, more than 1,000,000 pounds of vegetables were provided for 900 workers and their families, the head of each family being rewarded in produce in proportion to the hours worked by him on the project. Copies of the pamphlet may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Business Opportunities—Classified

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WOULD LIKE contact manufacturer high quality essential and terpeneless oils, true fruit flavors, essences, oleo resins, aromatics, who will stock these in Los Angeles. I will do the rest; highly successful this line for twenty years. BOX 681, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Agents Wanted

LEADING MANUFACTURER of pigments desires Chicago representative to cover the paint and ink industries. Prefer individual now in business. Commission basis. Give complete qualifications and references. BOX 678, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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SALESMAN or chemist to become financially interested in an active lacquer and paint specialty house. One controlling trade valuable but not necessary. This is a real and an unusual opportunity. BOX 682, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Positions Vacant

PHARMACEUTICAL HOUSE located in New York City is looking for a capable pharmaceutical chemist with practical manufacturing experience who is in a position to assume full charge of manufacturing a rather complete line of the faster moving tablets, pills, effervescent salts, ointments, liquids, etc. The man we have in mind perhaps was in charge of operations with one of the first line pharmaceutical houses. He must be able to create new formulae and must run his own analyses and technically control all production. In replying give complete information as to past experience; also state age and salary expected. BOX 679, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PAINT SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, wanted to take complete charge of plant, in metropolitan New York, making entire line and specializing in white goods. BOX 677, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

TABLET MAKER and sugar coater, many years' experience; 18 years with last firm. I need a job; will go anywhere at own expense. Write me at 1404 Maple street, Des Moines, Iowa. F. M., c/o R. Jones.

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POSITION WANTED—Twenty-seven years as director of purchases for a large paint and varnish manufacturer. Familiar with all markets. Capable of installing and maintaining a complete purchasing department. Interview solicited. Theodore H. Place, 109 Raymond avenue, Rockville Center, N. Y.

There is not a commercial center of any importance in any part of the World where the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter does not circulate.

Oil Trades Ass'n of N. Y. Elects Squier President

The annual business meeting and election of officers and directors of the Oil Trades Association of New York was held March 28 in the roof garden of the Waldorf- Astoria Hotel. The attendance was large, more than 200 guests being present when the meeting was called to order. The dinner, which was served at 7:15 p. m. was preceded by a reception and followed by the business meeting and entertainment, the latter consisting of an excellent vaudeville program.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Albert J. Squier, of the Diamond Products Company; vice-president, J. Walter Saybolt, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; secretary, Joseph C. Smith, Smith - Weihman Company; treasurer, George Surad, Chelsea Oil and Supply Company. The officers are also directors. Other directors elected were:—Charles V. Bacon; John W. Baker, Philippine Refining Company; William H. Correa, Standard Oil Company of New York; W. Miner Osborn, Zimmerman, Alderson, Carr Company; John F. Renick, Renick & Mahoney; Lawrence A. Ryan, Fiske Bothers Refining Company; Rudolph G. Sonneborne, L. Sonneborne Sons; and Edwin Stern, Louis Sterns Sons, Inc.

Dodge & Olcott Issues Price List

The Dodge & Olcott Company, manufacturer and importer of essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, has issued its April-May reference and price list containing quotations and other informative data on the products manufactured or handled by the company. The price list, which is in large pamphlet form more than twice the former size, also contains other information of value to consumers of essential oils, flavors, oleo resins, and synthetic aromatic chemicals. Copies may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the Dodge & Olcott Company, 180 Varick street, New York City.

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Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Affiliated Products, Inc.	Com.	Mo.	10c.	May 1	April 18
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.	Com.	Q.	$1.50	May 1	April 11
Aluminum Company of America	Pfd.		37½c.	April 1	Mar. 15
American Can Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	May 15	April 24
American Home Products Company.	Com.	Mo.	25c.	May 1	April 14
Autoline Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	20c.	April 1	Mar. 24
Bandini Petroleum Company	Com.	Mo.	05c.	April 20	Mar. 31
Consolidated Chem. Industries, Ltd.	Pfd. A	Q.	37½c.	May 1	April 15
Consolidated Royalty Oil Company.	Com.	Q.	05c.	April 25	April 15
Corn Products Refining Company	Com.	Q.	75c.	April 20	April 3
Corn Products Refining Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	April 20	April 3
Devonian Oil Company	Com.	Q.	15c.	April 20	Mar. 31
Dominquez Oil Fields, Ltd.	Com.	Mo.	15c.	April 1	Mar. 24
Eureka Pipe Line Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	May 1	April 15
Fiberoid Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 24
Hercules Powder Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	May 15	May 4
Holly Development Company	Com.	Q.	01c.	April 15	Mar. 31
Houston Natural Gas Company	Pfd.	Q.	87½c.	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Illinois Pipe Line Company	Com.	Q.	$4.50	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
International Printing Ink Corp.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	May 1	April 15
Metal Package Corporation	Com.	Q.	$1.00	April 3	Mar. 29
New Jersey Zinc Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	May 10	April 20
Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 25
Rice Ranch Oil Company	Com.	Q.	01½c.	April 1	Mar. 27
Second WTwin Bell Syndicate	Com.	Mo.	20c.	April 5	Mar. 31
Sloan & Zoon Producing Company..	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Mar. 30	Mar. 27
Southland Royalty Company	Com.	Q.	05c.	April 15	April 1
Tamblyn, Ltd.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 22
Twin Bell Oil Syndicate	Com.	Mo.	$4.00	April 5	Mar. 31
United States Smelt. Ref. & Min. Co.	Com.	Q.	25c.	April 15	April 3
United States Smelt. Ref. & Min. Co.	Pfd.	Q.	87½c.	April 15	April 3
Wrigley, Wm., Jr., Company	Com.	Mo.	25c.	June 1	May 20
Wrigley, Wm., Jr., Company	Com.	Mo.	25c.	July 1	June 20
Wrigley, Wm., Jr., Company	Com.	Mo.	25c.	Aug. 1	July 20
	Dividends Omitted				
Sloan & Zook Producing Company..	Com.	Q.	25c.	Mar. 30	.....

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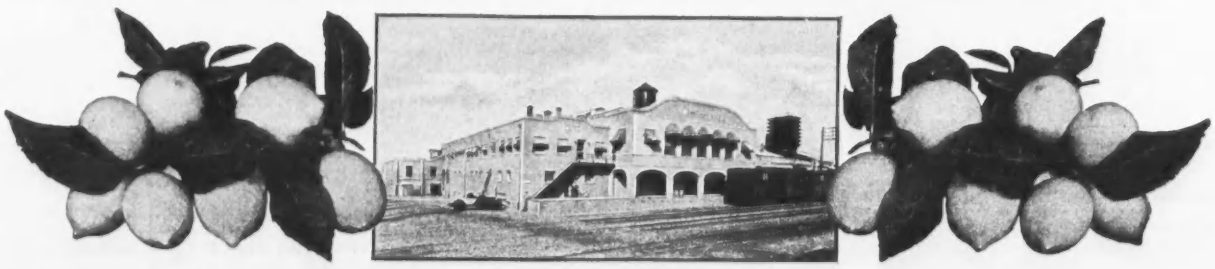
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